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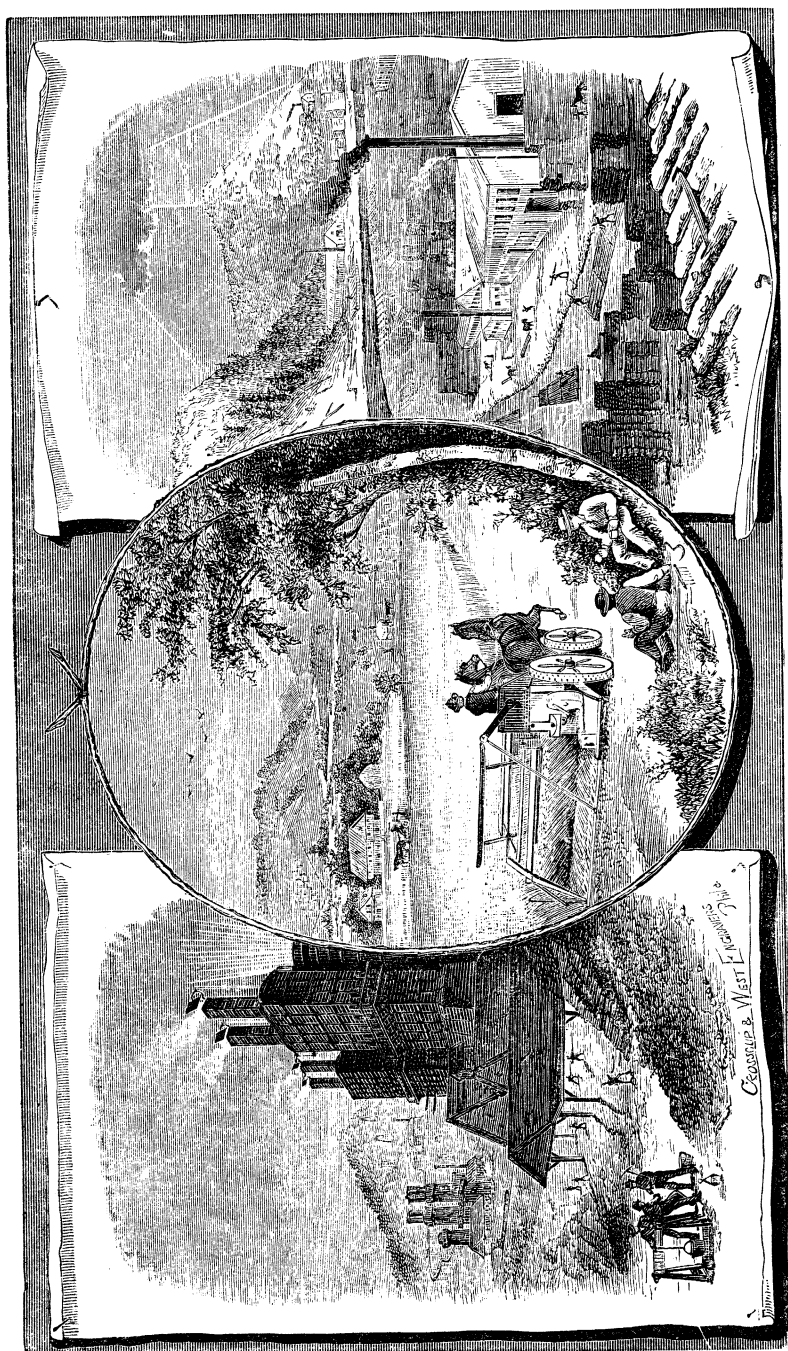
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LUMBERING.

AGRICULTURE.

MINING.

THE THREE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF WISCONSIN.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
OF
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

BEING

A COMPLETE CIVIL, POLITICAL, AND MILITARY HISTORY OF
THE STATE,

FROM ITS FIRST EXPLORATION DOWN TO 1875;

INCLUDING

A CYCLOPEDIA OF LEGISLATION DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EACH
GOVERNOR, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL
GOVERNMENT DOWN TO GOVERNOR TAYLOR;

WITH

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF EACH COUNTY IN
THE STATE SEPARATELY, EMBRACING INTERESTING NARRA-
TIVES OF PIONEER LIFE; INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND
EDUCATIONAL GROWTH OF
WISCONSIN.

BY CHARLES R. TUTTLE,

Author of "Illustrated History of the State of Indiana," "Illustrated History of the Border Wars
of Two Centuries," "Illustrated History of the State of Michigan," &c.

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TO
WILLIAM RUDOLPH SMITH

AND
LYMAN C. DRAPER,

TO THE JOINT LABORS OF WHOM THE AUTHOR IS INDEBTED FOR
VALUABLE MATERIALS,

THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Oct 11 2-21-36

P R E F A C E.

IN the preparation of this volume, I have not aimed so much at literary excellence as to produce a work of usefulness. The materials for its pages were ripe in abundance; and it has been a work of no little difficulty to select from these contemporaries subjects most appropriate for a History of Wisconsin, and to group them in the order best calculated to make their presentation acceptable. In the pursuit of this end, the following range of general subjects has been considered in the order designated.

The opening chapters are intended to familiarize the reader with the physical and antiquarian features of the Territory now embraced within the limits of the State. This is not only necessary to a better understanding of the events that have transpired upon it, but furnishes in itself much of interest and instruction.

The **EARLY HISTORY** of Wisconsin constitutes the second distinguishing feature. In this part, pains have been taken to present a strictly chronological narrative of all the important events in the early history of the Territory, covering a period from its first exploration by the French down to the organization of the Territorial Government, in 1836.

The third division of the work may be designated by a cyclopædia of legislation during the administrations of each of the governors, from Dodge to Taylor inclusive. It is believed that the vast amount of labor which has been expended in condensing this digest from the official documentary journals will result in the enlargement of useful information among the people of the

State,—information tending to familiarize the citizen with the statutory laws, as well as with the legislation by which they were enacted. This phase of the volume includes a review of Wisconsin's record in the war for the Union, as also a brief mention of the consecutive political contests that have characterized the State and Territorial Governments.

The volume closes with statistical and descriptive sketches of each county in the State, presenting at a single glance the present condition of every county, with its facilities for future growth and development.

I have been assisted in the compilation of this work by Daniel S. Durrie, Librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, especially in the legislative and war records of the State, with which he had become familiar. I am also largely indebted to the Collections of the Historical Society, and indirectly, through these Collections, to the labors of Dr. Lyman C. Draper, who has for more than forty years spent much time and means annually in enlarging the usefulness of the society.

With each edition of this work, additional chapters will be added, bringing the records down to the latest possible date, thereby keeping pace with the march of events.

CHARLES R. TUTTLE.

MADISON, Wis., September, 1875.

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CROSSCUP & WEST. PHILA.

INTRODUCTORY.

WISCONSIN, although not the greatest State in the Union, is among the greatest; and, with her present developments and vast resources, she may be considered in most essentials as second to none. Although young in years, she is by no means obscure in those events which render history full of interest and instruction; nor have the great industries of the State lagged in their march to prosperity.

Agriculture is and must continue to be the chief object of industry, and the foundation of much of the wealth of the people of the State; but we have said so much on this great and leading industry in the county sketches, in the latter part of this volume, that a lengthy notice of it in this place is made superfluous.

Manufacturing, and particularly lumbering, constitute the second great industry of the State. In fact, lumbering has so thoroughly entered into the history of the State, that, did we not make some mention of its rise and progress in this Introduction, the following chapters would seem, at least in this respect, void of that completeness demanded. Mr. Augustin Grignon, in his "Seventy-two Years' Recollections of Wisconsin," published in vol. iii. of the Collections of the State Historical Society, says, that the earliest mill in the present State of Wisconsin was erected by Jacob Franks, about the year 1809. He first built a saw-mill, and then a grist-mill. They were located on Devil River, two or three miles east of De Pere, in the present county of Brown, and were erected for Mr. Franks by an American named Bradley. In 1813 a brother of Mr. Grignon erected a grist and saw mill on Reaume's Creek, on the west side of Fox River, about four miles above Green Bay. In 1816, after the Americans had taken possession of that place, the government, having use for a large quantity of lumber for buildings in the garrison and other

fort purposes, caused a saw-mill to be built on the Fox River, at the Little Kankalin.

The next attempt to erect a saw-mill was made by Col. John Shaw, who, in the year 1819, proceeded up Black River to the first fall, about six feet in descent, and erected a mill on the south-eastern bank of the stream. He had scarcely succeeded in getting it fairly in operation, when hundreds of Winnebagoes came there in a starving condition, and importuned him for every thing he had for eating or wearing purposes. And he was soon left without supplies, and returned to Prairie du Chien. The next spring he went up there again, and found the Indians had burned the mill. Mr. Shaw then rafted down a quantity of pine-logs he had cut the previous year. This is believed to be the first saw-mill erected in Western Wisconsin. During the same year, Wilfred Owens of Prairie du Chien, then connected in business with the late Gov. McNair of Missouri, associated with two other men by the name of Andrews and Dixon, built a saw-mill on Black River, and commenced sawing lumber; but, before they had done much business, the mill was burnt, supposed to have been set on fire by the Winnebagoes. The mill was not rebuilt, owing to the declared hostility of the Winnebagoes to it.

The next effort at lumbering, as far as can be ascertained, was made in the year 1822, when a man by the name of Harden Perkins, from Kentucky, came to Prairie du Chien for the purpose of building a saw-mill in the Indian country, and obtained permission from Major Taliaferro, then agent for the Sioux Indians, with the consent of the Indians, to erect a saw-mill on their land on the Chippewa River and tributaries; but Perkins not having the capital to carry out his project, or sufficient influence to obtain the permission of the Indians to erect this mill, solicited Joseph Rolette and J. H. Lockwood of Prairie du Chien to join him, which they did, and contracted with Wabashaw's band of Sioux, who claimed the Chippewa country, for the privilege of erecting a mill, and cutting timber for it, paying them about one thousand dollars per year in goods, and furnished Perkins the necessary means for the purchase. He proceeded to the Menomonee River, and on a small stream running into that river, about twenty miles above its mouth, erected a saw-mill, and had it so near completed, that he expected to commence sawing in a very few days, when one of those sudden freshets to which hilly countries are subject came upon him, and swept away the dam, mill, and appendages; and Perkins returned to Prairie du Chien with his family and hands.

Owing to ill-feeling manifested by Col. Snelling at Fort Snelling, against Mr. Perkins in his efforts to erect and carry on his mill, and

a hostile feeling to Mr. Rolette entertained by the colonel, Mr. Perkins concluded not to rebuild until he could be authorized by the authorities at Washington. In the year 1829 permission was received from the secretary of war to erect mills, &c., provided the consent of the Indians could be obtained. The contract with the Indians was renewed, and in May, 1830, a mill-wright, superintendent, and a proper force to build on the Chippewa River, were procured. The first site was selected on the Menomonee River, and a canal dug across a point of land from what is known as Wilson's Creek. The owners had much difficulty with some of their employees, and with the Indians, who were very troublesome. The mill was ready to commence in March, 1831, and, by the 1st of June following, had sawed about a hundred thousand feet of lumber.

Judge Lockwood, in his paper on Early Times and Events in Wisconsin prepared for the Historical Society, gives a full account of the difficulties encountered by those who began the lumbering business in the State.

Prior to the efforts made in lumbering by Perkins, and in 1829, Col. Z. Taylor, commandant at Prairie du Chien, sent a body of men to the pineries of Menomonee River to cut logs, hew square timber, and to make plank and shingles to be used in the construction of the fort and its defences. The party left in seven Mackinaw boats, with ten men in each boat, and were officered by Lieuts. L. Gale and Gardenier, Sergeant Melvin, and J. H. Fonda of Prairie du Chien as pilot. The latter person has given a full account of this expedition (Historical Society Collections, vol. v.). The party returned with the timber to Prairie du Chien, after enduring much suffering from cold weather and want of suitable provisions. Another party, in 1829, under the charge of Lieut. Jefferson Davis, was detailed to ascend the Mississippi in birch-bark canoes. They proceeded to the mouth of the Chippewa River, which stream they ascended until they came to the mouth of what is now called the Red Cedar, and ascended some forty miles. At this point, where the thriving village of Menomonee now stands, and where the mammoth mills of Knapp, Stout, and Company, are located, they disembarked and went into camp, and began their work. The required amount of timber was cut, however, rafted, and floated down to Prairie du Chien, and was used in the construction of Fort Crawford. The following summer, it became necessary to use a larger amount of timber and lumber at the fort. A similar expedition was fitted out, except on a much larger scale; and it was provided with every thing necessary to build a small saw-mill; and Lieut. George W. Garey was put in command. The party arrived

early in the season, and stopped a month at what is now called Gilbert Creek, where they built a dam, and erected a saw-mill. This was known as the Government Saw-mill. It was on a small scale, having but a single sash-saw, and a capacity of about one thousand feet per day. The return of the party in the fall of 1830, and the reports of the superior pine-forests on the banks of the Chippewa and its tributaries, created much interest; and Mr. Lockwood and his associates commenced their operations as before referred to. The government expedition, as far as we have knowledge, was not annoyed by the Indians as those that followed, which were private enterprises.

The mill at Gilbert's Creek, previously referred to, was placed in charge of George Wales, an ex-lieutenant of the regular army, who continued to conduct the business for the company until 1835; and, in the mean time, the same parties had caused to be erected another mill at Gilbert's Creek, about a mile from the mouth. In 1835 Messrs. Street and Lockwood sold both these mills to H. S. Allen, with the permit of the Indians. Lieut. Wales, before referred to, passed over to Eau Galle, and built a mill on the site where the present mill of Carson and Rand now stands. In 1837, after the treaty at Fort Snelling, and the cession of these lands by the Indians, a number of persons connected with the American Fur Company, including H. L. Dousman, Gen. Sibley, Col. Aiken, and Lyman Warren, fitted out an expedition to erect a saw-mill at the Falls of the Chippewa. The work of building the mill progressed slowly. A great many unexpected obstacles impeded the undertaking. Owing to the intense hardness of the rock in excavating the race, the mill was a costly enterprise to all who had an interest in it.

In 1839 H. S. Allen built another saw-mill on the west side of the Red Cedar, two miles below Gilbert's Creek, which was rebuilt in 1841. This was the third mill owned and run by him at the same time. In the year 1827 Col. Ebenezer Childs, with Judge J. Parnett, received permission from the secretary of war to build a saw-mill on the Indian lands, provided the principal Menomonee chiefs would give their consent. This was obtained on the chiefs receiving three barrels of flour per annum for the privilege. They commenced the erection of a mill twenty-six miles below Fort Howard, on the west of Green Bay; the partners making a contract with a party to put up the mill, and erect a dam. When the mill was completed, word was sent to the owners to come down and receive it. On arriving at the building, they found the doors and windows barred and bolted, and were told that the Indians had threatened the lives of themselves and party, and declared they would burn the house and mill; and the

whites had to keep guard all the time to prevent the Indians from burning the property. They succeeded, however, in making friends with them by feeding them when hungry, and treating them kindly.

In 1826 pine-timber was made into boards, with whip-saws, by the United States soldiery at the building of Fort Winnebago, from timber cut on a small island about ten miles above the Wisconsin portage.

In the winter of 1827-28 Daniel Whitney obtained permission of the Winnebagoes to make shingles on the Upper Wisconsin. He employed twenty-two Stockbridge Indians, and one white man to superintend the party; and Col. Childs was engaged to take the party up the Wisconsin, and supply them with provisions. He conveyed them to the mouth of Yellow River, where he left them. On his return, subsequently, he was informed by Major Twiggs, commanding officer at Fort Winnebago, that Whitney's men must be sent out of the country, and, if he went up the river, he would get into trouble. Disregarding all the advice of Twiggs, Childs went up to where the men were at work. They had made about two hundred thousand shingles. Major Twiggs, not long after, sent up the Wisconsin, and took away a part of Whitney's shingles, and burnt the balance. Mr. Whitney is said to have lost not less than a thousand dollars by his shingle-operation, all through Twiggs's malice. Mr. Whitney, in the year 1831, obtained a permit from the war department to erect a saw-mill, and cut timber on the Wisconsin, and built the first mill at Whitney's Rapids, below Point Bausse, in 1831-32. Messrs. Grignon and Merrill obtained a similar permit, and put up a mill at Grignon's Rapids in 1836. These two establishments were the pioneers in the lumbering business on the Wisconsin River. In 1836 Gov. Dodge made a treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Cedar Point, on the Fox River; and the Indian title was extinguished to a strip of land six miles wide, from Point Bausse, forty miles up the stream. This was done specially to open the country to the lumbermen. The high price and great demand for the article quickened the business; and the river was explored from Point Bausse to Big Bull Falls that year; and the occupation and claiming of the most eligible sites quickly followed. Two mills were soon established at Grand Rapids, one at Mill Creek, and others on same stream; one at McGreer's Rapids, on the Plover; one at Conant's Rapids (these were built in 1837). In 1839 one at Big Bull Falls, and one at Little Bull Falls, were put up. The Indian title to the Indian land was extinguished in 1848. This opened the *whole* Upper Wisconsin country to the settler.

Such is a brief sketch of the early efforts in the lumbering business in Wisconsin, which might be brought down to a later period; and it may be proper to say the timber of Wisconsin consists of white, yellow, and Norway pine, rock and soft maple, nearly all the varieties of oak, balsam-fir, white and red cedar, spruce, hemlock, ash, poplar, basswood, hickory, &c. The most northern portion abounds in those varieties most essential to the use of man; and such is the situation of the country with respect to water-communication and railroads, that nearly all parts of it may be supplied with pine-lumber at a moderate price. The home-demand, however, is but an insignificant part of what is used, as the markets of all the States west of the Mississippi are dependent for their supplies upon this State.

The pineries of Wisconsin may be divided into four distinct sections. A large amount of lumber in the north-west part of the State finds its way out through the Chippewa, the Black, the St. Croix, and other rivers flowing into the Mississippi. The "Wisconsin Pinery," so called, lies along the Wisconsin River, in the central part of the State. The lumber from that region also goes out mostly to the Mississippi market. The Wolf-river Pinery lies in the valley of the Wolf and its tributaries. By the construction of new lines of railroads, its lumber is now sent to the interior of the State on the cars. The Green-bay Pinery includes all that region extending from De Pere seven miles up to the Fox River, along both shores of the bay, northward to the upper waters of the Esconawba, which flows into Bay de Noquet, at the northern extremity of Green Bay. Of this particular pinery, Hon. C. D. Robinson says, —

"Its principal lumbering-points, where mills are located, are at De Pere and Green Bay City on the Fox River; Big Suamico, Pensaukee, Oconto, Peshtego, Menomonee, Ford, and Cedar Rivers, on the west shore; Bay de Noquet, at the northern extremity of the bay; Little and Big Sturgeon Bay, on the east shore; and Chambers Island on the Bay. The whole number of mills at these points in the year 1860 was about forty; having a total sawing-capacity of about one hundred and thirty millions of feet per year. For several years previous, the aggregate sawing has averaged about eighty millions of feet."

The limits of the Wisconsin land district are, Township Fifteen to the State line, Range Two to Eleven east inclusive. The highest estimate of the number of acres of pinelands within the area mentioned does not exceed two millions. The Wausau District comprises at least one-fourth the pinelands of the State; and, allowing two millions of acres within that district, we have a total of eight millions of acres. Average pine yields five thousand feet to the acre. As a grand total, then, of the stumpage of Wisconsin, we have forty billions.

This estimate includes a vast amount of pine-timber that can never be utilized. And it is thus demonstrated that the entire pineries of the State will last at least fifty years.

The city of Oshkosh is extremely well situated for the various lumber-interests that concentrate there. The Wolf River, with its tributaries, extending through and into the counties of Oconto, Shawano, Marathon, Waupacca, Outagamie, and Winnebago, drain a territory of not less than three thousand square miles in extent, embracing one of the finest pineries in the West. A gentleman who visited that place in 1873 states the machinery then in use was capable of cutting annually three hundred millions of feet of lumber. At that time, the mills were running at about one-half their actual capacity, while the shingle-mills were doing proportionally a much larger business. The year 1873 was an unfortunate one for the lumbermen; and the amount cut and manufactured was much reduced.

One of the important mills located in the Chippewa country is that of the North-western Lumber Company, having a paid-up capital of four hundred thousand dollars. This company was organized for the facilitating and carrying-out their immense business, and is composed of first-class business-men. The office of the company is at Eau Claire.

The size of their present lumber-mill (1873) is fifty-four by a hundred and thirty-six feet, two stories high, with engine and boiler rooms twenty-three by thirty-six feet, using four boilers and three engines. One hundred thousand feet of lumber, thirty thousand feet of lath, and fifty thousand shingles are cut daily. During the running-season of six months and a half, fifteen million feet of lumber are cut; two circular and one gang of saws doing all the work, and giving employment to a hundred and twenty men. The shingle-mill is three stories high, and is one of the most unique and convenient mills in the State.

The La Crosse Lumber Company have a building eighty-six by a hundred and fifty-six, with a capacity of manufacturing two hundred thousand feet of lumber, sixty thousand shingles, and fifty thousand lath in ten hours. They cut fifteen million feet of lumber per year. The machinery is operated by two engines of six hundred and one hundred horse-power respectively.

Reference has been made to the firm of Knapp, Stout, and Company. This firm have three mills at Menomonee, and one at Downsville; own a foundery and machine-shop, several grist-mills and stores, three steamboats. Their hog-pen costs them fifteen thousand dollars. Twelve hundred men were on their pay-roll in 1874; and instead of

the single saw, with which they first commenced business, they have now about a hundred and fifty running in their four mills. The company own a hundred and fifteen thousand acres of the choicest pine and hard wood lands, and thousands of acres of farming-land. Sixty million feet of lumber, twenty-five million shingles, and twenty million lath and pickets were manufactured 1873-74 by the company.

The Eau Claire Lumbering Company own four mills, besides grist-mill, store, shops, &c. They manufactured (1873) forty-five million feet of lumber and twelve million shingles. They own three steamboats, and give employment to about eight hundred men. Their retail sales are about five hundred thousand dollars yearly. The capital stock of the company is two millions of dollars.

The saw-mill of the Union Lumber Company of Chippewa Falls is claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world; that is, capable of sawing more lumber than any other mill. The building is wooden, fifty feet wide by one hundred feet long. There are four gang-saws, each containing twenty-four saws, and capable of sawing a log a foot and a half square into twenty-three boards in four minutes; three rotary saws, each of which will saw a board in a minute; one muley, for sawing joist; five sets of edgers, eight trimmers, two lath-mills, one picket-mill, one header, and three slab-grinders: the latter are used for grinding all the slabs and waste material into sawdust. The mill has a capacity of sawing a hundred and eighty thousand feet of lumber per day, or fifty-five million feet per year. This year (1875) only about thirty million feet will be sawed. Now only a hundred and sixty men are employed in running it; but when in full running-capacity (night and day), three hundred men are employed. The mill is run by water-power, ten water-wheels being used. The lumber is rafted on the Chippewa River to the Mississippi, and distributed at points along the river at the principal cities. Shingles are also manufactured to a large extent. The boom-works of the company extend up the river a distance of six miles: here the logs are assorted, the Union Company retaining its own, and letting the logs of the other companies pass down the river. One hundred men are employed in the sorting of logs. The capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000. Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound is president; D. M. Peck, vice-president; and N. Pierce, secretary. S. Bernard of New York, Senator Wallace, and F. Coleman of Pennsylvania, are directors. In the winter, the mill is idle; and all the men go up the river to the logging-camps, and sufficient timber is cut for the next season.

Among the other mills in this section may be mentioned one of Stanley Brothers, on the Chippewa, above the falls, who manufacture eight million five hundred thousand feet of lumber, and one million five hundred thousand lath yearly. They have, also, a grist-mill and a large store, employing about a hundred men. Jackson Phillips has a mill at Jim's Falls, above Chippewa Falls, cuts about five million feet of lumber, and employs about fifty men. John Robinson's mill is about three miles below Chippewa Falls. He cuts about fourteen million feet annually, and four million lath, and employs a hundred and fifty men. The French Lumbering Company has a mill situated farther down the river, and six million feet of lumber, and two million of lath are manufactured; employs fifty men; office at Chippewa Falls. Ingram and Kennedy operate five saw-mills, and cut last year (1873) twenty-six million feet of lumber, eight million shingles, and three million two hundred and fifty thousand lath. They own a large store; and their retail sales amount to over three million dollars. They give employment to about four hundred men, and own two steamboats. D. Shaw and Company cut thirteen million five hundred and eighty-four thousand feet of lumber, three million two hundred and fifty thousand lath, and three million one hundred and ten thousand shingles. They own a store and shops, and a fine grist-mill. They employ two hundred men. Carson and Rand of Eau Galle cut, last season, eleven million feet of lumber, and will soon close operations, as the lumber on the stream is exhausted.

To sum up the business: in the valley of the Chippewa, for the year 1873-34, there was cut by the mills in the valley 297,759,000 feet of lumber, 82,900,000 lath, and 72,600,000 shingles. About \$4,470 were received by these men, whose wages will range from twenty-eight dollars to a hundred dollars per month, and will average about forty dollars, board included.

"The Wisconsin Lumberman" of February, 1875, gives the following statistics for the year 1874: "Chippewa River, — lumber manufactured, 278,000,000 logs; cut into shingles, pickets, and lath, 86,910,000 feet. Black River, — lumber manufactured, 60,500,000 feet. Wolf River has fifty-nine saw-mills; of these, Oshkosh has twenty-two, and five shingle-mills. Fond du Lac has eleven saw-mills: lumber and shingles manufactured in 1874, 152,600,000. Wisconsin River manufactured 119,600,000. Menomonee River manufactured 128,837,535 feet. Oconto River manufactured 50,000,000."

From what has been written, the reader can form some idea of the business of lumbering as now carried on in this State. Capital has not been spared in introducing new improvements in machinery; and

the business has been so great, that the greatest inventive talent has been called into requisition to provide machinery to simplify and expedite the work required at the mills. Those who were familiar with the simple machinery that was used in the manufacture of lumber some twenty-five or thirty years since would be surprised, indeed, to see to what extent improvements have been made, and how much more work can be performed, in a given time, by improved facilities. Few States have the same valuable resources as Wisconsin. Her agricultural products are equal to any; her lead mines inexhaustible; and her lumbering facilities adequate to supply the wants not only of her own people, but of those States to whom Nature has withheld this valuable product.

Other manufacturing interests of the State might be mentioned, outside of that of lumbering; but this is the most important, and demands a conspicuous place in this volume.

But Wisconsin has a history of progress in her educational and moral departments, as well as in her material resources. Perhaps no State in the Union, in respect to population and resources, has expended as much money in the way of permanent improvements for benevolent, educational, and charitable institutions, as the State of Wisconsin. These improvements have been carried forward in an enlightened public spirit; and those of her citizens who have, by misfortune, lost their reason, eye-sight, or been deprived of the organs of speech, can have all such assistance as may be needed for their improvement, furnished gratuitously, with the aid of experienced and qualified persons.

Reference has been made, in this volume, to the State Capitol building, — one of the finest of the State buildings. It is an elegant structure, and was built in an economical manner. It could not be rebuilt, probably, for double the original cost. The whole cost was about five hundred thousand dollars.

The *University of Wisconsin* is one of the State institutions that the State justly takes pride in. An account of the erection of the buildings has been heretofore given. They are beautifully situated on University Hill, one mile west of the State Capitol. The institution is governed by a board of regents, ten in number, and has twenty-seven professors and instructors. John Bascom, LL.D., is president. It was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land, made by Congress to the Territory in 1838, and subsequent grants, including the Agricultural College Grant. These lands are sold, and the income arising from the sale appropriated to the wants of the university. It has experienced all the vicissitudes of similar

State educational institutions, but is now firmly established, and has the confidence of the community. The institution has been repeatedly re-organized, and at present consists of (1) a college of arts, including the department of agriculture, the department of mining and metallurgy, the department of military science and of civil engineering; (2) the college of letters, with a preparatory department; (3) law college; (4) female college; and (5) post-graduate course.

By the law of 1872 all graduates of graded schools who shall have pursued a regular course, and shall have passed an examination satisfactory to the faculty of the university, shall be entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the university. In the year 1875 the total number of students in attendance, at the opening of the fall term of 1874, was four hundred and eleven.

The *State Normal Schools* of Wisconsin are under the direction of a board of regents, and are supported by a portion of the income of the school-fund, and twenty-five per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands. In February, 1866, Platteville was selected as the site of a school; and in the month of May of the same year, Whitewater was selected as another. The school at Platteville was opened in October, 1866. It is now in charge of Prof. E. A. Charlton. The school at Whitewater was opened April 21, 1868, under the charge of Prof. Oliver Arey. A third normal school was projected and located at Oshkosh. It was completed in 1870, and opened in September, 1871. It is in charge of Prof. G. E. Albee. These three schools have in training an average aggregate of about six hundred normal students, and possess superior buildings for their accommodation. A fourth school has recently been located at River Falls, Pierce County, and will be opened in the fall of 1875.

The *Institution for the Education of the Blind* is located at Janesville. It was first supported by the citizens of Janesville; and in 1850 the State adopted it, and erected a suitable building for its use. It is under the charge of five trustees, with a superintendent. The institution was first opened in October, 1850. On the first of October, 1873, it had seventy-seven pupils in attendance. The building occupied by the institution was destroyed by fire in 1874; and a new building is in process of erection.

The *Institute for the Deaf and Dumb* is located at Delavan, Walworth County, on the Western Union Railroad. It was incorporated in 1852, and is in charge of five trustees. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and to one class by articulation. Two trades are taught, — cabinet-making and shoe-

making. The whole number of pupils who have been instructed in twenty-one years is three hundred and seventy-four, of whom one hundred and forty-eight were in attendance Oct. 1, 1873. The institution is in charge of George L. Weed, jun., as principal.

The *Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane* is located near Madison, and near Lake Mendota; the railroad to Barraboo passing near the grounds. It is in charge of a board of trustees. It has an elegant and substantial hospital building, with longitudinal and transverse wings, and all surrounded by ornamental grounds and farming-lands, to the extent of three hundred and ninety-three acres. The institution is in charge of A. S. McDill, M.D. In 1873 the whole number of patients was five hundred and eighty-five, and the average number three hundred and twenty-nine.

The *Northern Hospital for the Insane* is located at Oshkosh, and includes three hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. The north wing and central building have been recently completed, and the first patient was admitted on the 21st of April, 1873. Room is afforded for the reception of about two hundred and fifteen patients. The building will be immediately enlarged to accommodate the wants of the people. The whole number of patients received was two hundred and fourteen, and two hundred and five remained on the 30th of September, 1873.

The *Soldiers' Orphans' Home* was opened Jan. 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The property became the property of the State in March, 1866, and was formerly known as the Harvey Hospital for the Care and Treatment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. In 1873 there were one hundred and fifty-three children in the Home. A law was passed subsequently, authorizing the board of trustees to secure homes, for those remaining, with farmers and others; and in 1875 the institution was closed, and the property transferred to the regents of the State University, to be used by them, as they may think best, for the interests of that institution.

The *Wisconsin State Prison* is located at Waupun, and was occupied in 1852. It is a fine stone structure, and has all the appliances for carrying out the workings of an institution of this kind. The number of convicts in the prison, on Sept. 30, 1873, was one hundred and eighty.

The *Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys* is situated about three-quarters of a mile west of the railroad depot, at Waukesha, in the county of the same name. It was organized as a house of refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform

School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of the Fox River. The object of the institution is to afford a place of confinement and instruction to all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to the institution as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offence, or for incorrigible and vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make such commitment.

The whole number of inmates since it was opened, in July, 1860, to Sept. 30, 1873, is nine hundred and sixty-six. The whole number of inmates at the beginning of 1873 is three hundred and sixty-two; and, at the close of the year, two hundred and eighty-one.

The *State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, although an incorporated society, is, to all intents and purposes, a State institution, supported mainly by a State appropriation, and may be regarded as the miscellaneous department of the State Library. It has rooms on the second story of the south wing of the Capitol, comprising two large rooms and a hall, all having connecting galleries. The hall is devoted, on the main floor, to the cabinet and museum; and the rooms and galleries, to the library proper. From the Annual Report for the Year 1874, it appears that the additions to the library were 1,945 volumes of books, 1,186 documents and pamphlets, or, by titles, 3,131. The whole number of books and pamphlets, to Dec. 31, 1875, is 60,385. The additions to the 15th of August, 1875, will increase the whole number to sixty-five thousand.

The library is the best in its department in the North-west. D. S. Durrie is librarian, with two assistants.

The *Wisconsin State Library* occupies the east half of the second story of the north wing of the Capitol building; the west half is used by the Supreme Court; and two rooms communicate. This library is devoted to law-books and law literature, and is very complete and valuable in English and American works of reference. The library is in charge of Frank Massing, librarian.

Aside from the State institutions, those supported by the State, there are a large number of endowed institutions of learning in Wisconsin, most of which are in a very flourishing condition. There are many of these under the patronage of the Catholics, all of which are a credit to Wisconsin. Besides these, the Protestants have several well-established colleges, among which we may mention the following:—

Lawrence University.—This institution had its inception in the offer (about 1846) of Hon. Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., to

give ten thousand dollars towards the foundation of a school to be located in the Lower Fox Valley, provided the Methodists of Wisconsin would raise an additional ten thousand for the same purpose. The offer was accepted. A charter was secured from the Territorial legislature, under the title of the Lawrence Institute of Wisconsin. The bill granting the charter was signed by Gov. Dodge, Jan. 17, 1847. The organization of the board of trustees was effected the same year. After considerable canvassing, the location of the new institution was fixed near the Grand Chute, now the city of Appleton. The place where the city stands was then a wilderness; and the original building for the institute was one of the very first that were undertaken. In 1849, Nov. 12, the school opened, with Rev. W. H. Sampson as principal, R. O. Kellogg, A.B., professor of languages, James M. Phinney, professor of mathematics, and Miss Emeline M. Crooker, receptress. The number of students during the first year was about sixty. The accommodations were meagre, the surroundings, in many respects, disagreeable, and the means very scanty. But the school had a good reputation from the start, and increased in popularity. The sacrifices of those who had the immediate management were very great, and at times the prospects very discouraging. In the latter part of 1852, Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., of Boston, Mass., was elected president. The charter had been altered, so as to confer collegiate powers upon the institution; and it had taken the legal title of the Lawrence University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Cooke was installed in office at the annual commencement, the last of June, 1853. At the same time the corner-stone of the main building of the college was laid by Dr. M. C. Darling, president of the board of trustees. This structure was completed about three years after, but not before the frame-building previously occupied had been destroyed by fire. The present college-building is a hundred and twenty feet long by sixty wide. It is built of stone, and is three stories and a half high above the basement, containing a commodious chapel capable of seating eight hundred or a thousand people, six recitation-rooms, a large library-room, two fine society-halls, large cabinet and reading-rooms, apparatus-rooms, and dormitories for about fifty students.

The first college-class was graduated in 1857, and consisted of seven members, — four gentlemen and three ladies. The whole number of graduates up to this time (1875) is one hundred and sixty-two, of whom one hundred and six are gentlemen, and fifty-six are ladies. From the beginning, ladies, as well as gentlemen, have had the privileges of the institution in all its departments; and for the last ten

years there has been no discrimination in any respect between the sexes as to advantages and opportunities.

Like many other institutions East and West, this one has had experience of great hardships and much poverty. There were many mistakes, as was almost inevitable, in the early management of its affairs; and some of these proved nearly fatal. It had, for a long time, an exceedingly small endowment-fund, although a large number of scholarships had been sold, thus cutting off the tuition-fees. The present property of the institution amounts to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Of this, about sixty thousand dollars constitutes a perpetual endowment-fund, in addition to which a recent but not yet effectual conversion of unproductive property will probably give forty thousand dollars; making the whole endowment nearly a hundred thousand dollars. There are, however, some liabilities and contingencies connected with a part of this, which is likely to diminish the amount. There is, also, a fund of ten thousand dollars donated by Hon. Samuel Appleton of Boston as a library-fund, the income only to be used for the benefit of the library of the college, which from him takes the name of the Appleton Library.

This library now numbers over seven thousand volumes, and is one of the largest, as well as, perhaps, one of the best, working college-libraries in the West.

The institution has a good collection of apparatus, and a valuable cabinet and museum.

Besides the collegiate department, with its four years' parallel courses of study, — classical, scientific, and civil engineering, — there are a preparatory and an academical department, a commercial school, a conservatory of music, and a school of drawing and painting. The number of different students in all departments found in the last catalogue is three hundred and seventy-two, of which ninety are reckoned in the regular college-classes. The faculty consists of fourteen professors and instructors.

The presidency of Dr. Cooke terminated in 1861. He was succeeded by R. Z. Mason, LL.D., who resigned in 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. G. M. Steele, D.D., the present head of the institution.

Ripon College. — In the year 1851, at the first settlement of the town, the citizens of Ripon began a movement to establish an institution of learning of a high order. A charter was obtained, and in the first year the building, now East College, was erected and enclosed. After this beginning, the trustees, aiming at a larger usefulness for their new institution, transferred the entire property

to the care of the Winnebago District Convention of Presbyterian Ministers and Churches. The churches in the region being very weak at that time, the Convention, deeming it not practicable to raise the small sum (\$400) expected in the transfer, requested Rev. J. W. Walcott to hold the property in trust until the churches could raise the money to take it legally and formally off his hands. Mr. Walcott consenting, according to agreement, completed the college-building so far as was then needed, and opened a school in the summer of 1853. Under Mr. Walcott's administration, the school was continued with a good degree of success. The college-grounds were enlarged; and a second building, Middle College, was erected in 1857. The financial disasters of this year affected the resources of the institution very severely. For about five years it struggled with great financial difficulties, in consequence of which, at the opening of the war, the school was suspended for a year.

In 1862 a subscription to pay the debts of the college was so far successful, that the trustees re-opened the school; and, in September of that year, Mr. E. H. Merrell, now professor of Greek, assumed the charge of it. The college, from that date, has had a uniform and rapid growth. In July, 1863, Rev. William E. Merriman of Green Bay was elected president, and E. H. Merrell, professor of ancient languages. At the opening of the term in September, 1863, the first college-class was formed. In that year the debts of the college were all paid, the two college-buildings were completed, and the library was begun. Since its permanent organization for collegiate work, the number of students has steadily increased; a full faculty has been organized; and the college has constantly progressed, not only in facilities for instruction, but also in reputation and influence in the State. In 1866 it had outgrown its accommodations; and in 1867 the West College building, larger and better than either of the others, was erected and occupied. Sixty-eight have graduated from the courses. The total number of students last year (1874-75) was three hundred and forty, of whom seventy-five were in college-classes.

The design and policy of Ripon College are clearly defined. The two sexes are educated together, and may take the same courses of study, and enjoy the same privileges. The managers of the college do not regard this as an experiment, but are satisfied from experience, as they affirm, that the co-education plan is in every way best. It requires better conditions, and produces better results, than the education of the sexes separately.

Health, Christian character, and Christian usefulness are made prominent ends of instruction as conducted at Ripon. The instruct-

ors seek to have the college pervaded with a Christian spirit, and characterized by Christian principles; and, as a result, they hope to secure a proper Christian morality in their students, and a devotion to service in Christian lives. An academical department is connected with the collegiate. The institution is open to all students of suitable age, when they have concluded their studies in the higher public schools. There are two courses of study in the collegiate department, — the scientific and the classical, differing chiefly in the relative attention given to sciences and classical studies. In extent and thoroughness of study, the standard of a liberal education is maintained, while instruction is studiously adapted to the wants of the times.

The site of Ripon is among the most beautiful in this beautiful State. The college-grounds include nearly twelve acres, and are high, convenient, and pleasant. The three college-buildings are built of stone, and afford room sufficient for the instruction of four hundred and fifty students, of whom about two hundred may reside in the buildings. There are no encumbrances of any kind on the college-property; and its financial management has been remarkably thrifty and economical. Since the organization of the institution as a college, in 1863, it has been operated on its own earnings and the income of its limited endowment. Every dollar contributed to it has been used in building up the college, without any diminution for current expenses, or for management, or for raising money.

The design of the trustees is to keep the college near to the poor. The expense of education is very low. The entire cost of board, room-rent, tuition, and incidentals for a school-year, is less than \$135. Besides, students are encouraged to help themselves. The last catalogue has the following, "It is the purpose of the college to afford every possible encouragement to worthy students of limited means. Young ladies who wish may assist in the domestic department, and thus pay, in part, for their board. None are required to render any domestic service, and none are allowed to work more than two hours and a half a day, except in special cases. . . . Persevering students of economical habits and good health may, by taking time enough, complete the course, and earn a large portion, or even the whole, of their own support. . . . Those who are in earnest for an education, and have tact in helping themselves, need not be deterred for want of means."

One of the prominent features of the college is the musical department. In 1868 the trustees decided to appoint a professor of music, under whose direction the most thorough instruction should be

secured. Accordingly, Mr. John C. Fillmore, a pupil of the Conservatory of Music of Leipzig, Germany, then in charge of the Conservatory of Music of Oberlin College, was appointed to the place. The department was thoroughly organized, providing instruction in piano-playing, theory, vocal culture, and chorus singing. It is the steady aim of the professor and his assistants to make his department one of scholarship and intellectual discipline, as much as that of Latin or mathematics. The most profound compositions of the great masters are studied; and while the most thorough technical training is provided, yet this is made a means to the end sought; viz., the ability to understand and interpret the best compositions. Three courses of study are provided. The rates of tuition, as in the literary departments, are very low. The chorus of mixed voices, called the Mendelssohn Society, studies weekly selections from the best oratorios and other compositions.

This sketch furnishes but a glimpse of one of the best organized institutions of Wisconsin, and one which is contributing its full share toward making the history of the State honorable. It has about it the signs of vigorous growth and permanent usefulness.

Beloit College originated in the deliberations of ministers and laymen of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. In May, 1845, a convention of sixty-nine members, after prayerful deliberation, decided unanimously that the exigencies of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, in the matter of providing for the liberal education of the youth of that region, required the establishment of a college for young men, and a female seminary, of the highest order, on either side of the State line. Beloit, in Wisconsin, was fixed upon as the place for the college; and Rockford, in Illinois, for the female seminary. A self-perpetuating board of trustees for the college was then elected, and incorporated by charter from the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin in 1846. The corner-stone of the first building was laid in June, 1847; and in the fall of the same year five young men were received to the first college-class. Jackson J. Bushnell, A.M., and Joseph Emerson, A.M., both graduates of Yale College in the class of 1841, were the first regularly appointed professors, in the spring of 1848. Rev. Aaron L. Chapin of Milwaukee, also a graduate of Yale, was elected first president in 1849, and continues still in that office.

The institution embraces a collegiate department and a preparatory school. The collegiate department offers two parallel courses of four years, called respectively the Classical and the Philosophical Course. In the classical course, the branches of study, and the standard of

scholarship, correspond with those of the best colleges in New England. The philosophical course combines, with such an amount of Latin and Greek as is considered essential to the best proficiency in any art or science, a more varied range of study and a more extensive culture of science. In the preparatory school, also, two parallel courses are defined, called respectively the Classical Course and the Elementary Scientific Course. These courses occupy three years, and are adapted to meet the requisitions for admission to the courses of the collegiate department. For such as do not contemplate entering college, they offer opportunities for advanced general culture, well-balanced and thorough as far as it goes. The faculty of the college is now (1875) composed of the president, eight professors, and two instructors of the preparatory school.

About two thousand young men have received more or less of culture in the institution; and the graduates of the full course number two hundred and twelve. Its graduates occupy positions of influence in our own country and many foreign lands. Nearly one-half of them have chosen the clerical profession.

For its endowment and support, this college has depended entirely on private benefactions. Generous donations have been received from friends in both the East and the West; and its property is now estimated at something over two hundred thousand dollars. It has a beautiful location on the banks of Rock River. Its most prominent building is the Memorial Hall, erected in honor of the sons of the college who fell in the late war, and devoted to the collections of the cabinet and library.

The sister institution at Rockford has had a successful career, and done a noble work for the young women of the region, having sent forth two hundred and fourteen graduates from its full course, and thirty-eight normal graduates, and having had more than three thousand pupils under its instruction.

Both institutions have contributed much to elevate the general standard of scholarship, and to propagate right ideas of education in these new States.

In this somewhat lengthy Introduction, I have departed from the usual course, and instead of telling what was not included in the volume, that should have been, I have used the space for the presentation of those features that were unavoidably crowded out of a more proper location.

In conclusion, let me say, that, in giving my fourth work to the intelligent reader, I am not only sensible of past failures, but impressed with the belief that the future offers much room for improvement.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Physical Features — Geology and Minerals — Climate, Soil, and Productions — Antiquities.

PROPERLY speaking, there are no mountains in Wisconsin: on the contrary, the distinguishing features are the uniformity of its elevation, and the condition of its surface, which is, for the most part, gently rolling. The whole surface may, with a few unimportant exceptions, be regarded as a vast plain, broken only by the cliffs fringing the streams and lakes. This plain has an elevation of from six hundred to fifteen hundred feet above the ocean. The highest lands are located along the headwaters of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the sources of the Montreal River, are about eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. From this important watershed, the land slopes continuously toward the lake, as also toward the south, to the Lower Wisconsin River. From the latter point, there is another slope, still to the south, drained by the waters of Rock River and its tributary streams.

The waters of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers approach and mingle at Portage City. Near this point they are connected by a canal, from which there is a descent of a hundred and ninety-five feet to Green Bay, and a hundred and seventy-one feet to the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien.

In the south-western part of the State there are numerous mounds, some of them of considerable proportions. Among

the latter are the Blue, seventeen hundred and twenty-nine feet above the sea; the Platte, twelve hundred and eighty-one feet above the sea; and the Sinsinewa Mounds, eleven hundred and sixty-nine feet above the sea. These elevations formerly served as guides to the adventurer, marking certain well-known points, which accounts for their frequent mention in the early annals of the Territory. There is also a class of ancient earthworks still visible in Wisconsin, containing many peculiarities. They have been made to represent quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and even the human form. In the vicinity of the well-known Blue Mounds, there is a specimen of these earthworks, representing a man. It is a hundred and twenty feet long, with a body over thirty feet wide, and a well-shaped head. Its elevation is six feet above the surrounding prairie. The mound at Prairieville is a very faithful and interesting representation of a turtle. The body is nearly sixty feet in length, and the shape of the head is still well preserved. Not far from the Four Lakes, there are over a hundred small mounds, of various shapes and dimensions; and, in the same neighborhood, fragments of ancient pottery, of a very rude kind, have been found. A well-formed mound near Cassville represents the mastodon; which has given rise to many speculative opinions, among which is that very reasonable one, that the ancients who built these earthworks were contemporaries with that huge animal. This theory is strengthened by the presence of mastodon bones in these mounds. But we will return, for the present, to notice more particularly the surface of the country.

The south-eastern portion of the State is broken by ravines bordering the streams; but these are depressed only a little below the surrounding level. The prairies are destitute of trees or shrubs, and are richly covered with grass, interspersed with beautiful flowers of all shades and colors. The oak-openings are also a remarkable feature of this portion of the State, as also the tracts of woodland which border the streams, and the natural meadows. As one proceeds north to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and Green Bay, the timber increases in quantity and value, and the soil changes gradually from the vegetable mould of the prairie to the sandy loam. The surface of the country becomes comparatively uneven, changing from forest to rolling prairie,

from prairies to swamps, and from swamps to extensive marshes. And still north, in the vicinity of Lake Superior, it partakes somewhat of a rugged, mountainous appearance.

In the geological structure, there is nothing remarkable, beyond that met with in the surrounding States. Limestone underlies a great portion of the southern part of the State. In the mineral districts we encounter the cliff limestone, and in other parts the blue.¹ The northern part seems to be composed of primitive rocks, for the most part of granite, slate, and sandstone. Commencing a little south of the Wisconsin River, and along the Mississippi as far back as the falls of its tributaries, sandstone, with layers of limestone above and below, is the principal rock, and forms the cliffs on the Mississippi below St. Anthony's Falls for over thirty miles. The streams in this region are considerably obstructed by changing beds of sand. "From Lake Michigan, westward to the other sections named, is a limestone region, in many parts well timbered, while in others a considerable portion is prairie. Underlying the blue limestone is a brown sandstone, which crops out on the sides of the hills; but no lead has ever been found in it. A section through Blue Mound would give the following result, descending vertically: hornstone, 410 feet; magnesian lime, or lead-bearing rock, 169 feet; saccharoid sandstone, 40 feet; sandstone, 3 feet; lower limestone (at the level of the Wisconsin), 190 feet. The elevations of different parts of the southern section of the State are given by Chancellor Lathrop: at Blue Mounds, 1,170; head waters of the Rock River, 316; egress of the same river from the State, 1,280; and the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin Rivers at 223 above the level of Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin River."²

The minerals of Wisconsin constitute one of its most distinguishing features. A portion of the celebrated lead region, extending from Illinois and Iowa, is included in the south-west part of Wisconsin. The whole region occupies an extent of nearly 2,880 square miles, about three-fourths of which is in Wisconsin. And we may add, that the portion of this valuable mineral region included in Wisconsin is as rich and remunerative as that in the other States. The lead is mixed with copper

¹ Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

² Ibid.

and zinc, the latter in large quantities, together with some silver. Copper is also found in La Pointe, Chippewa, St. Croix, and Iowa Counties. "In Dodge County, at the so-called Iron Bridge, is the most promising locality of iron ore in the State yet discovered; but on the Black River, and other branches of the Mississippi, good iron ore occurs. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend from Michigan into this State in abundant deposits of the richest quality. The other metallic substances are magnetic iron, iron pyrites, and graphite, or plumbago. The non-metallic earths are agate, carnelians (found on the shores of the small lakes), bitumen, peat. Marble of a fine quality, some gypsum, saltpetre, and other minerals, have been found. A vein of copper ore was discovered in 1848, near the Kickapoo River, which yields about twenty per cent of copper; but to what extent the bed runs has not been ascertained. Mines were also worked at the Falls of Black River, and in its vicinity; but they have been abandoned. Facts do not justify any expectations of great deposits of copper in the north-west part of the State. A great bed of magnetic iron ore lies south of Lake Superior, near Tyler's Fork of the Bad River, in strata of metamorphic state. The amount of lead received at Milwaukee for the year 1863 was 848,625 pounds. On the completion of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad to Dubuque, it is estimated that 25,000,000 pounds will seek an outlet at Milwaukee. Beautiful varieties of marble have been recently discovered, or made known to the public, in the northern part of Wisconsin. According to Messrs. Foster's and Whitney's report, they are found on the Michigamig and Menomonee Rivers, and afford beautiful marbles, whose prevailing color is light pink, traversed by veins or seams of deep red. Others are blue and dove-colored, beautifully veined. These are susceptible of a fine polish; and some on the Menomonee are within navigable distance from the Lakes."¹

The lakes and rivers of Wisconsin are invested with much of beauty. Besides the Great Lakes, Superior and Michigan, which bound the State of Wisconsin on the north and east, the State contains a number of smaller lakes. Many of these are noted for unrivalled natural scenery. The principal of

¹ Lippincott's Gazetteer, the best work of the kind in America.

these is Lake Winnebago, a short distance south-east from the centre of the State. It is about twenty-eight miles long, and ten miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay, a north-western arm of Lake Michigan, through the Fox, or Neenah River. "These small lakes are most abundant in the north-west, and are generally characterized by clear water and gravelly bottoms, often with bold, picturesque shores, crowned with hemlock, spruce, and other trees. They afford excellent fish. In the shallow waters on the margins of some of them grows wild rice, once an important article of food with the savages of this region."¹

The rivers which traverse the interior, for the most part, flow generally in a south-west direction, discharging their waters into the Mississippi. The latter river bounds Wisconsin on the south-west for more than two hundred miles. Commencing on this line at the south, we have, in their order, the Wisconsin, Bad Axe, Black, and Chippewa Rivers. Of these, the largest is the Wisconsin, which flows nearly directly south for over two hundred miles, and then west about a hundred miles, into the Mississippi. It is navigable for steamboats for nearly two hundred miles. The Chippewa is about two hundred, and the Black about a hundred and fifty miles long. The Fox River, or Neenah, is the outlet of Winnebago Lake, and connects it with Green Bay. The Wolf River, from the north, is the main supply to this lake. The Menomonee emptying into Green Bay, and the Montreal into Lake Superior, are very serviceable streams for manufacturing purposes. These rivers form part of the north-east boundary of Wisconsin. "The Menomonee has a descent of 1,049 feet. The St. Louis (considered as the primary source of the St. Lawrence) coasts this State for twenty or thirty miles on the north-west, and is full of rapids and falls in this part of its course. These rivers are not generally favorable to navigation without artificial aid. The Wisconsin may be ascended by steamboats to the rapids, where it approaches a tributary of Lake Winnebago, within a mile and a half, where a canal is being constructed, which, when completed, will open an entire inland navigation from New York to the Upper Mississippi. The Rock River is sometimes, at high

¹ Lippincott's Gazetteer.

water, ascended by boats to within the limits of Wisconsin. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix are important channels for floating timber to market from the pine regions in the north-west of the State. The rivers flowing into Lake Superior are small; and, though unfavorable for commerce, their rapid courses make them valuable for mill-sites. Col. Long estimates that the Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers are respectively capable of a steamboat navigation of seventy, sixty, a hundred and eighty, and two hundred and fifty miles; but at present they are a good deal obstructed by shifting sand and rapids.”¹

The climate, though quite severe in winter, is free from those sudden changes that prevail farther south. The summers are warm; the winters, cold, and usually very long: but upon the whole, for general health, Wisconsin may be regarded as the most desirable place of residence. The natural scenery is not excelled for beauty in North America; while, on the other hand, in many of its rivers, inland lakes, and mounds and dells, it presents features of marvellous beauty far surpassing other localities.

The soil and productions of Wisconsin are considered at length in the chapters on agriculture, farther on in this volume: hence the absence of any mention of them here.

We now come to notice briefly, and more particularly, some of the principal features of the ancient earth-works, or antiquities, of Wisconsin. These are found in numerous localities, — near the borders of the lakes, or on the margin of water-courses, — all over the State. It is curious to notice, says Rev. William Barry, that they are chiefly found at points already selected as the most favorable sites for modern settlements, showing that the instincts of both civilized and uncivilized are alike attracted to those localities which combine at once the beautiful and the useful.²

We are further informed by Mr. Barry, that, in proceeding north on Lake Michigan, the first point noticeable for its remains is a few miles south of the Wisconsin line, in Illinois, where are found some nine conical or round mounds, from

¹ Lippincott's Gazetteer.

² From a review of Dr. I. A. Lapham's work, by Rev. William Barry, Chicago.



three to five feet in height, and about thirty feet in diameter. These are disposed in a serpentine row along the crest of a ridge of sand, and were, undoubtedly, burial-places of the dead. At Kenosha were found indications of a manufactory of arrow-heads and other articles of flint, for which abundant material was furnished by the bowlders and pebbles along the lake beach and shore. At Racine, there are a number of very interesting remains, chiefly on the high ground near Root River, from one to two miles from the lake. Here are numerous circular burial-mounds, though of small size and elevation, embraced in one circular enclosure, with several tapering ridges. The mounds are without systematic arrangement, from five to fifty feet in diameter, and from one to seven feet in height. Dr. Hoy of Racine opened one, in which were found the skeletons of seven persons, in a sitting posture, facing the east, but unaccompanied with ornaments. In another he discovered two vases of pottery, one made of cream-colored clay and white sand, like pale brick, of the capacity of five quarts: the other, which was of a red brick color, was smaller. Both are thought to resemble those in culinary use among the Burmese. The great antiquity of these remains is made clear by the gigantic size of the trees now standing upon them; one with three hundred rings showing, as Dr. Hoy estimates, an antiquity of a thousand years. But the most numerous group of these mounds lies about a mile west of Racine; and a part of them has been embraced in the modern cemetery of that beautiful city.

The numerous earth-works about Milwaukee attest at once the attractiveness of that favorite locality to the aboriginal inhabitants. They extend from Kinnickinnic Creek, near the "Indian fields," where they are most abundant, to a point six miles above the city. They occupy the high grounds contiguous to the lake and streams, but not the immediate shore; and a considerable number are appropriately enclosed in the "Forest Home" cemetery of Milwaukee. Many of the mounds in this region are of large extent, chiefly from one hundred to four hundred feet in diameter; and are laid out in fanciful forms, resembling the figures of turtles, lizards, birds, the otter, and buffalo: not a few have the form of a war-club. In

some instances, one mound is elevated so as to overlook or command many others, which has led to the conjecture of its being either an observatory, or, more probably, an altar-mound for sacrificial or religious rites.

At Sheboygan and Manitowoc, similar antiquities are found, though to a smaller extent. Many bear resemblance to simple breastworks for defence; being about four feet in height, and twelve feet broad at the base.

On leaving the lake-shore, fine remains are to be found on the borders of the interior waters of Wisconsin. On the Fox or Pishtaka River are several interesting localities, — one a little north of west from Chicago, where were counted on the brow of a hill twenty-seven mounds from a foot to four and a half feet in height, and from fifteen to twenty-five feet long. The principal points of interest on the Pishtaka are at or near Wauke-sha, where have been disinterred many pipes and specimens of pottery, and in the neighborhood of the village of Pewaukee, where is a remarkable collection of lizard and turtle mounds; one having a length of four hundred and fifty feet.¹

“The basin of Rock River, with its tributaries, is, perhaps, exceeded by no part of the North-west in the interesting character of these aboriginal remains. Without particularizing those found a few miles above Fulton, where the river expands into a beautiful lake, abounding in fish, a natural attraction to the red man, it may be worth while to notice more at length the very remarkable remains found at what has been termed the ‘ancient city of Aztalan.’ This locality has attracted much notice as one of the wonders of the West; and exaggerated accounts have gone forth of its brick walls and buttresses, its stone arches, &c., in all of which there is hardly a shadow of truth. These remains were first discovered in 1836, and hastily surveyed by N. F. Hyer, Esq., the year following.

“On the west branch of Rock River may be seen a ridge of earth (not of brick) extending around three sides of an irregular parallelogram, the river forming the fourth side. Its length at the north end is 631 feet; on the west side, 1,419 feet, and 700 feet on the south side; making an aggregate length of 2,750 feet, and enclosing an area of seventeen and two-thirds acres. The ridge is about twenty-two feet in width, and from a foot to five feet high, the corners not rectangular, and the embankment not straight. The so-called ‘buttresses’ are simple enlargements, about forty feet in diameter, at intervals varying from sixty-one to ninety-five feet, giving the appearance of so many mounds with a connecting ridge. Irreg-

¹ From Rev. William Barry's Paper on the Antiquities of Wisconsin.

ular masses of red clay in the embankment, in some instances partially baked by burning grass or straw, have led to the popular belief of the employment of brick in its construction.

"At the south-west corner of the interior is found a square truncated mound, having a level area on the top fifty-three feet wide on its west side, and, seen from high ground near, has the appearance of a pyramid 'rising by successive steps, like the gigantic structures of Mexico.' This is supposed to have been the most sacred spot, as well as the highest. The exterior wall curves around this pyramid, and is also protected by two parallel walls outside the principal embankment. A similar pyramidal elevation is found at the north-west corner; while various low and smaller ridges are to be seen within the enclosure, with connecting rings or circles, supposed to be the remains of mud-houses. That the structure above described was intended for sepulchral or other religious uses, rather than for military defence, is made probable by the disinterment of half-burned human remains from one of the buttresses, together with fragments of pottery and charcoal. It is confirmed by the material fact, that the whole structure is commanded, in a military point of view, by a parallel ridge, extending along the west side, within arrow-shot distance.

"The strong resemblance this structure bears to the temple mounds of Ohio, and the States south, places it in the same family with that class, which finds its highest type in the finished monuments of Mexican art. Hence the name given to this locality of Aztalan, — a derivative from the Aztecs of Mexico, among whom existed the tradition of a migration from the north. The dissimilarity of these remains to the animal-shaped mounds commonly found in the West is worthy of notice; and it may have been, as Mr. Lapham supposes, a sort of Mecca, — the periodical resort of the race that constructed it. It is sad to say, however, that this highly-interesting work of antiquity, like many others, is suffering injury at the hands of civilized man, who is furrowing it for grain, or digging for its hidden treasures. Cannot this work of the destroyer be stayed, and these precious monuments of a race that no longer lives to tell its story be preserved?

"Besides the antiquities of Aztalan there are yet others in the valley of Rock River, beyond Ixonia, at Wolf Point (memorable as the point where Black Hawk made his stand in 1832), at Hartford, where has been found a bird-shaped stone, much revered by the Winnebago Indians, and, five miles farther, a ridge one thousand feet in length. But the most extensive and varied group is at Horicon, numbering about two hundred common mounds, among which are modern graves of the Pottawatomies. Sixteen of the mounds are of a cruciform shape.

"It would require more space than propriety allows to give in detail the various works of antiquity on the Neenah or Fox River of Green Bay; on a branch of Grand River, where are some one hundred mounds, one called, from its figure, 'the man,' though with some inequality in the length of its members; on the basin of the fine River Wisconsin, where, at the 'Dells of the Wisconsin,' is an enclosure with an area of forty-five thousand

square feet, large enough to hold two thousand persons, fortified by double walls, which may have been protected by palisades; and at Iron Creek is still another fort surrounded by a fosse, or ditch, in the form of a parallelogram, and symmetrical in its figure. We might pass on to notice the curiosities of the Lake Vieux Desert, with its beautiful island so favorable for cultivation and defence to the primitive race, and showing an interesting elliptical embankment in its centre; and the yet more attractive remains in the region of Lake Superior, where have been found mounds in the forms of mathematical figures, one a regular pyramid, like that within the walls of Aztalan.

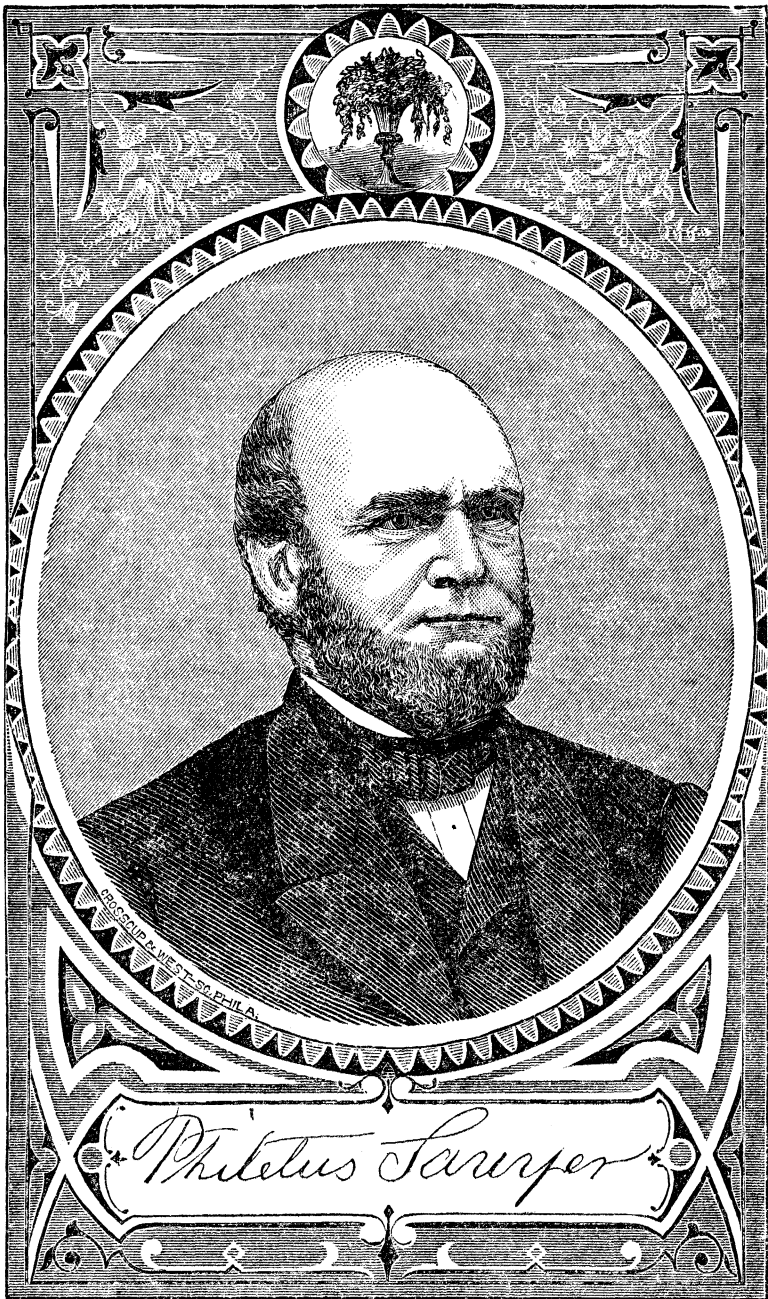
“Should the reader desire a more detailed account of these relics of American antiquity, and others we have not particularly referred to, at Madison and elsewhere, he will find them in Mr. Lapham’s valuable Memorials, from which we have freely drawn. It is gratifying that public attention is directed to these remains, which deserve a thorough examination from men of science. It is clear, that but little is yet known of them. Further and more careful examination may throw a flood of light upon the race who have left them to us, of whom we now know little more than what a glimpse at these remarkable earth-mounds reveals. A few bones, a few bits of pottery, pipes wrought sometimes in artistic forms, a few rude implements,—this is all. A single example of hieroglyphic characters is given us at Gale’s Bluff, near La Crosse, on the Mississippi, forbidding the hope of learning much, save by inference and comparison. Yet much is possible to scientific research, as is witnessed in the long obscured monuments of Egypt and Babylon.”¹

Dr. I. A. Lapham suggests, that the people who left these monuments were the progenitors of the fast-fading Indian tribes of North America, and that this is made probable by the resemblance of the pots and vases in figure, &c., to those afterwards found in old Indian villages, and to those still made by the women of the Mandan and other tribes. “He also supposes there was a gradual transition in the form of the mounds. They are found in all figures, from the full circle, through the oval and elongated mounds, to the oblong and long ridges. He considers the oldest to embrace those formed in the figures of animals, and the great works at Aztalan; that the next in the order of time were conical mounds erected for sepulchral uses, these coming down to a recent period. Indications of garden-beds have been found in connection with some of the mounds, which are planted in geometrical figures, or in right lines. These he places

¹ Mr. Barry’s Paper.

later. The most recent are those bearing marks of plantations by modern Indians, with no observance of regularity or order. This theory supposes a singular and sad degeneracy in the latter race of the red men. It is worthy of notice, that the animal-shaped mounds are chiefly confined to the territory embraced in the State of Wisconsin.”¹ And we may add, that the antiquities of the State, in all their varied features, present a wide field for scientific research, — a labor that ought to, as it no doubt will, receive, as it has in the past, ample government support.

¹ Rev. William Barry's Paper.



CHAPTER II.

CHRONOLOGY OF WISCONSIN FROM 1639 TO 1848.

1639. THE country as far as the head of the Wisconsin River was explored by Nicolet.

1654. The territory now embraced within the limits of the State in the vicinity of Green Bay was occupied by fur-traders.

1660. René Menard explored the country to Chegoimegon Bay, Lake Superior, where a mission was afterwards established.

1661. The same traveller crossed the country from Lake Superior to Black River Falls.

1664. The French minister officially orders, or grants, the sale of brandy and other liquors to the Indians.

1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, Lake Superior.

1667. Louis Nicholas joined Allouez at the mission at La Pointe.

1669. Father Allouez established a mission at Des Peres, or Green Bay. This mission was at the Rapids of Depere, a short distance above the present city of Green Bay.

1670. Father Allouez made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to within a short distance of the Mississippi, — a near approach to the discovery of the Father of Waters.

1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole North-west.

1673. Father James Marquette discovered the Mississippi River.

1674. The same explorer coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.

1676. Father Allouez made a voyage to Chicago by Milwaukee.

1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lake above the Niagara, arrived at Green Bay.

1679. La Salle made a voyage on Lake Michigan, from Green Bay to the St. Joseph River.

1679. Capt. Du Lath held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.

1680. Tonti established a military port and garrison at Green Bay.

1681. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the North-west were published in France.

1683. Le Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to the Mississippi.

1685. Durantaye erected a fort at Checagua.

1688. Fort St. Nicholas was built at the mouth of the Wisconsin.

1688. La Hontau made a voyage through the country, making valuable observations.

1688. Parret established a trading-station on Lake Pepin.

1688. Fort St. Antoine was erected at the mouth of the Chippewa River.

1688. A military port named Beauharnois was erected on the north side of Lake Pepin.

1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.

1699. John Buisson de St. Comes made a voyage of Lake Michigan, stopping at Milwaukee.

1700. Le Sueur made a voyage up the Mississippi in search of copper ore.

1714. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.

1719. Francis Renalt explored the Upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.

1721. P. de Charlevoix made a journey through Wisconsin.

1726. A French fort was established at Green Bay.

1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.

1728. There was a great flood in the Mississippi; and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.

1728. A French expedition, under De Lingnery, from Green Bay, punished the Foxes.

1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sauks and Foxes.

1745. Green Bay was settled by Augustus and Charles De Langlade.

1747. Capt. De Vorcheres takes command at Green Bay.

1754. Sieur Martin, in command at Green Bay, makes a peace with the Indians.

1755. A French post, or fort, was established at Prairie du Chien.

1760. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.

1762. A deputation of Indians went from Milwaukee to Green Bay to complain of dishonest traders.

1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandon Green Bay in consequence of the approaching Indian war.

1763. The great Pontiac war.

1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.

1764. Green Bay re-occupied by the British under Capt. Howard.

1764. Louisiana ceded to Spain by the French.

1766. The laws of Canada were extended over the north-west.

1766-68. Jonathan Carver makes an extended tour through the country.

1774. Organization of the North-western Fur Company.

1774. A civil government was established in the North-west, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."

1777. Indians from Wisconsin joined the British against the Americans.

1780. Lieut.-Gov. Patrick St. Clair of Canada purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, &c., from the Indians.

1785. There was a great flood in the Mississippi River.

1786. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.

1787. The well-known Ordinance of 1787 was passed by Congress for the government of the North-west.

1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.

1796. Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, &c., were surrendered by the English to the United States.

1796. Laws of the Ordinance of 1787 extended over the North-west.

1800. Indian territory organized, including Wisconsin.

1800. Louisiana ceded to France by Spain.

1803. Antoine Barth settled at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

1803. Louisiana ceded to the United States by France.

1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.

1805. Michigan Territory organized.

1805. Lieut. Pike ascended the Mississippi River.

1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.

1809. Illinois Territory was organized, including Wisconsin.

1809. First saw-mill built, near Green Bay.

1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.

1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.

1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.

1815. The American Fur Company began to establish trading-posts.

1815. United States trading-post established at Green Bay.

1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.

1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien.

1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard at Green Bay.

1816. Indian treaty; lands relinquished to Indians.

1816. Jaques Vieux settled at Milwaukee.

1817. Indian treaty at St. Louis.

1817. Major S. H. Long ascended the Mississippi.

1818. State of Illinois was organized; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.

1818. Solomon Juneau built his cabin.

1818. A saw-mill built four miles above Prairie du Chien.

1818. Brown and Crawford Counties organized, including the whole State.

1819. A saw-mill erected at Black River Falls, by C. A. Andrews.

1819. Fort Snelling built and occupied.

1820. United-States commissioners adjusted land-claims at Green Bay.

1821. Oneida and Stockbridge Indians settled near Green Bay.

1821. First post-office established at Green Bay.

1821. Fort Crawford built at Prairie du Chien.

1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.

1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by negro slaves from Kentucky.

1823, January. Wisconsin made a separate Judicial District by Congress.

1823. First government leases to lead-miners.

1823. Land-claims at Prairie du Chien adjusted by the government.

1823. Major S. H. Long's expedition to the Upper Mississippi.

1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.

1823. Lieut. Bayfield of the British navy made a survey of Lake Superior.

1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.

1824. James D. Doty appointed judge by Pres. Monroe; held the office nine years.

1824, July 12. First court held in Brown County.

1824, Oct. 4. First term of United-States Circuit Court held at Green Bay.

1825, Aug. 1 and 19. Indian treaties at Prairie du Chien.

1825. The Carver grant of land rejected by Congress.

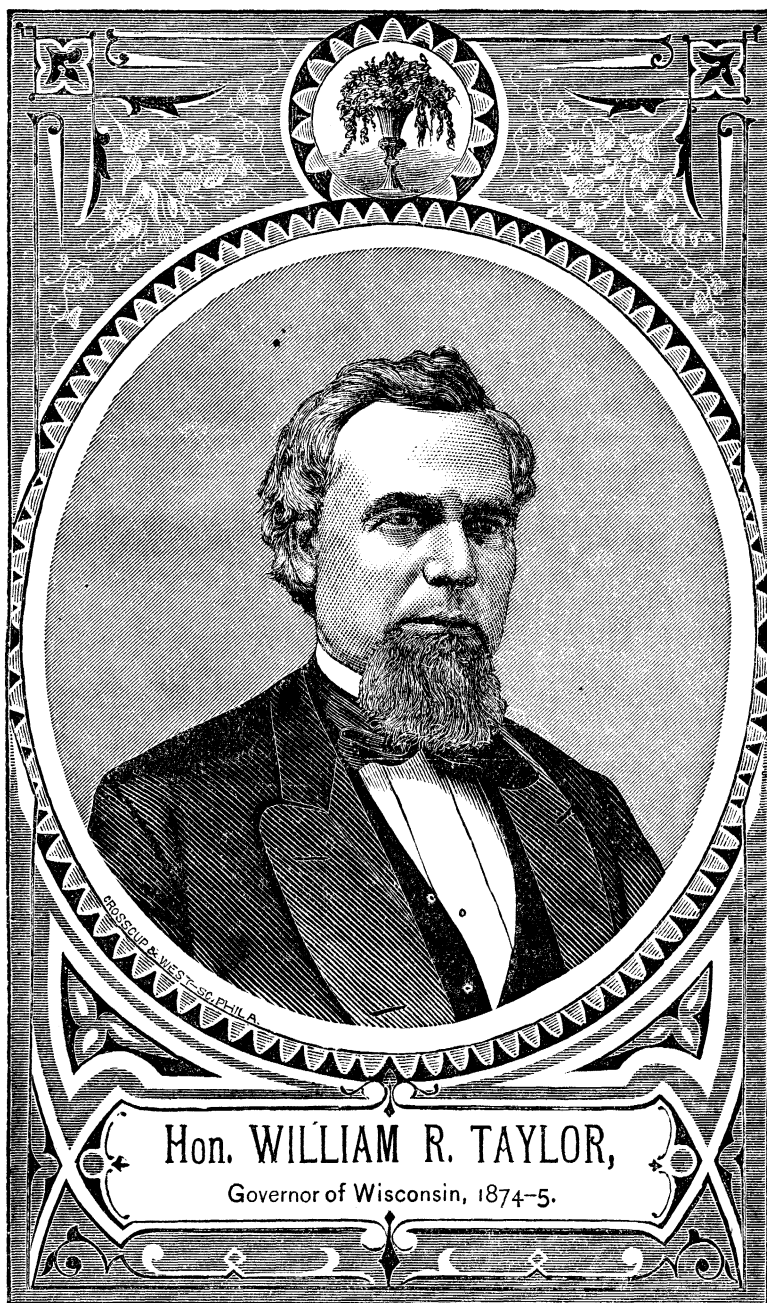
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.

1826. Indian treaty at St. Louis.

1826. Great flood in the Mississippi, twenty-six feet above low water at Prairie du Chien.

1827. A rush of speculators to the lead-mines.

1827. Difficulties with the Indians. Troops sent to settle them.



1827, Aug. 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.

1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."

1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead-region purchased.

1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.

1829, July 29. Winnebago treaty at Prairie du Chien.

1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.

1830. A Methodist mission established at La Pointe.

1830, May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sauks and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.

1831, Feb. 8. Menomonee treaty at Washington.

1831. Public lands in the lead-region surveyed by Lucius Lyon and others.

1832, June 16. Battle with the Sauk Indians on the Pekatonica.

1832, July 21. Battle on the Wisconsin River.

1832, Aug. 2. Battle at mouth of the Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.

1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.

1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.

1832, Sept. 15. Winnebago treaty at Fort Armstrong.

1832, Oct. 27. Treaty with the Menomonees.

1832. High water in the Mississippi.

1833. A Methodist mission established at Ottawa Lake (Chippewa River).

1833, Sept. 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.

1833, Dec. 11. First newspaper ("Green Bay Intelligencer") published.

1834. Public lands near Green Bay surveyed by A. G. Ellis.

1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.

1834. Population by census taken, 4,795.

1835. First settlement at Milwaukee, Samuel Brown and family.

1835. George W. Jones elected delegate to Congress.

1835. J. N. Nicollett commenced scientific exploration.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
- 1836, Jan. 9. The legislative council of Michigan met at Green Bay.
- 1836, April 30. Henry Dodge appointed governor by Pres. Andrew Jackson.
- 1836, July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
- 1836, July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at 371 Third Street.
- 1836, Sept. 3. Treaty with the Menomonees at Green Bay.
- 1836, Oct. 10. George W. Jones elected delegate to Congress.
- 1836, Oct. 25. First legislature of Wisconsin convened at Belmont, Wis.
- 1836, Dec. 3. Seat of government established at Madison.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee (at No. 371 Third Street).
1836. United States land-office opened at Milwaukee.
- 1837, Jan. 26. Michigan admitted as a State.
- 1837, July 29. Chippewa treaty at Fort Snelling.
- 1837, Sept. 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
- 1837, Nov. 1. Winnebago treaty; lands ceded.
- 1837, Nov. 6. Legislature met at Burlington, Io.
- 1838, June 11. Special session of the legislature at Burlington, Io.
- 1838, Sept. 10. James D. Doty elected delegate to Congress.
- 1838, Nov. 26. First session of the legislature at Madison.
- 1839, Jan. 21. Legislative session; statutes enacted.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
- 1839, September. James D. Doty re-elected to Congress.
- 1839, Dec. 6. Legislative session commenced.
- 1840, Aug. 3. Extra session of the legislature.
- 1840, Dec. 7. Legislative session.
- 1841, Sept. 27. Henry Dodge elected delegate to Congress.
- 1841, Sept. 30. James Duane Doty appointed governor by Pres. John Tyler.

1841, Dec. 6. Legislature met.

1842, Oct. 4. Chippewa treaty at La Pointe ; lands ceded.

1842, Dec. 6. Legislative session commenced.

1843, Sept. 25. Henry Dodge re-elected delegate to Congress.

1843, Dec. 4. Legislative session commenced.

1844, June 21. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed governor by Pres. John Tyler.

1845, Jan. 6. Legislative session commenced.

1845, April 8. Henry Dodge appointed governor by Pres. James K. Polk.

1845, Sept. 22. Morgan L. Martin elected delegate to Congress.

1846, Jan 5. The legislature met.

1846, April. A vote of the people in favor of a State government.

1846, Aug. 6. Act of Congress authorizing a State government.

1846, Dec. 16. A State constitution adopted in convention.

1847, Jan. 4. The legislature met.

1847, April. The proposed State constitution rejected by vote of the people.

1847, Sept. 27. John H. Tweedy elected delegate to Congress.

1847, Oct. 18. Special session of the legislature.

1848, Feb. 1. A new State constitution adopted in convention.

1848, Feb. 7. Sixteenth (and last) session of the Territorial Legislature.

1848, March 13. The State constitution adopted by a vote of the people ; and Wisconsin became one of the States of the American Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of States.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

It is not our intention, in this chapter, to write any extensive notice touching the manners and customs of the native tribes of Wisconsin: such would be foreign to the scope of this volume. Nevertheless, a list of the tribal names of the Indians who inhabited the Territory, together with a few hints as to their location and successive removals, will be expedient. In this, as in some of the succeeding chapters, our remarks will be statistical rather than descriptive.

We may, with good results, give a list of the different names by which the Indian tribes of Wisconsin have been known:—

Ainoves = Iowas.
Assistaeronons = Mascontins.
Ayauways = Iowas.
Bay Indians = Winnebagoes.
Brothertowns.
Bevau-acs = Sioux.
Bewauacs = Sioux.
Chippewas = Sauteurs = Ojibbeways.
Courterrielles = Ottawas.
Cynagos = Sinagoux.
Dacotahs = Sioux.
Folles Avoines = Menomonees.
Foxes = Reynard = Outagamies.
Gens de Feu = Mascontins.
Howahs = The Sioux name for Iowas.
Hotauke = Sioux name for Winnebagoes.
Hurons = Wyandotts.
Illinois.
Iowas.
Isle aux Noix = Illinois.

Keinouches.
Kickapoos.
Kiskakons.
Kitchigamick.
Mascontins = Gens de Feu.
Makou.
Makoueone.
Marameg.
Menomonees.
Miamis.
Mikissoua.
Musquakies = Outagamies = Foxes.
Nadowessi = Sioux, their Chippewa name.
Noquets.
Ojibbeways = Chippewas.
Oneidas.
Ontehibouse = Chippewas.
Osaukies = Sauks = Sacs.
Othun-gu-rahs = Winnebagoes in their own language.
Ottawas.
Outagamies = Foxes.
Pottawattomies.
Puans or Puants = Winnebagoes of Green Bay.
Reynards = Foxes.
Sakis = Sauks.
Sauks.
Sauters = Chippewas.
Sinagoux.
Sioux.
Stockbridges.
Tawas = Ottawas.
Winnebagoes.
Wyandotts = Hurons.

By reference to the above list, the reader will be enabled to trace the connection between some of the half meaningless Indian names used, and the nations or tribes to which they belong. We can only mention, however, the names of those tribes, or families, over again, giving the dates at which they occupied certain lands.

In the early part of the last century, says Dr. Lapham, the Chippewas numbered about one hundred and fifty warriors at Chegoimegon Point, Lake Superior; the Menomonees, at the north of Lake Michigan, one hundred and sixty; the Sioux, at



the head of lake Superior, three hundred ; the Pottawattomies, at the outlet of Green Bay, twenty ; the Sauks, at the head of Green Bay, one hundred and fifty ; the Foxes, on the river that still bears their name, one hundred ; the Kickapoos, about eighty ; and the Mascontins, about sixty men capable of bearing arms. The whole Indian population within the district under consideration was then estimated at about fifteen thousand souls.

Three tribes are known to have, at one time, resided at or near Milwaukee ; viz., the Menomonees, the Pottawattomies, and the Ottawas. The first-named occupied the lake-shore to the northward ; the second and last, the country to the southward. The Ottawas were residing near where Milwaukee now stands as early as 1762.

When Jonathan Carver made his journey through Wisconsin, he found the Menomonees occupying the western border of Green Bay ; the Winnebagoes, on the Upper Fox River ; the Sauks and Foxes, on the Wisconsin ; and the Mascontins were believed to have possession of the southern and interior portions of the State. "Were we able," says Dr. Lapham, "to trace accurately the history of the Indian nations, we should find, upon a small scale, a counterpart of the written history of the Caucasian race. One, by fortunate location, good government, and peaceful habits, becomes prosperous, and therefore ambitious : without international law, and with no respect for the rights of others, they crowd upon and soon displace their less fortunate neighbors. These are hence compelled to encroach upon the hunting-grounds of other tribes ; and in this way the map of North America, like that of Europe, required adjustment from time to time. Thus the names of places, of rivers and lakes, handed down to us, may be those given by tribes long since driven from their vicinity ; and we may, perhaps, understand why, in all the modern Indian languages, we can find no explanation of the origin of the name of our State. They must be names applied by some tribe now extinct, or to be found in some far distant country."

The Indian tribes of Wisconsin may be classed under two great national names ; but it must be remembered that the tribes we have named as residing within the boundaries of the State

constituted but a small fraction of these nations. These nations are the Algonquins, or Algonkins, and the Dacotas.

In 1821, and even later, Wisconsin, and a portion of Illinois, were inhabited, for the most part, only by Indians. "On the occasion of a treaty held at Chicago in 1821, they assembled from all quarters to the number of three thousand souls. Straggling parties were seen everywhere, proceeding to the appointed place, usually on horseback, and decorated, according to the Indian taste, with medals, silver bands, and feathers." Schoolcraft tells us, that "the gaudy and showy dresses of these troops of Indians, with the jingling caused by the striking of their ornaments, and their spirited manner of riding, created a scene as novel as it was interesting. Proceeding from all parts of a very extensive circle of country, like rays converging to a focus, the nearer we approached, the more compact and concentrated the body became; and we found our cavalcade rapidly augmented, and consequently the dust, confusion, and noise increased at every by-path which intercepted our way."

But we have no space for the long and interesting chapters that might be compiled on the manners and customs of the Wisconsin Indians, and must, therefore, confine ourselves to a brief mention of the important events in the history of the several tribes, their migrations, and their final disappearance. For our materials in this particular, we are indebted to a pamphlet edited by I. A. Lapham, Levi Blossom, and George G. Dousman, now among the Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Indeed, we shall take the liberty of quoting from said pamphlet, as the following paragraphs cannot easily be improved upon, for the purposes which they will serve in this chapter.

"The Mascontins, as before remarked, early disappeared. Their record is fully made up; their decline and fall is complete: but what has become of them — whether removed to some distant part of the country, amalgamated with some other tribe, or destroyed by poverty and disease — we are not permitted to know. Alas! the destiny of the Mascontin is the destiny of the red man.

"The Kickapoos were removed at an early date, west of the Mississippi River; and their name does not appear among those tribes that disposed of their lands to our government.

"The Sauks and Foxes appear at one time to have joined the Sioux in

their effort to maintain a footing upon the east bank of the Mississippi, against the Chippewas. In 1763 they were upon the Upper Wisconsin, occupying the country from Green Bay to Lac de Flambeau, and even to Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi, giving their name (Sauk) to a river and rapids in Minnesota. From this position, which they occupied but a short time, they were driven back by the Chippewas, under the leadership of their famous chief, Wah-boo-jeog (White Fisher), who died at Chegoimegon in 1793. The decisive battle was fought at the Falls of the St. Croix. They were thus forced to the Lower Rock River, beyond our border; and they do not appear as claiming any share of Wisconsin in the general apportionment among the Indian tribes at Prairie du Chien, in 1825.

"The Winnebagoes are supposed to be an offshoot of the great Sioux nation: they have figured largely in the Indian history of Wisconsin. They were but a small tribe when first encountered by the French on the shores of Green Bay, and named by them Puans (Stinks), on account of their filthy habits. They afterwards became a very bold and warlike tribe. They joined Pontiac in his effort to eradicate British rule in the North-west, in 1763, and afterwards fought with the British against us (the Americans) in 1812. In 1837 they sold their lands in Wisconsin to the government, and were removed, in the spring of 1849, to their 'reservation' at the West, where it is supposed they are to remain permanently.

"The Sioux struggled manfully for their ancient hunting-grounds on the St. Croix River, and only relinquished them in 1837 to the United States Government by treaty. The Chippewas on the north, and the Winnebagoes on the south, had already crowded them into a very narrow space along the east bank of the Mississippi, between Prairie du Chien and Lake St. Croix. It is supposed that they extended much farther eastward, along the southern borders of Lake Superior, whence they were driven by the Chippewas, who were themselves crowded by other still more eastern tribes. Their very name, in the language of the Chippewas (Nada wessy), signifies an enemy; and these two tribes, like British and French, were always at war.

"The Chippewas have persistently maintained their position on the south shore of Lake Superior, stretching, in 1832, to the head waters of Chippewa and Wisconsin Rivers. At this time they numbered 2,826.

"Among them were thirty-five trading-posts, visited annually by traders licensed under the Act of Congress of May 26, 1824. The Chippewas sold their land to the government in 1837 and 1842, except a small reservation near the mouth of Bad River, on Lake Superior, which is still occupied by them, though the great body of the tribe have been removed to Minnesota.

"From the Report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs from 1856, we learn that the Chippewas of Lake Superior, including the band on Bad River, in the northern part of Wisconsin, have been furnished with a liberal supply of farming-implements, carpenter's tools, household furniture, and cooking-utensils; and every Indian having a house, and residing in it, has been supplied with a good cooking-stove and the usual cooking utensils, a table, a bureau, chairs, bedstead, looking-glass, and many small articles for

household use. The effect of this policy is quite perceptible and salutary, and has stimulated many to erect, and provide for erecting, new houses at Bad River and several other places. This is evidently a move in the right direction, and one that might have been adopted with advantage at an earlier date.

"The Menomonees, or Wild Rice Eaters, appear to have been a quiet, peace-loving people, usually ranked above the average of Indian tribes in personal appearance and intellectual qualities. For a long time the Milwaukee River was the boundary separating them from the Pottawattomies at the south. Tomah appears to have been, in former times, a good and great chief among them, advising always against war and all other kinds of wickedness. He has been very properly remembered in the name of one of our flourishing towns.

"In 1848 the Menomonees ceded their entire country in this State to the General Government, and were to be removed to Minnesota; but, the district assigned them not being found suitable to their wants, they were, with the consent of the Wisconsin legislature, allowed to remain upon a small reservation (276,480 acres) on the Wolf River. In 1852 they were removed to this reservation, which it is expected will remain their permanent home so long as they shall maintain their organization as a distinct tribe.

"In August, 1853, Oshkosh, the renowned chief of this tribe, whose name is very properly perpetuated in the beautiful city on the shores of Lake Winnebago, represented to the government that his tribe had never been so poor and destitute of provisions, having fallen almost to a condition of starvation. About half of the tribe were devoted to agriculture: the remainder still adhered to the roving life of the hunter. The government aid extended to this tribe as a compensation for their lands appears to have been administered with very little care and judgment. Mrs. Dousman and her daughter resided upon the reserve; the latter as a teacher, occupying temporary buildings, entirely unfit for the purposes for which they were used.

"The Pottawattomies were one of the largest and most powerful of the Indian tribes. They were represented, in 1821, as thinly scattered in tents over a very great extent of country, stretching, on the south, along both sides of the Illinois River, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, 'to the Menomonees of Millewacky, and to the Winnebagoes of Green Bay;' on the east, beyond the St. Joseph to the headwaters of the Maumee and the Wabash; and towards the west their territories extended to Rock River, and to the lands of the Sauks and Foxes on the Mississippi. At the treaty held in Chicago in 1833, they relinquished to the government all their lands in this State south and west of the Milwaukee River, which then became public land, and was open for settlement and improvement by white people.

"In 1853 the remnant still remaining of this once powerful tribe were removed to their 'permanent homes' west of the Upper Mississippi.

"The Ottawas appear to have been intimately associated with the Pottawattomies: they joined in relinquishing the lands south and west of Milwau-

kee. Their proper home seems to have been upon the east of Lake Michigan. On Charlevoix' map, the Chippewas are set down as Ottawas.

"The Brothertowns were removed to the east bank of Lake Winnebago from the State of New York. They have relinquished their tribal organization, and have been adopted with full privileges, as citizens of the United States.

"The Stockbridges were also removed to the east banks of Lake Winnebago, from the State of New York. They were but few in number, had made some considerable advance in civilization, the arts, &c.; and in 1856, after some difficulties with the government, they were induced to remove to a tract of land adjoining the Menomonee reservation on Wolf River.

"The Oneidas, a mere remnant of a once important tribe, were removed to a reservation near Green Bay, from the State of New York. They still retain their Indian organization and government distinct from that of the State; have made considerable advances in the right direction. Their patches of cultivated land have become farms; their log-huts have been replaced by good substantial buildings; and they have blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., from among their own people.

"It seems proper here, to say a few words of the action of our National and State Government with reference to the Indian. Before the law, an Indian is regarded as an alien, and treated as such. Indians not taxed are not enumerated, and included as a part of the population, as a basis of representation in the Congress of the United States.

"The celebrated ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River, adopted in Congress in July, 1787, provided, that 'the utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians: their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship among them.'

"This eminently just and humane policy has ever been held in view by our government; and, had the Indian department been a little more fortunate in preventing individuals from committing some of the most flagrant wrongs to these 'nations,' all would have been well, and the Indians of to-day would not have been the degraded beings we now, unhappily, see about us.

"By the statute law of the Territory of Wisconsin of 1839, it was made a punishable offence to furnish spirituous liquors to the Indians. As a sample of local legislation so common in this State, we may cite the law of January, 1840, in which it was gravely enacted that it should be unlawful to keep *within five miles of the mouth of Wolf River*, in Brown County, any intoxicating liquors for the purpose of supplying the Indians. To show that our law-makers were entirely in earnest in the matter, it was further enacted, *five years afterwards*, that the offender might be indicted; and it was made the



imperative duty of the courts to give the matter specially in charge of the grand jury. Still, Indians would get drunk; the temptation of white men to sell whiskey to them being too strong to be thus easily overcome.

“The constitution of the State of Wisconsin, adopted in 1848, recognized the rights of Indians who had once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, and of civilized Indians not members of any tribe or ‘nation,’ to vote at all elections. The property of Indians was exempted from taxation; and they were allowed the privilege of suing and being sued, with the same judicial rights as other inhabitants.”

We are not prepared to follow the gentlemen named in our quotation, through their criticism of the United States Government in its relations with the Indian tribes. It is certain, that if the government could have had any valuable precedents, either in history or in contemporary governments, from which a wiser policy than that pursued might have been drawn, the results would have been more salutary to the interests of the natives, as well as a lighter burden upon national blood and treasure. That the Indians as nations have been shamefully treated is an unwelcome truth. The solemn engagements into which they have entered with their Great Father have, for the most part, received greater respect and compliance from the Indians, who were generally forced to make them, than from the government, which, in nearly every case, dictated its own terms. And yet, after all, it seems to have been within the scope of a divine providence that the aborigines of North America should vanish before civilization. Nor does the writer believe that any policy of the United States Government, no matter how deeply fraught with forces calculated to foster and perpetuate this dying race, could have saved them from the extermination which they have already suffered. It is, however, a stigma upon our national honor, that the decline and rapid disappearance of the natives is so heavily freighted with unnecessary cruelty.

We may properly close this chapter with the following list¹ of Indian treaties, all of which have to do, either directly or indirectly, with the relinquishment of the territory now included within the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin.

¹ We are indebted to the Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society for this list.

1804, Nov. 3, at St. Louis, between Gov. William H. Harrison, and the Sauks and Foxes, at which Southern Wisconsin was purchased.

1816, May 18, at St. Louis, confirming that of Nov. 3, 1804, with a portion of the Winnebago tribe, residing on the Wisconsin River.

1816, Aug. 24, at St. Louis, with Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawattomies residing on the Illinois and Milwaukee Rivers, &c. Lands relinquished to the Indians, except nine miles square, at Prairie du Chien.

1817, March 30, at St. Louis, with the Menomonees. A treaty of peace, friendship, &c.

1821, the Oneida and Stockbridge Indians settled near Green Bay.

1822, Sept. 3, at Fort Armstrong, with the Sauk and Fox tribes.

1825, Aug. 1 and 19, at Prairie du Chien, with Sioux and Chippewas, Sauks and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Ottawas, Pottawattomies, &c. Boundary between Sioux and Chippewas agreed upon; also between the Chippewas, and between the Winnebagoes and other tribes.

1826, Aug. 5, at Fond du Lac, with the Chippewas, who assent to the boundaries agreed upon at Prairie du Chien.

1827, Aug. 11, at Butte des Morts, with the Menomonees, in which they relinquish their right to a tract of land near Green Bay.

1828, at Green Bay. Purchase of the lead-mine region.

1829, July 29, at Prairie, with the Winnebagoes. Purchase of the lead-mine region confirmed.

1831, Feb. 8, at Washington, with the Menomonees, who ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Milwaukee River, Lake Winnebago, and Green Bay.

1832, Oct. 27, with the Menomonees. Lands purchased for the New York Indians.

1833, Sept. 26, at Chicago. Lands south and west of the Milwaukee River purchased of the Chippewas, Pottawattomies, and Ottawas.

1836, Sept. 3, at Green Bay, with the Menomonees. Lands purchased west of Green Bay, and a strip on the Upper Wisconsin River.

1837, July 29, at Fort Snelling, by Gov. Dodge, with the Chippewas. Lands south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi ceded to the government.

1837, Sept. 29, with the Sioux. Lands east of the Mississippi ceded to the government.

1837, Nov. 1, with the Winnebagoes, who ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi River to the government.

1842, Oct. 4, at La Pointe, with the Chippewas. Lands ceded, &c.

1848, Oct. 18, with the Menomonees, who ceded all their lands in Wisconsin.

1848, Nov. 24, with the Stockbridges; purchase of their reservation on the east shore of Lake Winnebago.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The French in America — The Fur Trade — Jesuit Missionaries — Jean Nicollet — Green Bay — Its Early History — Labors of Father Allouez, Dablon, André, Marquette, and Others — La Salle, &c.

THE territory now embraced within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was, according to the best authority, first visited by Europeans in 1639, nineteen years after the Puritans arrived in "The Mayflower" on the shores of Massachusetts. Charles I. was then king of England, and was engaged in his war against Scotland; and at the same time Louis XIII. was king of France, having nearly closed his reign. Europe was in great commotion. The French Government had already manifested a disposition to extend her territory in America by conquests, and, as early as 1604, had colonized Acadia. In 1608 Quebec was founded; and in 1663 Canada, or New France, was made a royal colony.

The reports circulated in France concerning the advantages of the fur-trade with the Indians were such as to induce many of the nobility and gentry of that nation to invest their fortunes in the New World. With this patronage, and the constantly increasing number of colonists, New France grew rapidly in commerce, extending its nominal dominion far towards the Great Lakes.

Hand in hand with the traders came the Jesuit fathers, ever anxious to carry the news of the gospel to the native tribes of the North-west. As early as 1660 they established a mission on the south side of the western extremity of Lake Superior, at a place called, in the Indian tongue, Che-go-ime-gon; and in 1669 Father Allouez, whose name is deservedly identified with

the early history of the lake country, organized a mission at Green Bay.

A Frenchman named Jean Nicollet is supposed or believed to have been the first white person who visited the territory now called Wisconsin. In 1639 this enterprising explorer visited Green Bay, and concluded a peace with the Indians then residing there, in the interests of the government of New France. In the same year he ascended the Fox River to the portage. Crossing this, he embarked on the Wisconsin River, and explored that stream within a few days' sail of the Mississippi. In 1642 this faithful French explorer lost his life while on a benevolent mission to rescue a poor Abenaki from the Algonquins. He served a valuable part on the early stage of action in this region, not only in reporting the favorable condition of the country to his countrymen, but in furnishing information in regard to the names and situations of the native tribes, which formed the basis of subsequent explorations.

From this time, 1639 to 1673, we have but little to record that transpired in Wisconsin. Now and then a zealous missionary endangered or lost his life by penetrating the country; and, perchance, an occasional fur-trader was seen among the natives at Green Bay. But aside from this, and the constantly recurring conflicts between the Indian nations, there is nothing authentic that can be presented in these pages; and even accounts of these come to us on the winds of uncertain tradition. However, there is now and then a ray of light from this early chaotic period. In 1654 Father Mercier visited the Indians at Green Bay, and remarks concerning them, to his superior at Quebec, that, "at the islands of the lake of the people of the sea known as 'Stinkards,' there are many tribes, whose language closely resembles the Algonquins, and that they are only nine days' journey from the Great Lake; and that, if the government would send thirty Frenchmen into that country, not only would they gain many souls to God, but would receive a profit above the expenses incurred."

A little later, in 1655, Jean de Quens, a missionary, writes concerning the same place (Green Bay), saying that the nations located there were very large and powerful. One of them, according to this authority, numbered sixty villages,



another forty, and another thirty. These Indians were then living in a state of complete barbarity, making war on the nations, or tribes, west of them; conducting their councils with all the curious ceremonies and formalities peculiar to their ancient traditions. In the same year, fifty canoes of these Indians visited Quebec for the purpose of establishing a trade with the French. They were successful in this mission, as might have been expected, and returned with thirty French traders and two priests.

In 1669 an effort was put forth to found a mission at Green Bay; and, on the 2d of November, Father Claudius Allouez left Sault Ste. Marie to execute this purpose, accompanied by two Frenchmen and two canoes of Pottawattomie Indians. After a journey fraught with much of hardship and danger, the venerable Jesuit reached the end of his journey, and spent the winter preaching to the Pottawattomies, Menomonees, Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, whom he found mingled there. He established a mission on the Fox River, at the Rapids des Peres. He said his first mass Dec. 3, the festival of St. Francis Xavier, and called the mission by his name. Allouez found quite a respectable number of Indians at the rapids. They comprised four nations, numbering, in all, six hundred souls. These Indians were living in a state of progress, practising agricultural industry, raising large fields of corn, beans, tobacco, &c. The surrounding forests were alive with excellent game, and we may infer that these Indians were, in many respects, peculiarly blessed.

In September, 1669, Allouez was joined by Father Marquette, whose name will ever justly live in the names of streams, counties, towns, and cities in the North-west, as a tribute to his heroic services as an explorer, and missionary among the Indians. This pious father, in company with Claude Dablon, had, in 1667, visited the Chippewas at the Sault, and established the mission of Ste. Mary's, the oldest settlement begun by Europeans within the bounds of the State of Michigan. And now, two years later, filled with a spirit of enterprise and duty, wrought up to impatience by the highly-colored representations of the savages, he determined to reach the Father of Waters. But he was frustrated in his designs until 1673,

owing partly to the want of patronage from the French colonial government, which was withheld only because of its own feeble condition, and partly to the many unfavorable circumstances arising from the ever-recurring difficulties with the Indians. But in this year the venerable father, accompanied by Joliet and five other Frenchmen, embarked in two frail bark canoes, arriving at Green Bay in 1763. June. This party, with two Indian guides, passed up the Fox River to the portage, and crossed over to the Wisconsin, and slowly sailed down its current, amid its vine-covered isles, encountering, of course, its countless sandbars. No sound, save the songs of the wild birds, broke the wearisome stillness; no human form, civilized or savage, appeared: but at length, after a voyage of seven days, and on the 17th of June, they floated out into the majestic current of the great river. After an absence of four months, Marquette returned to Green Bay, by way of Lake Michigan, having travelled about 2,549 miles.

From this date until the war between the Sacs and Foxes, which extended over the first quarter of the eighteenth century, we have but little of importance in the history of Wisconsin. Yet there are a few incidents in the chain of events worthy of mention here, if for nothing else than to complete the record. These things are, for the most part, of no very great importance. The missionary work among the native tribes went steadily on. In this year the Indians of Green Bay were under the excellent ministration of Fathers Allouez and André. They had many souls for their 1671. hire; and the enthusiasm and zeal which characterized their labors come up to us from those early days like the deeds of divinely-inspired prophets. Allouez, leaving André to conduct the routine of worship at the regular mission at the Bay, pushed out to the neighboring tribes in the surrounding forests. In its immediate results, their work was successful. Two years later, when Marquette passed through the country on his memorable voyage of discovery, of which we have already spoken, they had baptized over two thousand souls; nor did their work cease here. No obstacle, no discouragement, turned them aside. The missions went steadily on; and in this 1674. year, notwithstanding that Father André's house at

Green Bay had been destroyed by fire, he continued his Christian work with undiminished zeal. His little church of five hundred native converts was quite prosperous in good words and works. Living, for the most part, in his canoe, and traveling in sunshine and storm, from point to point in his wild parish, he continued to care for the spiritual needs of his six tribes, the number included in his charge. Allouez continued his

work, reaching out farther and farther, planting missions in new quarters, and rearing the cross among the wigwams of new tribes, disregarding danger, and disobeying the voice of obstacle. This year is memorable on account of the death of Father Marquette, who went to his reward from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, near the river that now bears his name. He lived a true hero, a humble but aggressive Christian worker, and died in the midst of his good deeds, in a rude camp in the wild forest.

In the same year, or that following, the venerable Father Charles Albanel became Superior of the western missions, and took up his post at Green Bay, where a second church was raised near the ruins of that occupied by Father André. It stood near the Rapids des Pères. This church comes up in the memory of this, as it will to that of all succeeding generations, as a monument to the enterprise and benevolence of Nicholas Perrot, well known as an early Western explorer, and one of the Western traders of that day, as well as of the praiseworthy zeal of Father Albanel. We should observe, in this connection, that Father Allouez was assigned to the post made vacant by the death of Marquette. This was among the Illinois Indians. The good and pious Father Allouez left Green Bay for this centre of savage tribes in October, 1676.

We can only glance at the great work of La Salle in this short chapter. This celebrated explorer, accompanied by Henry

De Tonty, Father Louis Hennepin, and others, made a voyage up the lakes in 1679, in "The Griffin," the first vessel built above the Falls of Niagara, and arrived at Green Bay on the 2d of September. While at this point, La Salle collected a load of furs, and sent the vessel back; but it was unfortunately lost in a storm on the lakes. La Salle,

with his company of seventeen men and priests, continued their route by canoes to the St. Joseph River, of Lake Michigan, when they entered the country of the Miamis, and continued their explorations southward, an account of which is foreign to the subject of this volume.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

Green Bay and Prairie du Chien — Early Jesuit Missionaries — The Fox, Sauk, and French Wars — Growth of the French Settlements — Green Bay in 1745 — End of French Dominion — British Supremacy.

IN the previous chapter, the incidents considered, in so far as they related to Wisconsin, centred round Green Bay; but from this point, and for a considerable period, our attention will be directed, on the one hand, to that point, and, on the other, to Prairie du Chien. From this date to the 1680. formation of the Territorial Government, in 1836, both civilized and savage commerce in Wisconsin was confined, for the most part, to these points.

Father Louis Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle on the expedition mentioned at the close of the previous chapter, parted with him on the twenty-ninth day of February in this year, and made a journey up the Mississippi, and was the first to discover the falls, which he named the "Falls of St. Anthony of Padua." After a series of remarkable adventures among the Indian tribes, he returned to Green Bay by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. At the latter point he found Frenchmen trading without a license. "The published narrative of his journeys is full of contradictions and misrepresentations; and, while his account of Wisconsin and the upper country may be regarded as truthful, a large part of his work cannot be depended upon."¹ During this year the mission at Green Bay was ably sustained by Father Enjalrau; and a remarkable incident in the history of the place during the

¹ From a paper by Daniel S. Durrie, A.M., librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.



same period was the establishment of a military post and garrison by De Tonty.

The exact time at which a military post was established at Prairie du Chien has been, and still is, the subject of much speculation ; some putting it as late as 1775, while it is stated in a report of a committee of Congress to have occurred in 1755, which was the year following the reconciliation of the French, and Sauks and Foxes. The latter date may be the correct one, as the French surrendered Canada to the English in 1760 ; but it is very evident that there must have been a post, at a much earlier date, upon or near the prairie. The evidence of this early occupation is found in the official document of the taking possession of the Mississippi Valley, in the name of the French king, by Nicholas Perrot, "commanding at the post of the Nadoussioux," at the post of St. Anthony, May 8, 1689, "to which documents among the names of witnesses was Mons. De Borie-Guillot, commanding the French in the neighborhood of Ouiskonche, on the Mississippi. No more suitable place could have been selected for a military post than Prairie du Chien ; and, from all the information thus far obtained, its location must be conceded as an established fact. Judge George Gale, in his work on the Upper Mississippi, says, 'We may safely infer that the country about Prairie du Chien was occupied as a French post at least as early as April 20, 1689, and possibly the previous fall.'"

In the year 1683 Perrot visited the tribes west of the Mississippi, and established friendly relations between them and the French ; and it is believed that the information which he furnished touching the geology of the Des Moines and Fevre Rivers led to the discovery of the lead-mines in that vicinity. In 1689 Le Hontan visited the site of Prairie du Chien, while on an exploring-expedition up the Mississippi.

In 1683-84 Le Sueur went, for the first time, up the Fox River from Green Bay, and down the Wisconsin, to visit the Sioux tribes ; and about the same time Nicholas Perrot took command at the post at Green Bay ; and in the year following, or in 1684, Lieut. Duluth arrived, and assumed military occupancy of the post, under the superintendency of the commandant at Mackinaw. Duluth began his preparations for war

against the Iroquois, and was assisted by Perrot, who was then engaged in active and profitable trade with the Foxes near Green Bay.

From this point, and for a considerable time, we have no further accounts of the missionaries in this section, which is, in some measure, due to the opposition which they received from La Salle, and to the violent dissensions among the Indians which followed. The French began to lose their hold on the affections of the Indians. England had begun to contest with France for the supremacy of the North-west; and, as the contest merged into action, the missionaries retired.

On the 8th of May, 1689, Perrot — who was then commanding for the king at the post of the Nadoussioux, commissioned by the Marquis De Denonville, Governor of **1685-89.** Canada, to manage the interests of commerce among the Indian tribes and people of Green Bay and vicinity — took possession, in the name of the king, of the countries inhabited by said tribes. The records inform us, that the papers were signed in duplicate, — one at the post of St. Anthony, and the other at Green Bay. Le Hontan visited Green Bay in September, 1689, and was entertained in a distinguished manner by the Sauks, Pottawattomies, and Menomonees. He passed up the Fox River, and noticed in his travels some of the features of the country, and many of the characteristics of the Indians.

From this time, until the Sauk and Fox war, there is little or nothing to record. During the first quarter of **1700-30.** the eighteenth century, however, these Indians, occupying the valley of the Fox River, became so exasperated against the French, that they cut off all communication between the posts on the frontier, extending from Detroit on the east to Green Bay, on Lake Superior, on the west. The numerous acts of barbarity in killing and plundering all who came within their reach caused the French Government to send several expeditions into the valley of the Fox River, to chastise these nations. These expeditions were as follows: that of De Louvigny, in 1716; De Lingnery, 1728; Martin, in March, 1730; and De Villiers, in September of the same year. By these expeditions, the hostile Indians were severely punished, and the beautiful valley occupied by them opened up to

adventure, exploration, and settlement. This war and its good results formed the basis of the claims of France to the Green Bay country.¹

In 1726, says Rev. Dr. A. Brunson, a man named Cardinell settled near the site of Prairie du Chien. He was a hunter and trapper; and we suppose he may be regarded as the first settler in that locality. He came from Canada with his wife; and the latter is supposed to have been the first white woman who visited the prairie. He probably came to Green Bay with the French troops to punish the hostile Foxes; and, being informed by the traders of the attractive hunting-grounds on the Mississippi, he set out for that section, filled with the heroism of the pioneer French fur-trader. The next settler at Prairie du Chien was a Frenchman by the name of Garnier, whose descendants are still found in the vicinity.

The settlement at the prairie, from this time, increased quite rapidly; and in 1755 the government of France established a permanent military post near the mouth of the Wisconsin, and near the site of the present city. Following this came a number of French families; and in a short time quite a prosperous French village grew up, and attracted around it a very considerable traffic in peltries. The fort near the Wisconsin, established in 1689, had been abandoned some time previous to the establishment of this post.

Turning our attention again to Green Bay, we may observe, that, in 1721, Father Charlevoix, the distinguished historian of New France, visited that section, in company with Capt. De Montigny, who was appointed to take charge of the fort. We learn from this early writer, that the post at Green Bay, at that time, stood on the west side of the Fox River, half a league from its mouth. There were a number of Indian villages both above and below the post; and the good missionary was then still laboring among them, but with ill success. In 1826 we find Fathers Amiton and Chardon both laboring as missionaries at Green Bay; and, two years later, Father Emanuel Crespel, but the war against the Foxes interfered with their labors:

¹ An account of this war would, we think, occupy more space in this volume than its importance deserves; hence the reader is referred to the documents of the Wisconsin Historical Society on this matter.

hence they were among the last of the early French missionaries who held up the cross to the tribes in the vicinity of the bay.

The first permanent settlement at Green Bay, and also of Wisconsin, was made in 1745. In this year Augustine De Langlade and his son Charles migrated to Green Bay from Mackinaw, and became the principal proprietors of the soil. They settled on the east side of Fox River, near its mouth, somewhat above and opposite the old French post, and near where the residence of the late Judge J. P. Arndt afterwards stood. They were accompanied by M. Sauligny (the son-in-law of the *Sieur* Augustin De Langlade) and his wife. These persons were afterwards joined by Mons. Carron, who had been for more than twenty years an Indian trader, and others. This first colony in Wisconsin was composed of probably not more than eight persons. Capt. De Velie was commandant of the little garrison; and the infant settlement moved along slowly. It appears that the garrison was withdrawn shortly after the settlement was founded, and not long before the commencement of the old French and Indian war of 1754: nevertheless, the little hamlet struggled on, Augustin De Langlade continuing in the Indian trade, and Charles De Langlade as Indian agent.

It is impossible to present now a complete history of this post. We find Capt. De Vorchieres commanding in 1747, and having very good success in quieting the Indians. In 1754 the *Sieur* Perrier Marin commanded, and effected a valuable treaty with the Indians. In 1756 Capt. Dumas, commanding at Green Bay, concluded a peace with the Illinois Indians, in behalf of the traders in the vicinity of the post. The French and Indian war had now commenced, although it does not appear that it had any special influence for good or evil upon the Green Bay settlement, as it was probably too remote from the scene of action to receive any sensible effects from the operations of the combatants. It, however, opened a new field for the enterprising spirit of Charles De Langlade. In 1755, with a strong army of Ottawas, Chippewas, Menomonees, and other tribes, he set out for the defence of Fort du Quesne, in which contest he was a commanding officer. In 1757 he served under Montcalm, in the capture of Fort William Henry,

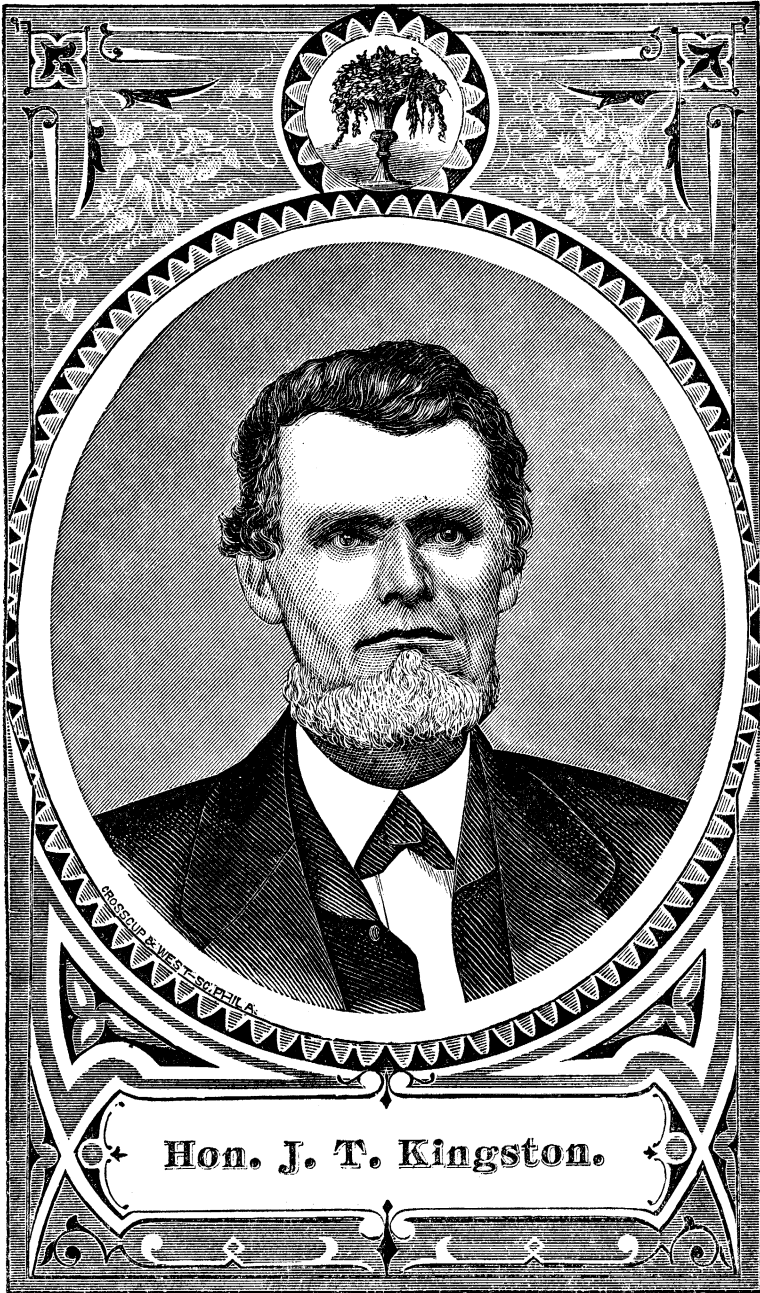
at the head of Lake George. Indeed, this active pioneer of Wisconsin took part in the contests of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and at the last great conflict that sealed the question of supremacy on the Plains of Abraham, where his truly great commander fell mortally wounded.

In 1758 a sad event transpired at Green Bay in the wretched slaughter of eleven Frenchmen by the Indians. The commandant escaped ; and the storehouse was plundered.

With the fall of Canada, in 1759, the whole country passed into the hands of the British. At the close of the war, Charles De Langlade was by the government of Canada, Sept. 3, 1760, ordered to take charge of and conduct the Canadians under his command to Mackinaw, the Indians to their villages, and forward two companies of English deserters to Louisville. Thus the way was opened for English occupancy ; and on the 12th of October, 1761, Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Garrell, with British troops, took possession of Green Bay. The English found the old fort quite rotten, and the stockade fast falling into decay. Lieut. James Garrell was made commandant, Capt. Balfour, retiring ; leaving a detachment under the former of one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates, in possession of the fort, which was slightly repaired, and called Fort Edward Augustus. This fort was abandoned two years later, when the memorable Pontiac war was raging.

Charles De Langlade was re-appointed Indian agent, and re-instated in command of the militia ; but there is no evidence that the fort at Green Bay was ever re-occupied by a garrison during the period of British dominion, or until after the war of 1812. When the celebrated traveller, Capt. Jonathan Carver, reached Green Bay, in 1766, there was no garrison there ; nor had the building been kept in repair since it had been abandoned by Lieut. Garrell. Mr. Carver found a few families living at the fort ; and opposite to it, on the east side of the river, there were also a few French settlers still remaining, who cultivated the land, and appeared to live comfortably. This distinguished traveller passed on to the west and north, making valuable observations of the territory of the Upper Mississippi.

Following our distinguished traveller from Green Bay, our



attention is properly drawn to *Prairie du Chien*, which had made but little or no progress since our last mention of its first settlers. Mr. Carver observed the ruins of a large settlement in a very pleasing situation on the east bank of the Mississippi, evidently the site of the ancient *Outagamie* town, from which place that singular tribe had removed, professedly at the bidding of the Great Spirit, to the opposite bank. At the *Prairie* or *Dog Plains*, he found a large town containing about three hundred families. The houses were well built, after the Indian manner (log-cabins covered with bark), and pleasantly situated on a very rich soil, from which they raised a profusion of every necessary of life in great abundance. He also observed many horses of good size and great beauty. It appeared to this traveller, as it was no doubt the fact, that this town was the great mart where all the adjacent tribes, and even those who inhabited the most remote branches of the Mississippi, annually assembled about the latter end of May, bringing with them their furs to dispose of to the traders. It is a singular fact, that when Carver was at the prairie, in 1766, he found no white inhabitants: at least he does not speak of meeting with any, although he describes the large Indian town and its commercial importance. He tells us, however, that the traders who accompanied him took up their winter residence on the opposite side of the river: this they would not have done, if there had been, at that time, a settlement of whites near the mouth of the Wisconsin. This may be accounted for by the fact, that, inasmuch as Canada had been surrendered to England, the French had, of course, evacuated their fort; which tradition says was burned the second year of the American Revolution.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

Green Bay and Prairie Du Chien — Charles De Langlade — Conflict between the Americans and British in the North-west — A Glance at the Settlements in Wisconsin at the Close of the Revolutionary War — The Surrender to the United States by the British.

DURING the last quarter of the eighteenth century, but little is presented worthy of consideration in the history of Wisconsin, either at Green Bay or at Prairie du Chien, the only points around which much either of civilization or of barbarism centred. Both places were under British rule. There were but few families residing at Green Bay; and the only business transacted was in furs and peltries. Upon the breaking-out of the Revolutionary war, Charles De Langlade, then fifty-two years of age, was persuaded to take an active part, should his services be needed. He had fought gallantly in the interests of France in the old French and Indian war, but on this occasion was ready to take a place in the army for the English cause. It is said, however, that he was not called into open battle during the war, though he served a valuable place in the Indian department. During this war, nearly all of the French and English inhabitants at Green Bay, though virtually American citizens, were found in active work in the ranks of the enemy; and the few Americans that resided there were at the mercy of the English. Some were taken prisoners, and conveyed to Detroit; and some made captive by the Indians.

Turning our attention to Prairie du Chien, we find no further accounts of visits of travellers, or doings of residents, until 1780. At that date, Capt. J. Long, while at Mackinaw, was sent by the commanding officer to accompany a party of

Indians and Canadians to the Mississippi. Information had been received at Mackinaw, that the Indian traders had deposited their furs at Prairie du Chien, where, we are informed, there was, at the time, a town of considerable note, built under the command of Mons. Langlade, the king's interpreter; and the object of the expedition was to secure these furs, and keep them from the Americans. Capt. Long left Mackinaw with thirty-six Indians of the Outagamies and Sioux, and twenty Canadians in nine large birch canoes, laden with Indian presents. The party arrived at Green Bay in four days, and proceeded through the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to the forks of the Mississippi, where they met two hundred of the Fox Indians, and had a feast of five Indian dogs, bear, beaver, deer, mountain cat, and raccoon, boiled in bear's grease, and mixed with huckleberries. They proceeded to Prairie du Chien, where they found the merchants' peltries in packs in a log-house, guarded by Capt. Langlade and some Indians. They took three hundred packs of the best skins, and filled the canoes. Sixty more were burned to prevent the Americans from taking them. They then returned to Mackinaw *via* Green Bay.

In the year 1781, Lieut.-Gov. Patrick Sinclair of Upper Canada held a treaty with the Indians, at Mackinaw, for the

1781. purchase of that island, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien. Pierre La Pointe testified before Judge Lee, in 1820, that he was interpreter at the treaty. The present settlement of Prairie du Chien was begun in 1783, by Mr. Girard, Mr. Antaya, and Mr. Dubuque. There had formerly

1783. been an old settlement about a mile below the present city, which existed during the time the French held possession of the Canadas, and of which we have already spoken; but it was abandoned, chiefly on account of the unhealthy situation, being near the borders of an extensive tract of overflowed land. At this time, or soon after, says Rev. Dr. Brunson, "twenty or thirty settlers constituted all the white representatives of the place; and, previous to 1793, the whole prairie was claimed and occupied, amounting to forty-three farms, and thirty or forty village lots, most or all of which had previously been built upon." This fact was established in 1823, by testimony taken before Judge Lee, who was appointed

to take testimony for the government on the private land claims of parties at the village. The greater part of the settlers came as hunters, or employees, and, taking wives of the natives, commenced farming on a small and primitive scale; cultivating the land with rough ploughs ironed at the point, while they also hunted, trapped, and voyaged.

From a report made to Congress Feb. 25, 1818, we learn that the village and fort were formally surrendered 1784- by the British to the United States on the first day 1800. of June, 1786. Gen. W. R. Smith thinks there is a doubt about the formal surrender being made at that time. It is well known that the general surrender of the western outposts took place in July of that year.

In April, 1785, there was a great flood in the Mississippi: the waters rose from fifteen to twenty feet above the highest mark they had ever been known to make before; and the whole region of country drained by the river presented the aspect of an immense sheet of water studded with islands.

In settlement, Green Bay, from its inception (in 1745) to 1785, had made but little progress; but, as we have seen, it struggled along, sometimes without a military garrison, and sometimes with a well-fortified post. But at length, in 1796, the settlement, with its improvements, which were few indeed, was surrendered to the American authorities by the British, from which time the United-States Government has controlled the interests of Wisconsin.

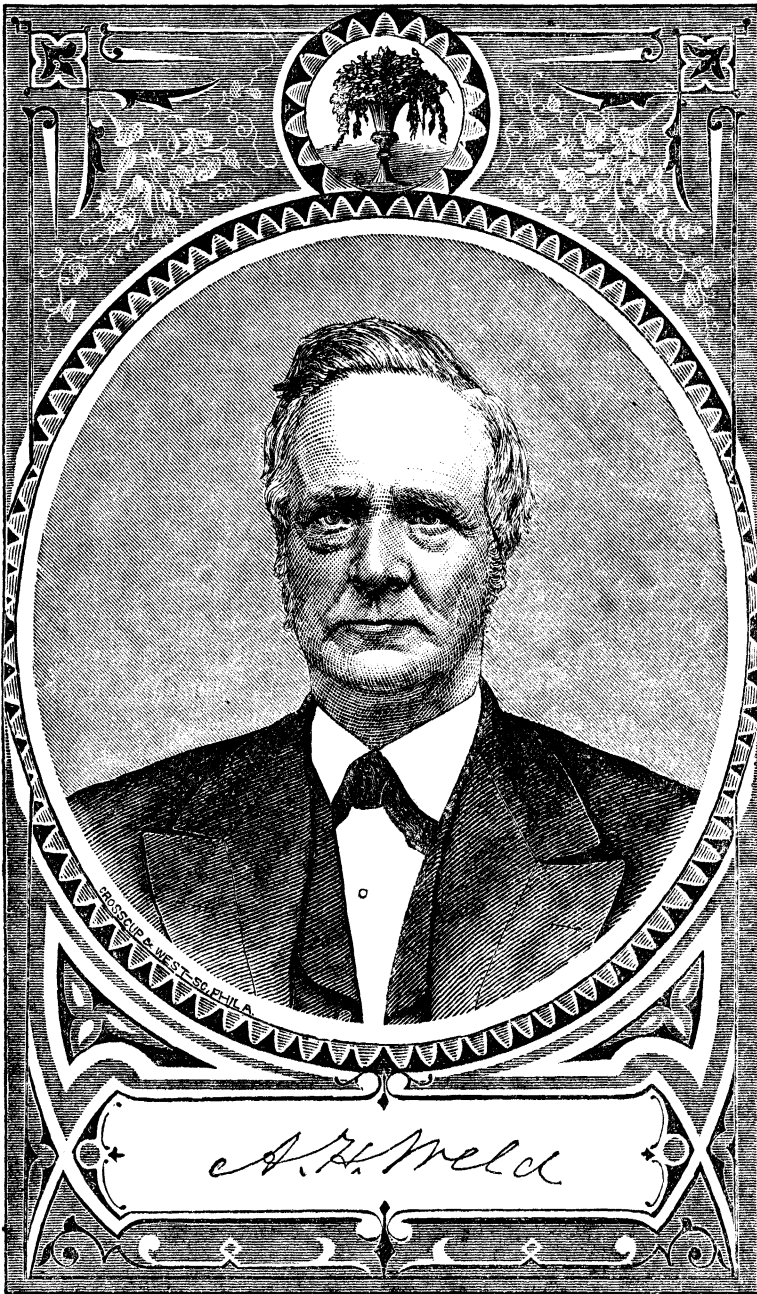
CHAPTER VII.

GREEN BAY FROM 1796 TO 1836.

The War of 1812—Erection of Fort Howard—The Early Settlement of Green Bay—Travels and Adventures—Number and Condition of the Indians—The Embryo City of Green Bay—Arrival of Government Troops—The Early Lead Traffic—Green Bay in 1824—Indian Troubles—Murder—Formation of the Wisconsin Territory, &c.

WE have noted, in the foregoing chapter, some of the important incidents in the history of Wisconsin, from its first exploration by Europeans, to the end of British rule in the Territory, in 1796. At the latter date, as through the whole narrative, there were but two points of interest,—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; nor does the narrative change in this regard until the organization of the Territorial Government, in 1836. It is therefore the purpose of this and the following chapter to follow, first, Green Bay, and, secondly, Prairie du Chien, in the principal events of history, from 1796 to 1836. This chronological record will not include any elaborate notices of pioneer life in Wisconsin, nor even an account of the memorable Black Hawk war. These and other important features of the early history follow these chapters in their regular order. The object in the chapters named is to present a skeleton of events in the period mentioned, as free as possible from remark or embellishment.

First, then, as to Green Bay. Soon after the declaration of 1812. war, in June, 1812, Col. Robert Dickson, an English trader at Prairie du Chien, and agent, collected a considerable body of Indians at Green Bay for the purpose of rendering assistance to the British forces in their operations on the Great Lakes of the North-west. At the taking of Mackinaw by the British (July 17, 1811), we find this Col. Dickson very prominent, and also Capt. Rolette of Prairie du Chien.



The official report of the surrender of that post shows that four hundred Indians of the Sioux, Folle Avoines, Puans, and Chippewas, were engaged in the British interest. After the taking of Mackinaw, Col. McKay of the British army proceeded west to Green Bay, passing up the Fox River, and down the Wisconsin, with a large force of British and Indians, and captured the Fort at Prairie du Chien after a desperate resistance.¹

1815. But this renewal of English rule in Wisconsin was only temporary; and, in 1815, a United States trading-port was established at Green Bay, and Col. John Bowyer appointed Indian agent.

On the 16th of July, 1816, Col. John Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard with the troops which had
1816. arrived. He subsequently returned to Mackinaw, leaving Col. Talbot Chambers in command. The only survivor of those who went there with the troops is Moses Hardwick, a native of Kentucky, now nearly eighty years of age, residing in the town of Scott, a few miles from the city. He came in the first American vessel laden with troops and supplies, in August or September, and anchored in Fox River. In the same year, Judge J. H. Lockwood arrived at Green Bay, finding forty or fifty Canadians of French extraction cultivating the soil. The country then, as also for some eight years following, was under military rule, and extremely arbitrary. Green Bay was then a portion of Indiana Territory; Vincennes being the seat of government. American settlers began to come in. Previous to this year, there was no regular physician nearer than Mackinaw.

S. A. Storow, judge-advocate in the army of the United States, was sent by Gen. Jacob Brown to visit the North-western posts, and on the 19th of September arrived in
1817. an open boat at Fort Howard. He found Major

Zachary Taylor in command, by whom he was kindly entertained, and by the officers of the Third Regiment. While there, he made observations on the ebb and flow of the lake tides. From Fort Howard, he proceeded south, through the eastern tier of counties of Wisconsin, to Milwaukee and Fort Dearborn, at Chicago. Two young men by the names of Smith and

¹ See account of the capture of Prairie du Chien farther on in this volume.

Gunn, grandsons of Capt. Jonathan Carver, left Green Bay this year in a bark canoe for Prairie du Chien, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, at which place they met Major S. H. Long, and proceeded with him up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, with a view to establish their claims to the lands granted by the Indians to their grandfather.

In the summer of this year, William Farnsworth, now of Sheboygan, and Ramsay Crooks of the American Fur Company, embarked in a birch-bark canoe from Mackinaw, passed up the lake and Green Bay, to the mouth of Fox River, thence through the Fox, Wisconsin, and Mississippi Rivers, to St. Louis. Col. Abraham Edwards of Detroit arrived at Green Bay in May; while there, Inspector-Gen. John E. Wool arrived. The post was then in command of Major Z. Taylor, with John Bowyer as Indian agent. 1818.

In 1819 a census of the Indians was taken, showing that there were forty-eight hundred natives in the Green Bay agency. One year later H. R. Schoolcraft, as one of the expedition under Gov. Lewis Cass, appointed by the government to visit the North-western posts, &c., arrived at Green Bay, by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, on the 20th of August. The expedition consisted of Gov. Cass, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Capt. D. B. Douglas, Lieuts. A. McKay, R. A. Forsyth, C. C. Trowbridge, A. R. Chase, H. R. Schoolcraft, and J. Duane Doty, secretary. He says of Green Bay, that there were over sixty dwellings and five hundred inhabitants, occupying about eighty buildings. The Algonquin name of the place is Boatchweewaid, a term which describes an eccentric or abrupt bay or inlet. Of the fort, he says, "Log barracks facing three sides of a square parade, surrounded by a stockade of timber thirty feet high, white-washed, and garrisoned by three hundred men, under Capt. William Whistler, in the absence of Col. J. L. Smith; also that there was at Camp Smith, three miles above Fort Brown, three hundred infantry. Preparations were being made to erect a permanent fortification of stone." 1820.

Daniel Whitney, for many years one of the most enterprising men of Green Bay, arrived in this year, and soon after purchased a large tract of land, on which he 1820.

laid out the embryo city of Green Bay, now constituting the second and third wards. His widow and family are still residents of the city. In the same year, Isaac Lee was appointed agent, and visited Green Bay to collect evidence of titles and claims to lands held by the French settlers under Jay's treaty, and to report them to the United-States commissioners sitting at Detroit. None were allowed, except such as were occupied in July, 1796; and few came within the provisions of the Act of Congress. A subsequent Act, passed in 1823, made provision for donation of all such as were occupied July 1, 1812.

In this year, the steamer "Walk in the Water," which has justly become celebrated in the history of the lake region, left

1821. Detroit for Mackinaw and Green Bay, July 31, 1821, with two hundred passengers and government troops, and arrived at Green Bay, Aug. 5. Among the number was Rev. Eleazar Williams, missionary to the Oneida Indians, with a deputation of the Six Nations. Gen. Albert G. Ellis of Stevens's Point, Wis., accompanied the party, and was, for a time, school-teacher for the mission school of the New-York Indians. Difficulties, however, occurred with the Menomonees, who gave the Oneidas their land; and nearly ten years were spent in negotiations, which were concluded in 1832; and soon after the most of this band, and a part of the St. Regis band, removed, and settled in Wisconsin.

On the 12th of September, 1822, the schooner "Tiger" arrived at Detroit, from Green Bay, with twelve thousand pounds of lead, transported from the lead-mines, the whole distance by water, except the portage. The other events of this year are as follows: Col. Ebenezer Childs, an early settler, arrived May 20, and made a trip to St. Louis in a birch canoe. The first post-office at Green Bay was established this year, with Robert Irwin in charge. The mail was carried from Green Bay to Detroit, in the winter season, by soldiers; and generally two mails within six months were all that were received. A Frenchman named Ulrich was stabbed in October, near Camp Smith, by a Menomonee Indian named Kewabiskim, and another, named Pierre Grignon, was murdered near the portage by a Menomonee. The murderers of Ulrich were caught, tried, and convicted at Detroit, and sen-

tenced to be hung Dec. 27, 1821, at which time a Chippewa Indian named Ketaukah was also hung for the murder of Dr. William S. Madison, near Manitowoc. Father Gabriel Richards of Detroit visited the bay this year. He was afterwards the delegate of Michigan Territory in Congress.

In July of this year, Hon. Henry S. Baird became a resident of Green Bay, where he remained an active and respected citizen until 1875, when he died. In his 1824.

"Early History of Northern Wisconsin," he speaks of Green Bay, as it appeared in 1824, as follows: "The grounds around Fort Howard were used mostly for fields of grain, and gardens. A portion of the present town of Fort Howard was used as a parade or drill ground. The garrison consisted of four companies of the Third Regiment of United States infantry, and was commanded by the late Gen. John McNeil. The settlement, so called, extended from Fort Howard on the west, and from the premises of the late Judge J. P. Arndt on the east side of Fox River, to the present village of De Pere, a distance of about six miles; and beyond De Pere, south or west, there was no white settlement, with the exception of two or three families, until you reached Prairie du Chien, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. There were six or eight resident American families; and the families of the officers stationed at Fort Howard, in number about the same. On the 23d of August, J. H. Lockwood was admitted to practice as an attorney by Judge Doty, the first lawyer in the State. He had previously received a commission from the government as prosecuting attorney for the counties of Brown and Crawford. The first term of the United States Court was held in October of this year, and Hon. H. S. Baird admitted to practice, and appointed prosecuting attorney *pro tem*. The first grand jury of Brown County was impanelled, and found one indictment for murder (a man named Joice, who was tried, and convicted of manslaughter), and forty-two for lesser offences.

Col. W. G. Hamilton arrived at Green Bay on the 28th of June, 1825, with a drove of cattle, which he had contracted with the government to deliver at the 1825-29. fort. He found Major Whistler in command of the fort, and Col. Brevoort acting in the capacity of Indian agent.

Col. E. Childs says he built the first frame house at Green Bay, in this year; which was, probably, the first house of the kind erected in the State. The Episcopal Church established a mission in 1825, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Nash, a worthy missionary; but it was discontinued in 1827. It was revived in 1829, under the care of Rev. R. Cadle, and again discontinued in 1837. Dec. 2, 1838, Rev. Bishop Kemper consecrated a church at Duck Creek, erected by Oneidas, the funds being received from the government; and the following year Rev. Solomon Davis was placed in charge. Gen. Lewis Cass and Col. T. L. M'Kenney, commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians at Butte des Morts, met at Green Bay in 1825. J. H. Fonda of Prairie du Chien was there at the same time. He says, "There were seven or eight hundred persons here, from the native Indian to the sons of Africa, and of all shades of color." The Indian affairs throughout the Territory had assumed a threatening aspect. Reports of murders and disturbances had spread through the settlements. Mr. Fonda, at the request of the United States quartermaster, carried the mail to Fort Dearborn through the eastern tier of counties.

During the year 1827, the missionary society determined to erect extensive buildings for a boarding-school, in which they might educate "children of full or mixed blood." Rev. Richard Cadle was selected to conduct the enterprise. This gentleman labored devotedly as teacher and missionary at Green Bay and its vicinity, and became afterward chaplain at Fort Howard, and, a few years later, at Fort Crawford. The buildings which were erected in 1829 were situated on a high plateau overlooking Fox River, and cost nine thousand dollars. The institution was not a success, and was closed in 1839.

This year Judge Arndt built the first saw-mill on Indian land, with the consent of the war department. During the year, a party of men from Green Bay went up the Fox River to Fort Winnebago, co-operating with a force of men under Gen. Atkinson in boats, and Gens. Dodge and Whitesides, with companies of volunteers coming from below. The Indians, finding a formidable army in the midst of their country, concluded a treaty of peace, and surrendered Red Wing, who had a year previous massacred a family near Prairie du Chien.



Lucius Smith

In the fall of this year, the Fifth Regiment of United States infantry came in barges from St. Louis up the Mississippi and Wisconsin, and down the Fox Rivers, to Fort Howard, without unloading. The high water enabled them to cross from the Wisconsin to the Fox River, at Portage, fully laden, and to run the rapids of Fox River. A remarkable case of attempt to murder occurred at Fort Howard in this year. William Prestige, a soldier, entered the quarters of the notorious D. E. Twiggs, then a major, and in command at the post, while he was taking his after-dinner nap. Prestige was armed with a musket, the muzzle of which he put to Twiggs's ear, and pulled the trigger, intending to be, and supposing he was, sure of his victim. The gun missed fire; but the click of the lock awoke Twiggs, who sprung up and seized the gun, and struck his assailant over the head, inflicting a terrible wound, fracturing the skull, and laying him senseless upon the floor. Prestige had about six months more to serve out his enlistment; and Twiggs, instead of turning him over to the civil authorities, to be tried and punished for the offence, detained him a prisoner under his own control, and subjected him to every species of torture he could devise. In the following year (1829), his term of service as a soldier having expired, he was indicted, tried, and, on conviction, sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The President (Adams), upon representations to him of the brutal treatment to which Prestige had been subjected by Twiggs, immediately pardoned him.

A log schoolhouse was built this year. Miss C. Russell taught, and was succeeded by Miss F. Sears. Fort Winnebago was established this season by Twiggs. His prisoner, Prestige, was kept chained to a tree, with no shelter or bedding, and without comfortable clothing.

In 1829 a Methodist mission was established at Green Bay, by a young Mohawk, who had been converted Canada. In the month of May, Judge Doty, M. L. Martin, and H. S. Baird left Green Bay on horseback, and travelled over the country to Prairie du Chien; being the first party of white men that had attempted and accomplished the journey. In October the first public meeting of the inhabitants of Green Bay was held, — Louis Grignon, chair-

man, M. L. Martin, secretary, — to represent to Congress, among other matters, the necessity of a road from Green Bay to Chicago, and the improvement of the navigation of the Fox River.

In August of this year, Hon. Erastus Root, John T. Mason, and J. McCall, United States commissioners, arrived to settle Indian difficulties, but did not succeed. 1830.

The commission broke up without accomplishing any thing. A little later, a Catholic mission school was opened by Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian priest. The mission was aided by the government, out of the annuities paid to the Menomonee Indians. In the same year, the town of Navarino, now known as the north ward of the city of Green Bay, was laid out by Daniel Whitney. Col. Stambaugh, Indian agent, went to Washington with a delegation of the New York Indians, and Menomonees, to settle a difficulty between these nations on the boundaries of their lands. A census report shows that the population of Brown County, in the same year, was fifteen hundred.

In 1831 the government purchased from the Indians the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, Fox, and Wisconsin Rivers. Hitherto these 1831-32. lands, except a narrow strip on both sides of the Fox River at Green Bay, and the reservation of the New York tribes, were owned by the Menomonees and Winnebagoes. The tardiness of the government in acquiring titles to these lands was a great drawback to the settlement and improvement of the country. In the same year, Judge J. D. Doty and Lieut. Centre were appointed commissioners for surveying and locating a military road from Green Bay to Chicago, and west to Prairie du Chien. The year 1832 is memorable on account of the Black Hawk war, which is spoken of at length hereafter. Green Bay was not particularly affected, as the government had made necessary preparation at its post at Fort Howard. It is well known that Black Hawk had invited the tribes at the bay to join the confederacy. This war, for a brief period, retarded immigration, and the settlement of the State.

In 1833 the first newspaper published in Wisconsin made its appearance at Green Bay; viz., "The Intelligencer." J. V.

Snydam and A. G. Ellis were the publishers. The importance of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers was realized by the people of Green Bay; and a second public meeting was held Nov. 10, 1833, to memorialize Congress on the subject. There were eight murder-trials in the five years terminating in 1833: only three of the parties were executed, all soldiers from the garrisons at Fort Howard and Mackinaw. In July, Daniel Le Roy, M. L. Martin, and P. B. Grignon explored the country from Green Bay, south, as far as Milwaukee. There were only Indian villages at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Waukesha, and Fond du Lac. S. Juneau was trading at Milwaukee. He was the only white on the whole route. A United States land-office was opened at Green Bay in 1834; and in the same year Judge Arndt shipped the first cargo of lumber from Green Bay to Chicago. It was shipped on Devil River, at the mouth of Hell Creek, and, as Mr. Durrie remarks, was doubtless *well seasoned*. In 1835 the town of Astor, now known as the south ward of the city, was opened and laid out by John Jacob Astor and others, on the land formerly owned by John Lawe and the Grignon family, and originally owned by the American Fur Company. Thus we reach 1836, the year in which the first session of the legislative council of Michigan convened at Green Bay, at which a memorial to Congress was drawn up for the formation of the new Territory of Wisconsin. The Territorial Government was established by Congress April 20, 1836, and was fully organized July 4, 1836, as hereinafter recorded. We have in this manner run abruptly over the noticeable events in the early history of Green Bay. Many of these same events are treated of at greater length in the chapter succeeding that which immediately follows. We have given this brief and pointed chain of events merely as a framework. And we may now turn to Prairie du Chien, and present some of the principal features in the history of that place in the same manner.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN FROM 1796 to 1836.

Description of Prairie du Chien in 1805 — The Fur Trade — War of 1812 — Capture of Prairie du Chien — Determined Resistance — The Fur Trade after the Peace of 1815 — Major Long's Observations of the Fort and Village, &c.

IN the year 1805, Major Z. M. Pike, having been appointed to the charge of an expedition to explore the Upper Mississippi, left St. Louis in August with a party of twenty officers and privates, in a keel-boat. He arrived at Prairie du Chien on the 4th of September, and found Capt. Fisher in command at the fort. He proceeded up the river, and returned to Prairie du Chien April 18, 1806. On the 20th, he made a speech to the Puants, and demanded the murderers of two Americans. These the Indians promised to deliver at St. Louis, and to return all British flags and medals in their possession. The following is his description of the village: "Situated about a league from the mouth of the Wisconsin. On the east bank is a small pond, or marsh, which runs parallel to the river in the rear of the town, which, in front of the marsh, consists of eighteen dwelling-houses in two streets (near the present Dousman House), sixteen in Front Street, and two in Second Street. In the rear of the marsh (east of the Marais de St. Ferriole, and near Kane's Hotel) are eight dwelling-houses. Part of the houses are framed; and, in place of weatherboarding, there are small logs let into mortises made in the uprights, joined close, daubed on the outside with clay, and handsomely whitewashed within. There were eight houses scattered around the country at a distance of one, two, three, and five miles; making, in the village and vicinity, thirty-seven houses, which, at ten persons to each house, would make a popu-

lation of three hundred and seventy souls. In the spring and fall, owing to the concourse of traders and their engagees, there are between five hundred and six hundred. A fair is usually held in the spring, when three hundred or four hundred Indians are here to exchange peltries for goods." He speaks of the old village, which was a mile below the present one, which had existed during the French occupancy of the country. The present village was settled under the English Government, and the ground purchased of the Indians. The prairie on which the village is situated is bounded on the rear by high, bald hills. While there, he selected a location for a fort.

In this year, a trader named Campbell was appointed by the government sub-Indian agent, and by the governor of Illinois as justice of the peace of Prairie du Chien. His
1806-15. price for marrying was one hundred pounds of flour, and, for dissolving the marriage-relation, two hundred pounds. On the 18th of June, 1812, the declaration of war against Great Britain was made by Congress. The protection of this part of our frontiers was considered of great importance to ourselves, as its possession was to the British. Early in 1814, the government authorities at St. Louis fitted out a large boat, having on board all the men that could be mustered, and despatched it up the Mississippi to protect the upper country. This boat reached Prairie du Chien; and on its arrival the men commenced putting the old fort in a state of defence by repairing the outworks, and fortifying it. Not long after taking possession, Col. McKay of the British army descended the Wisconsin with a large force of British and Indians, piloted by Joseph Rolette of the village. The fort was captured after a determined resistance against an overwhelming force; and the utmost exertions of Col McKay were required to prevent an indiscriminate massacre of the Americans by the infuriated Indians. The prisoners were finally put into a boat, and sent down the river. The fort was left in command of Capt. Pohlman with two Mackinaw companies under Capt. Anderson and Lieut D. Graham.¹ He continued in command till after the

¹ See account of the capture of Prairie du Chien farther on.



Cassius Fairchild

peace, which ensued the following year, when the fort was evacuated by the British.

After the peace of 1815, a profitable business was carried on between the merchants of St. Louis and the traders and Indians of the Upper Mississippi. Goods were periodically sent up to the traders, who, in return, transmitted by the same boats peltries and lead. In the period between 1815 and 1820, Col. John Shaw made eight trips in a trading-boat between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, and visited the lead-mines where the city of Galena now stands. At one time he carried away seventy tons of lead. On the 21st of June, 1816, United States troops took possession of the fort at Prairie du Chien. Brevet Gen. Smythe, colonel of the rifle regiment, in the month of June selected the mound where the stockade had been built, and the ground in front, to include the most thickly inhabited part of the village, for a site to erect Fort Crawford. During the ensuing winter, or spring of 1817, Col. Chambers arrived, and assumed the command; and, the houses in the village being an obstruction to the garrison, he ordered those houses in front and about the fort (near Col. Dousman's residence) to be taken down by their owners, and moved to the lower end of the village, where he pretended to give them lots. Judge Lockwood arrived Sept. 16, 1816. He says the village at that time was a traders' village of between twenty-five and thirty houses, situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on what is in high water an island, now called the "Old Village," as it was at the time. There were on the prairie at that time about forty farms cultivated along under the bluffs, and enclosed in the common field, each farm divided by a road or highway. This year, there were four companies of riflemen under command of brevet Major Morgan, building the old fort, which was constructed by placing the walls of the quarters and storehouses on the lines, the highest outside, and the slope of the roof descending within the fort, with block-houses at two corners, and large pickets on the others, so as to enclose the fort. This fort was erected on the island formed by the river and the Slough of St. Ferriole.

In 1817 Major S. H. Long made some observations of the fort and settlement. He says of Fort Crawford, that it was a

square of three hundred and forty feet each side, of wood, with a magazine (twelve by twenty-four) of stone ; that it would accommodate five companies. The block-houses were two stories high, with cupolas or turrets. The building of the works was commenced July 3, 1816, by troops under command of Col. Hamilton, previous to which time no timber had been cut, or stone quarried, for the purpose. Exclusive of stores, workshops, and stables, the village contained only sixteen dwelling-houses occupied by families. In the rear of the village, about three-quarters of a mile, were four others ; two miles and a half above were five ; and at the upper end of the prairie were four, and seven or eight scattered over the prairie ; so that the whole number of family dwellings then occupied did not exceed thirty-eight. The buildings were generally of logs, plastered with mud or clay ; and he thinks the village and inhabitants had degenerated since Pike was there (in 1805). The inhabitants were principally of French and Indian extraction. One mile back of the village was the "Grand Farm," an extensive enclosure cultivated by the settlers in common. It was about six miles in length, and one-quarter to one-half a mile in width, surrounded by a fence on one side, and the river-bluffs on the other, thus secured from the depredations of cattle. He speaks highly of Capt. Duffhey, the commanding officer. He says of the name of the village, that it derived its name from a family of Indians formerly known by the name of "The Dog ;" that the chief's name was "The Dog." This family, or band, had become extinct. The following tradition concerning them came to his knowledge : "that a large party of Indians came down the Wisconsin from Green Bay ; that they attacked the family or tribe of 'The Dogs,' and massacred almost the whole of them, and returned to Green Bay ; that the few who had succeeded in making their escape to the woods returned, after their enemies had evacuated the prairie, and re-established themselves in their former place of residence ; and that they were the Indians inhabiting the prairie at the time it was settled by the French."

In the spring of this year, a Roman Catholic priest from St. Louis, named Père Priere, visited Prairie du Chien. He was the first who had visited the place for many years, and perhaps since the settlement. He organized the Roman Catholic Church.

and disturbed some of the domestic arrangements of the inhabitants. He found several women who had left their husbands, and were living with other men: these he made, by the terror of his church, to return, and ask pardon of their husbands, and to be taken back by them, which they, of course, could not refuse.

From this time to 1836, when the Territorial Government was organized, the record of Prairie du Chien is a dull routine of unimportant events. The early courts and court-decisions of the place present much of interest; but these are noticed elsewhere.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The War of 1812 in the North-west — Operations at Prairie du Chien — Col. McKay and his Forces — An Account of the Capture of Prairie du Chien by Col. McKay — Scenes and Incidents of the Surrender.

HAVING referred to the early history of what is now the State of Wisconsin, more particularly in reference to Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, which, in reality, comprised all there was of civilization in this section, it is only necessary to state that the rest of the Territory was occupied almost exclusively by Indians, who held the title of "eminent domain" by actual possession, although the United States held the supremacy.

The declaration of war on the part of our government against Great Britain was made by Act of Congress on the 18th of June, 1812; and on the following day a proclamation of the contest was made. By some unaccountable neglect or mismanagement on the part of the officers of the government, the information of this important event did not reach the North-western posts until some days after the British authorities in this region had full knowledge of the fact, and were enabled to act accordingly. This egregious blundering, or reprehensible omission of duty, on the part of the officers of the General Government, proved disastrous in the extreme.

Without going into details of the taking of Mackinaw on the 17th of July with a force of British, Canadians, and savages, and the crowning misfortune that befell the American cause in this quarter of the seat of war by the unparalleled act of the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, together with fourteen hundred brave men longing for battle, to three hundred English

soldiers, four hundred Canadian militia disguised in red coats, and a band of Indian allies; of the unfortunate fate that befell the garrison of Fort Dearborn at Chicago,—it is only necessary to say that Wisconsin took a part in this contest, even though it presented a small theatre for action. The protection of this part of our frontier was regarded as of great importance to ourselves, as its possession was to the British. Early in 1814, the government authorities at St. Louis had fitted out a large boat, bullet-proof, having on board all the men that could be mustered and spared from the lower country, under command of Capt. Yeiser, and despatched it up the Mississippi, to protect the upper country and the few settlers that were then in it. This boat reached Prairie du Chien; and, immediately on their arrival, the men commenced the work of putting the old fort in a state of defence by repairing the outworks, and fortifying it in the best manner they were able. Lieut. Perkins, who accompanied the troops, was directed to take and retain possession of the place; and he built a stockade on a large mound near the residence of the late H. L. Dousman. In the mean time, the traders in the British interest, resorting to Mackinaw as the British headquarters of the North-west, learning of the American occupation of Prairie du Chien in 1814, and anticipating, that, so long as this force should remain there, they would be cut off from the trade of that place, its dependencies, and the Sioux country, at once set on foot an expedition for its recapture. The command of the same was confided to Lieut.-Col. William McKay, a man of intelligence, activity, and enterprise, and well fitted to command the contemplated expedition. The party consisted of a sergeant of artillery, with one brass six-pounder (another authority says three pieces of artillery), and three or four volunteer companies of the Canadian *voyageurs*, commanded by traders, and officered by their clerks, all dressed in red coats, with probably, in all, not less than five hundred, and perhaps more, Indians and half-breeds. A small party of regulars, under Capt. Pohlman, was placed under McKay's command. The Indians were composed of three bands of Sioux, under their chiefs, Wau-ba-shaw, or "The Leaf," Red Wing, Little Crow, and others; and the Winnebagoes were in charge of Pe-shen, or "The Wild Cat," Tar-cel, or "The Teal," Car-



Gen. Edward S. Bragg.

ry-marr-nee, Wino-sheek, Sar-ro-chan, Neo-o-kantak, or "Four Legs," and Black Wolf.

Col. McKay came with his force in boats to Green Bay, where he tarried to increase his numbers, and make all necessary preparations. A company of the Green Bay militia, of about thirty persons, and many of them old men unfit for service, was raised, of which Pierre Grignon was captain, Peter Powell and Aug. Grignon, lieutenants. Here about seventy-five Menomonees, under Ma-cha-nah, or "The Hairy Hand," I-om-e-tah, Kish-kon-nan-wan-kan-hom, or "The Cutting Off," and a party of about twenty-five Chippewas mixed with the Menomonees, joined the expedition. Mr. Grignon, in his "Recollections of Wisconsin," says, "Our entire force now consisted of four hundred Indians and one hundred and fifty whites." Such was his understanding; and, if the newspapers of the day represented it larger, it was for effect on the part of the British to impress the Americans with an idea of their great strength in the Northwest, and, on the part of the Americans, in palliation of their loss at Prairie du Chien.

At length the expedition moved forward up Fox River, the whites in six boats or barges, and the Indians in canoes; and, carrying their craft over the portage, they descended the Wisconsin. Reaching the old deserted Fox Village on the Wisconsin, twenty-one miles from Prairie du Chien, the force stopped; while Michael Brisbois, Aug. Grignon, a Sioux, and a Winnebago Indian were despatched to Prairie du Chien in the night to obtain a citizen, and bring him to Col. McKay from whom to obtain intelligence. Descending the river to where the ferry has since been located (Wright's Ferry), some five or six miles from the prairie, they went across by land, and reached the place without difficulty. They saw the sentinel on duty at the fort. They went to Antoine Brisbois, the uncle of Michael Brisbois, one of the party, who lived three miles above the town, and took him to where they had left the canoe (the present ferry), then called "Petit Gris." There they awaited the arrival of Col. McKay and his force, who made their appearance the next morning early. Mr. A. Brisbois reported the American strength in the garrison at sixty. The party then proceeded down to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and thence up to Prairie du Chien,

through a channel, or bayou, between a continuous number of islands and the Mississippi. From Mr. Grignon's valuable paper before alluded to, we take the following detail of the capture of the place. The old gentleman was an active participant in the affray on the British side ; and his memory is very clear on the details, which are the only full accounts we possess of the taking of Prairie du Chien.

"They reached the village at ten o'clock, unperceived. The day was Sunday, July 14, 1814, and a very pleasant one. The officers of the garrison were getting ready to take a pleasure-ride into the country, and, had McKay been an hour or two later, the garrison would have been found without an officer. Nicholas Boilvin had directed a man to go out and drive up his cattle, as he wished to kill a heifer that day, and have some fresh meat.

"The man went out, and soon discovered the British approaching, and knew, from the red coats worn by the regulars and Cpts. Rolette and Anderson (for none of the rest had any), and the dozen British flags displayed by the Indians, that it was a British force. He returned, and informed Mr. Boilvin, who went and found the report a correct one. Mr. Boilvin, who was the American Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, now hastened to his house, and conveyed his family and valuables to the gunboat belonging to the fort, for safety. All the citizens now left their houses, and fled from the impending danger, — some to the fort, but mostly to the country.

"Upon arriving at the town, and making a very formidable display for that quiet place, Rolette and Anderson, with their companies, the Sioux and Winnebago Indians, were directed to take post above the fort; while Col. McKay himself, with the Green Bay Company, the regulars, the Menomonees, and Chippewas, encompassed it below. A flag was sent, borne by Capt. Thomas Anderson, demanding the surrender of the garrison, with which demand Lieut. Perkins, the commandant of the post, declined to comply. The six-pounder, under the management of the regulars, was now brought to bear on the gunboat of the Americans. The first shot, however, fired by it, was a blank charge, intended as a sort of a war-flourish, or bravado. But our men did not take a near position, and were, probably, half a mile from the gunboat, if not more; and hence the firing upon the boat by the cannon, and the firing by the guns, were generally ineffectual. When the firing first commenced on the gunboat, Capt. Grignon, with a part of his company, and several Menomonees, was directed to cross the river in two boats, and take a position on land, so as to annoy, and aid to drive off, the gunboat, the position of which was at first near the middle of the river, but, when fired upon, had moved over nearer the western shore. During the day, the gunboat was at least once or twice hit by the balls of the six-pounder, which caused a bad leakage; and which, when the sun was

about half an hour high, induced Capt. Yeiser to move down stream. Seeing this movement, the Americans on the fort called out to them not to go off; but, this being unheeded, they fired their cannon at the boat to stop it. Meanwhile, Capt. Grignon and his party over the river had been annoying the boat. One writer says that this party had taken position on an island opposite Prairie du Chien, covered with timber, which served to screen them from the shots of the gunboat. Had we (the British) manned some of our boats, and pursued, we could, undoubtedly, have taken it, as we afterwards learned that it leaked so badly, that the Americans had to stop at the mouth of the Wisconsin to repair it. The only injury the firing of the latter vessel did was, a ball, before noon, striking a fence-post, some of the splinters of which inflicted a flesh-wound in one of the Menomonees.

"While this contest was progressing with the gunboat, McKay's party of whites and Indians, on all sides of the fort, kept up an irregular firing of small-arms, which, from their great distance from the fort, was harmless; and thus, if they did no harm, they were out of the way of receiving any in return. At length, towards noon, Col. McKay ordered his men to advance over the Marais de St. Ferriole, a swampy spot, and take a position much nearer the fort,—not more than a quarter of a mile distant. This was obeyed by those on the lower side of the fort, who had a sufficiency of houses to shield them from the guns of the garrison. From this new position, the firing was somewhat increased. In the fort were four iron cannon, somewhat larger than six-pounders; and these were occasionally fired. It was well known that the gunboat contained the magazine of powder, and that had gone down the river with Capt. Yeiser. A couple of Winnebagoes, discovering that there were some hams in a house which had been deserted, and to which they could not gain an entrance, mounted upon the roof, intending to tear off some shingles, when they were espied from the fort, and each wounded in the thigh, when they quickly retreated.

"The second day, the men and Indians amused themselves with some long shooting; but Col. McKay and his officers spent the day in counselling as to the best course of procedure.

"It was about resolved to make an assault, and they towards evening assembled the leading Indian chiefs, and laid the plan before them; but the Winnebago chief, Sar-cel, remarked that he and his people had had some experience in assaulting American forts (referring to the attack on Fort Recovery, in 1793), and that they would not like to resort to so hazardous an experiment, but proposed a plan of springing a mine from the river-bank to blow up the garrison; to which suggestion, Col. McKay answered, 'Go at it.' After spending a part of the evening, and penetrating a dozen or fifteen feet, they gave it up as a bad job, as the fort was several hundred feet from the river-bank.

"Nothing of moment occurred the third day, except some occasional firing. Col. McKay sent into the country about three miles for a load of straw, which was made up in small bundles to have in readiness to place, in

the darkness of the night, with kegs of powder, near the fort, and fire a train of straw leading to the powder, and thus make a breach on the enclosure. But this was only designed as a *dernier ressort*.

“During this day, or the preceding one, a Fox Indian received a spent-ball, which lodged between his scalp and skull. It was cut out; and the wound did not interfere in his sharing in the further events of the siege. On the fourth day, Col. McKay resolved to accomplish something more decisive. About three o’clock in the afternoon, with his troops properly stationed, and cannon-balls heated red-hot in a blacksmith’s forge, I was sent to go around and specially direct the interpreters to order the Indians not to fire on the fort till the cannon should commence playing the hot-shot, and the fort should be set on fire. Scarcely had these directions been given, when the Americans, probably seeing from indications that a severe assault of some kind was about to be made, raised the white flag. Two officers now came out, and met Col. McKay; strict orders having been given to the Indians not to fire on these Americans, on the pain of being themselves fired upon by the British troops. The result was, that a surrender was agreed upon. Col. McKay should have possession of the fort and public stores, and the Americans be permitted to retire unmolested in boats down the river. By this time, it was too late to go through a formal surrender, which was postponed till next morning. When the American flag was hauled down, Col. McKay was the first to observe the singular fact, that, though it was completely riddled elsewhere with balls, the representation of the American eagle was untouched. The Indians, during the whole four days, had directed many shots at the flag, and had shot off one of the cords, which let the banner part way down on the flagstaff; and there it remained till the surrender.”

Several days elapsed before arrangements were completed by which to send the prisoners down the river. Col. McKay gave the Americans their arms as they embarked. Gen. Smith, in his “History of Wisconsin,” says, “The utmost exertions of Col. McKay were required to prevent an indiscriminate massacre of the Americans by the infuriated Indians, and the lives of the prisoners were for some time in the most imminent danger, as the exertions of Col. McKay in behalf of humanity were doubtful in their results.” Mr. Grignon, in his “Recollections,” further says, that Col. McKay had given such strict orders to the Indians against massacring or molesting the Americans, and to the regulars and militia to keep the Indians in awe, that nothing, as far as he knew, transpired that had the least appearance of treachery on the part of the natives. Capt. Pohlman, with his regulars, remained in command with the two

Mackinaw companies until after the peace, which ensued the following year, when the fort was evacuated.

In connection with the taking of Prairie du Chien, it may be remarked, that Major Campbell had ascended the river from St. Louis, with a squadron of boats and a detachment of United States troops, for the purpose of re-enforcing the garrison at Prairie du Chien. When he arrived at Rock Island, he held some communication with Black Hawk, who was apparently neutral, at least not openly inimical; but a party of Indians came down Rock River with the news of the capture of Prairie du Chien; and, as the boats of Major Campbell had by this time departed, they were immediately pursued by Black Hawk's band, and a severe fight took place, in which the Indians captured one of the boats, and Major Campbell himself was wounded. The expedition continued down the river, having lost several men killed, and others wounded, in the fight.

A short time after this event, the British commander at Prairie du Chien, then called Fort McKay, descended the river to Rock Island, taking with him two field-pieces and a detachment of soldiers: these he placed in position to check, or at least annoy, any force that might attempt to pass up the river.



CHAPTER X.

EARLY HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The Early History of the Lead-Mines—The Lead Excitement—Slavery in the Mines—Description of the Country—Insults to the Winnebagoes—Shocking Murders at Prairie du Chien—The Winnebago Outrages—Great Excitement at Prairie du Chien—Arrival of Troops.

THERE was little of general interest that transpired in this section of country until after the peace of 1815. When that event was made known to the Indian tribes, many were willing and eager to make treaties of peace and friendship with the United States; and Black Hawk and his band were particularly urged to such a measure by all their friends. Several treaties were entered into at the Portage des Sioux, in 1815, between the United States commissioner and various bands of Indians; and in May, 1816, by the treaty at St. Louis, Black Hawk confirmed the treaty of 1804, thereby ceding the lands on Rock River, on which his village was located.

The settlements of the whites continued to increase in the Indian country; and, doubtless, many outrages were committed by them on the persons and effects of the Indians, in order to hasten their voluntary departure from the country which they had ceded to the United States, and in which already government surveys had been made, and certificates of land entries issued; but these matters did not extend in any objectionable manner beyond the northern boundary of the State of Illinois. A lucrative business was carried on between the merchants of St. Louis and the traders and Indians of the Upper Mississippi. Goods were sent to the traders, who, in return, transmitted peltries and lead. At Galena, the Indians had about twenty furnaces, which they managed in their unskilful manner;

and Col. John Shaw, formerly of this State, states, that, between 1815 and 1820, he made eight trips from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien, visiting the lead-mines at Galena; and at one time carried away seventy tons of lead.

The exact date of the discovery of lead in Wisconsin does not appear; but Capt. Jonathan Carver visited the Blue Mounds in 1766, and speaks of lead as abounding there at Sauk Prairie, on the Wisconsin River. He says, "So plentiful is lead here, that I saw large quantities of it lying about the streets in the town belonging to the Saukies." In 1822 the lead-trade began to attract attention; and Mr. James Johnson, a government contractor for the army, made a treaty with the Indians, and obtained leave to work the mines for a limited time, probably four years, as they left in 1826. Mr. Johnson let in other parties to dig; and one firm of the name of Ware brought from fifty to four hundred negro slaves. In 1826 there was a great rush of miners to Galena, somewhat like the California excitement at a later period. Mr. J. S. Miller located at Gratiot's Grove; John Ray, near Platteville; William Adney, near Hazel Green; J. Armstrong and J. W. Shulls, at Shullsburg; and Ebenezer Brigham and John Ray, at the Blue Mounds.

This advent of the miners upon the territory of the Winnebago Indians, without any treaty, deprived them of their previous profit in the lead-trade, and, with other difficulties, was the cause of much trouble.

Col. Charles Whittlesey, who made a tour through Wisconsin in 1832, writes as follows in reference to the mining-country:—

"On the second day we passed the foot of the Blue Mound. It is a high hill of regular ascent, overlooking the country, and serves as a beacon to the traveller thirty miles distant. At night we slept in a block-house in the mining-district. Within sight of the station, a newly-made grave lay at the roadside, in the midst of a solitary prairie. The person over whom it was raised had ventured too far from the house, and approached a thicket of bushes. Suddenly a band of concealed Indians sprang upon him, with the fatal whoop on their tongues. His scalp, heart, and most of his flesh, were soon stripped from the body, and a savage dance performed about the remains.

"The country is still prairie, with scattering tufts of inferior timber. The huts of the miners had been deserted on account of the difficulties now

terminated; and the business of making lead was about to recommence. Occasionally a farm might be seen running out from an island of timber, and supplied with comfortable buildings. But most of the improvements were of a temporary nature, consisting of a lead-furnace and the cabins adjacent. The process of reducing lead-ore is very simple and rapid. The furnace is a face-wall, about two feet thick, located upon a gentle slope of the ground, with an arch or passage through the centre. On each side of the arched opening, and in the rear or up-hill side, two wing-walls run out transversely to the face-wall, between which the wood is laid. The ore is placed upon it, and a continual fire kept up. The lead gradually separates from the dross, and runs into a cavity in front of the arch.

“The ‘mining-district’ east of the Mississippi must include ten thousand square miles. Galena, or lead-ore, is found in veins, or threads, more often in a square form, of various sizes, and running in all directions with the horizon. They are liable to disappear suddenly, to enlarge and diminish in size, to combine with other materials, rendering the operations of mining very uncertain. Their course is generally straight, and not curved, seldom exceeding a foot in breadth. The analysis yields eighty-five to ninety per cent of lead, of which the first smelting of the furnace extracts about seventy-five per cent. It requires skill and experience to discover the vein, but very little of either to work it when discovered. The limestone formation of Green Bay and Lake Michigan extends to this region, embracing copper ore at Mineral Point, and at other places. At this time the government leased the ground to practical miners, who rendered a proportion of the product in kind. In consequence of the derangements of the times, although the supply was small, lead was then dull at three cents per pound. The supply appears to be inexhaustible. In one respect, this region differs from the mineral regions of other countries. There are but few veins that justify a pursuit to great depths; and, although they are very numerous, the pits and trenches are easily filled up, and the rich soil left incapable of cultivation. The great drawback upon the agricultural prospects of the mining-district arises from the consumption of the little timber that grows there in melting the lead. How long the presence of this mineral has been known, and its value understood, is not exactly known; but there are mines which were worked by the French soon after they ascended the Mississippi. The Indians could scarcely have found use for it before the introduction of fire-arms among them.

“Arriving at Galena, we found the place crowded with people. The mineral riches of the Dubuque country were well known; and it was expected that Gen. Scott would secure the title to a considerable tract west of the river, including the richest mines. The negotiation was still pending at Rock Island relative to the purchase. Thousands of adventurers lined the eastern shore of the Mississippi, ready to seize upon the possession and pre-emption rights in the new Territory the moment they became perfect. In this case, as in many others, guards of soldiers were necessary to keep the whites from taking unlawful occupancy of Indian lands. It has become

fashionable to abuse the government for its conduct toward the red men. My observation has, on the contrary, led me to admire, rather than to condemn, the practice of the Federal authority in this respect, believing, that in general, its magnanimity, kindness, and protection demand the lasting gratitude of the Indian race."

In the early part of the year 1827, a party of twenty-four Chippewas, being on their way to Fort Snelling, at the mouth of St. Peter's River, were surprised and attacked by a war-party of the Winnebagoes; and eight of them were killed. The commandant of the United States troops at the fort took four of the offending Winnebagoes prisoners, and (certainly with great imprudence) delivered them into the hands of the exasperated Chippewas, who immediately put them to death. This act was greatly resented by a chief of the Winnebagoes, named "Red Bird," and in addition to this source of enmity was to be added the daily encroachment of the whites in the lead-region; for at this time they had overrun the mining-country from Galena to the Wisconsin River. In the spirit of revenge for the killing of the four Winnebagoes, Red Bird led a war-party against the Chippewas, by whom he was defeated, and thus, having been disappointed, he turned the force of his resentment against the whites, whom he considered as having not only invaded his country, but as having aided and abetted his enemies in the destruction of his people.

Some time previously, a murder by the Winnebagoes had been committed in the family of a Mr. Methode, near Prairie du Chien, in which several persons had been killed. It was apparent that a spirit of enmity between the Indians and the whites had been now effectually stirred up; and, for the first time since the war of 1812, disturbances were daily looked for by the settlers and miners.

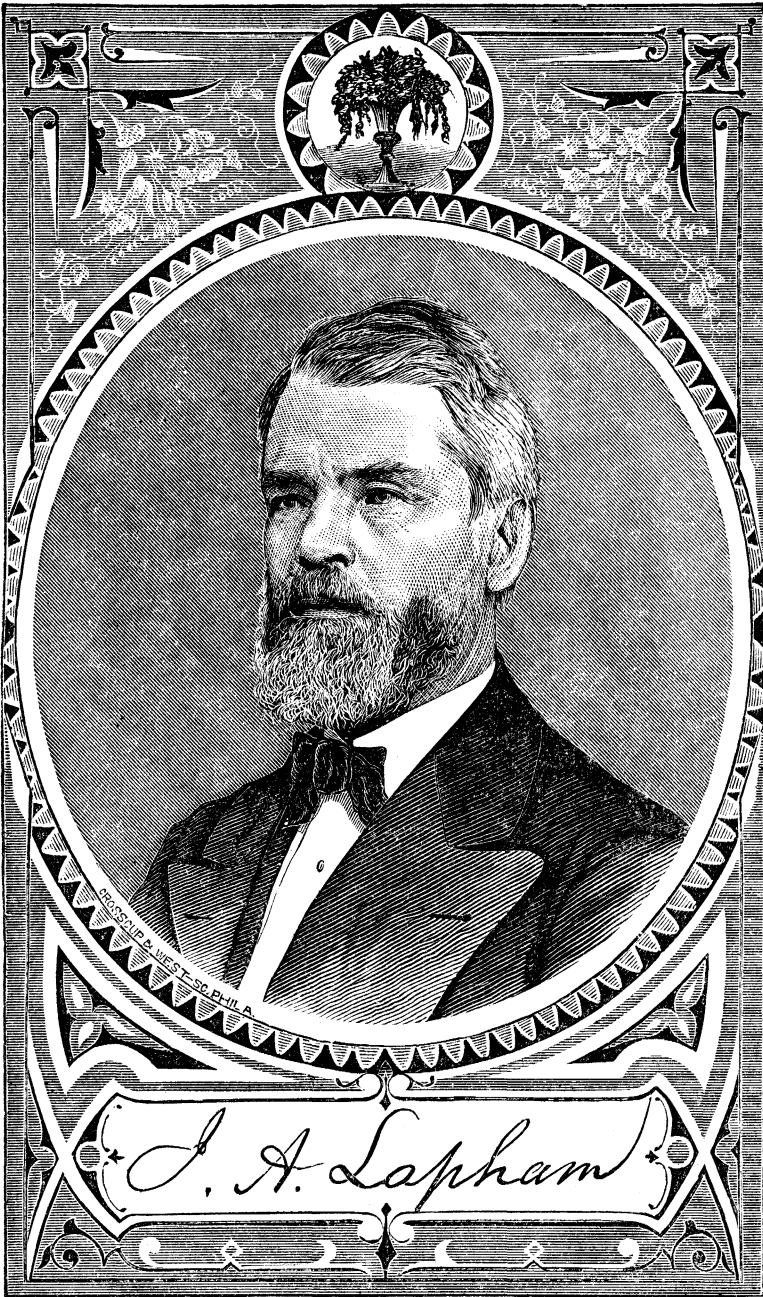
On the 28th of June, 1827, Red Bird, We-Kaw, and three of their companions, entered the house of Registre Gagnier, about three miles from Prairie du Chien, where they remained several hours. At last, when Mr. Gagnier least expected it, Red Bird levelled his gun, and shot him dead on his hearthstone. A person in the building, by the name of Sip Cap, who was a hired man, was slain at the same time by We-Kaw. Madame Gagnier turned to fly with her infant of eighteen months. As she was

about to leap through the window, the child was torn from her arms by We-Kaw, stabbed, scalped, and thrown violently on the floor as dead.

The murderer then attacked the woman, but gave way when she snatched up a gun that was leaning against the wall, and presented it to his breast. She then effected her escape. Her eldest son, a lad of ten years, also shunned the murderers; and they both arrived in the village at the same time. The alarm was soon given; but, when the avengers of blood arrived at Gagnier's house, they found in it nothing living but his mangled infant. It was carried to the village, and, incredible as it may seem, it recovered.

Red Bird and his companions immediately proceeded from the scene of their crime to the rendezvous of their band. During their absence, thirty-seven of the warriors who acknowledged the authority of Red Bird, had assembled, with their wives and children, near the mouth of the Bad Axe River. They received the murderers with joy, and loud approbation of their exploit. A keg of liquor which they had secured was set abroach; and the red men began to drink, and, as their spirits rose, to boast of what they had already done and intended to do. Two days did they continue to revel; and on the third the source of their excitement gave out. They were, at about four in the afternoon, dissipating the last fumes of their excitement in the scalp-dance, when they descried one of the keel-boats, which had a few days before passed up the river with provisions for the troops at Fort Snelling, on her return in charge of Mr. Lindsay. Forthwith a proposal to take her, and massacre the crew, was made, and carried by acclamation. They counted upon doing this without risk; for they had examined her on the way up, and supposed there were no arms on board.

Mr. Lindsay's boats had descended the river as far as the village of Wa-ba-shaw, where they expected an attack. The Dakotahs on shore were dancing the war-dance, and hailed their approach with insults and menaces, but did not, however, offer to obstruct their passage. The whites now supposed the danger over; and, a strong wind at that moment beginning to blow up stream, the boats parted company. So strong was the wind, that all the force of the sweeps could



scarcely stem it; and, by the time the foremost boat was near the encampment at the mouth of the Bad Axe River, the crew were very willing to stop and rest. One or two Frenchmen, or half-breeds, who were on board, observed hostile appearances on shore, and advised the rest to keep the middle of the stream; but their counsel was disregarded. Most of the crew were Americans, who, as usual with our countrymen, combined a profound ignorance of Indian character with a thorough contempt for Indian prowess. They urged the boat directly toward the camp with all the force of the sweeps. There were sixteen men on deck. It may be well to observe here, that this, like all keel-boats used in the Mississippi Valley, was built almost exactly on the model of the Erie and Middlesex Canal boats.

The men were rallying their French companions on their apprehension, and the boat (named "Oliver H. Perry") was within thirty yards of the shore, when suddenly the trees and rocks rang with the blood-chilling, ear-piercing tones of the war-whoop; and a volley of rifle-balls rained upon the deck. Happily the Winnebagoes had not yet recovered from the effects of their debauch, and their arms were not steady. One man only fell from their fire. He was a little negro named Peter. His leg was dreadfully shattered, and he afterwards died of the wound. A second volley soon came from the shore; but, as the men were lying at the bottom of the boat, they all escaped but one, who was shot through the heart. Encouraged by the non-resistance, the Winnebagoes rushed to their canoes, with intent to board. The whites, having recovered from their first panic, seized their arms; and the boarders were received with a very severe discharge. In one canoe, two savages were killed with the same bullet, and several were wounded. The attack was continued until night, when one of the party (named Mandeville), who had assumed command, sprang into the water, followed by four others, who succeeded in setting the boat afloat, and went down the stream.

Thirty-seven Indians were engaged in this battle, seven of whom were killed, and fourteen wounded. They managed to put six hundred and ninety-three bullets into and through the boat. Two of the crew were killed outright, two mortally, and two slightly wounded. The presence of mind of Mandeville

undoubtedly saved the rest, as well as the boat. Mr. Lindsay's boat, the rear one, did not reach the mouth of the Bad Axe until midnight. The Indians opened a fire upon her, which was promptly returned; but, owing to the darkness, no injury was done, and the boat passed on safely.

The date of the attack on these keel-boats is stated by Judge J. H. Lockwood to have been June 26. Gen. Smith's "History of Wisconsin" says June 30, on the authority of Judge Doty. It is, however, quite certain, that the murder of the Gagnier family, and the boat-attacks, were on the same day.

Great was the alarm at Prairie du Chien when the boats arrived there. The people left their houses and farms, and crowded into the dilapidated fort. An express was immediately sent to Galena, and another to Fort Snelling, for assistance. A company of upwards of a hundred volunteers soon arrived from Galena, and the minds of the inhabitants were quieted. In a few days, four imperfect companies arrived from Fort Snelling. The consternation of the people of the lead-mines was great, and in all the frontier settlements. This portion of the country then contained, as is supposed, about five thousand inhabitants. A great many of them fled from the country.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY HISTORY — WINNEBAGO WAR.

Major Whistler's Operations — The Surrender near the Portage — End of the War — Treaty of Peace — An Indian prefers Honor to Life — A Native prizes his Word higher than Life — A Well-merited Reprieve.

ON the 1st of September, 1827, Major William Whistler, with government troops, arrived at the portage; and, while here, an express arrived from Gen. Atkinson, announcing his approach, and directing the former to halt and fortify himself at the portage, and wait his arrival. The object of the joint expedition of Gen. Atkinson from Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis, and of Major Whistler from Fort Howard, on Green Bay, was to capture those who had committed the murders at Prairie du Chien, and put a stop to any further aggression. At the opening of the council at La Butte des Morts, between the government and the Indians, the Winnebagoes were advised that the security of their people lay in the surrender of the murderers of the Gagnier family. While Major Whistler was at the portage, he received a call in a mysterious way. An Indian came to his tent, and informed him, that, at about three o'clock the next day, "they will come in." In reply to the question, "Who will come in?" he said, "Red Bird and We-Kau." After making this answer, he retired by the way he came. At three o'clock the same day, another Indian came, and took position in nearly the same place, and in the same way, when, to like questions, he gave like answers; and at sundown a third came, confirming what the two had said, adding that he had, to secure that object, given to the families of the murderers nearly all his property.

Col. McKenney in his "Tour of the Lakes," 1827, who ac-

accompanied Judge Doty as one of the commissioners to meet the Indians at La Butte des Mort, and who was of Major Whistler's party, referring to this matter, says,—

“ There was something heroic in this voluntary surrender. The giving-away of property to the families of the guilty parties had nothing to do with their determination to devote themselves for the good of their people, but only to reconcile those who were about to be bereaved to the dreadful expedient. The heroism of the purpose is seen in the fact that the murders committed at Prairie du Chien were not wanton, but in retaliation for wrongs committed on this people by the whites. The parties murdered at the prairie were, doubtless, innocent of the wrongs and outrages of which the Indians complained; but the law of Indian retaliation does not require that he alone who commits a wrong shall suffer for it. One scalp is held due for another, no matter whose head is taken, provided it be torn from the crown of the family, or people who may have made a resort to this law a necessity.”

About noon of the day following, says the same writer,—

“ There were seen descending a mound on the portage a body of Indians. Some were mounted, and some were on foot. By the aid of a glass, we could discern the direction to be towards our position. They bore no arms, and we were at no loss to understand that the promise made by the three Indians was about to be fulfilled. In the course of half an hour, they had approached within a short distance of the crossing of Fox River, when on a sudden we heard a singing. Those who were familiar with the air said, ‘ It is a death-song.’ When still nearer, some present, who knew him, said, ‘ It is Red Bird singing his death-song.’ The moment a halt was made, preparatory to crossing over, two scalp-yells were heard.

“ The Menomonees and other Indians who had accompanied us were lying carelessly about the ground, regardless of what was going on; but, when the ‘ scalp-yells ’ were uttered, they sprang as one man to their feet, seized their rifles, and were ready for battle. They were at no loss to know what these ‘ yells ’ were; but they had not heard with sufficient accuracy to decide whether they indicated scalps to be taken or given, but doubtless inferred the first.

“ Barges were sent across to receive, and an escort of military to accompany them within our lines. The white flag which we had seen in the distance was borne by Red Bird.

“ And now the advance of the Indians had reached half up the ascent of the bluff on which was our encampment. In the lead was Car-i-mi-nie, a distinguished chief. Arriving on the level upon which was our encampment, and order being called, Car-i-mi-nie spoke, saying, ‘ They are here. Like braves they have come in; treat them as braves; do not put them in irons.’ This address was made to me. I told him I was not the big captain. His talk must be made to Major Whistler, who would, I had no doubt,

do what was right. Mr. Marsh, the sub-agent, being there, an advance was made to him, and a hope expressed that the prisoners might be turned over to him."

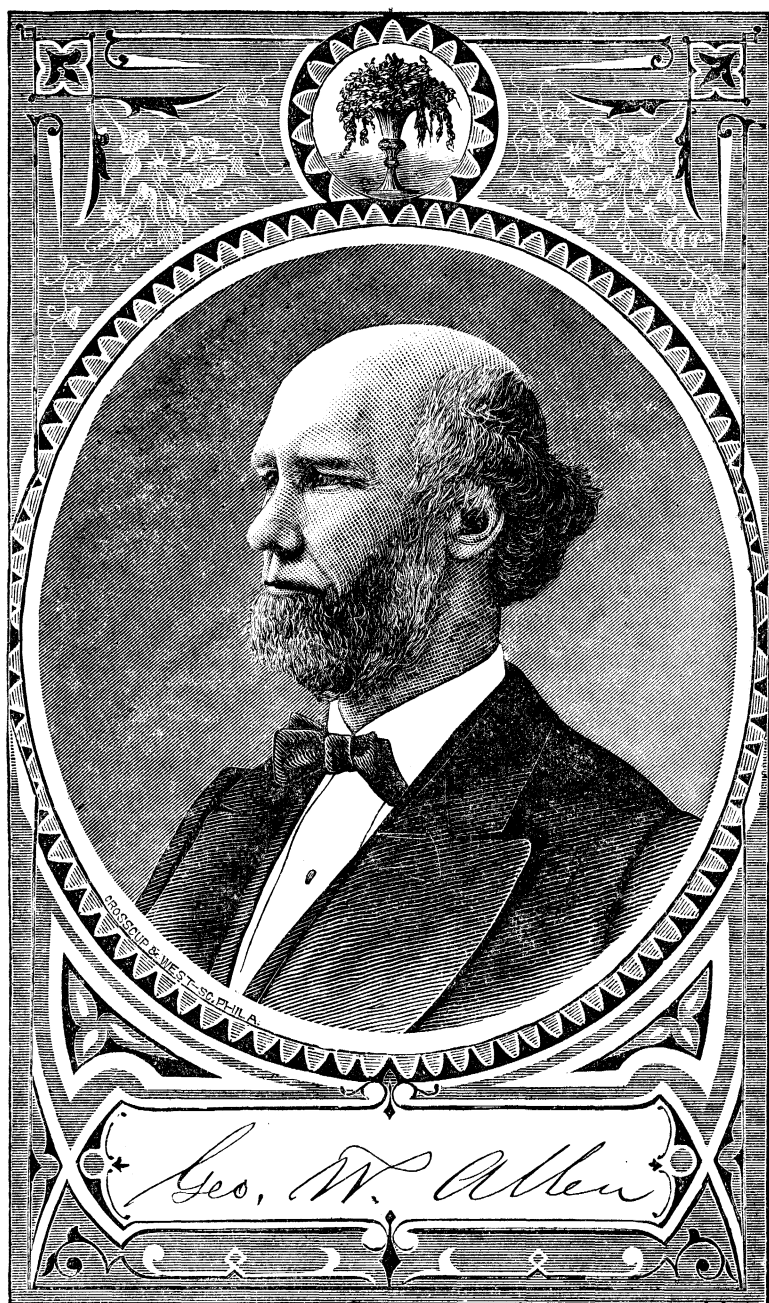
For the remainder of the incidents connected with this surrender Mr. McKenney quotes from a letter addressed by him to Hon. James Barbour, secretary of war:—

"The military had been previously drawn out in a line. The Menomonee and Wabanackie (Oneida) Indians were in groups, upon their haunches, on our left flank. On the right was the band of music, a little in advance of the line. In front of the centre, about ten paces distant, were the murderers. On their right and left were those who had accompanied them, forming a semicircle; the magnificent Red Bird and the miserable-looking We-Kau a little in advance of the centre. All eyes were fixed on the Red Bird, as well they might be; for, of all the Indians I ever saw, he is, without exception, the most perfect in form, face, and gesture. In height he is about six feet, straight, but without restraint. His proportions are those of most exact symmetry; and these embrace the entire man, from his head to his feet. During my attempted analysis of this face, I could not but ask myself, Can this man be a murderer?

"He and We-Kau were told to sit down. At this moment the band struck up Pleyel's Hymn. Every thing was still. Red Bird turned his eyes toward the band. The music having ceased, he took up his pouch, and, taking from it kinnikinnic and tobacco, cut the latter in the palm of his hand, after the Indian fashion; then, rubbing the two together, filled the bowl of his calumet, struck fire on a bit of punk with his flint and steel, lighted, and smoked it. All sat, except the speaker. The subject of what they said was as follows:—

"We were required to bring in the murderers. They had no power over any, except two: the third had gone away; and these had voluntarily agreed to come in, and give themselves up. As their friends, they had come with them. They hoped their white brothers would agree to accept the horses, of which there were, perhaps, twenty; the meaning of which was, to take them in commutation for the lives of their two friends. They asked kind treatment for them, and earnestly besought that they might not be put in irons, and concluded by asking for a little tobacco, and something to eat.

"They were answered, and told in substance that they had done well thus to come in. By having done so, they had turned away our guns, and saved their people. They were admonished against placing themselves in a like situation in the future, and advised, when they were aggrieved, not to resort to violence, but to go to their agent, who would inform the Great Father of their complaints, and he would redress their grievances; that their friends should be treated kindly, and tried by the same laws by which their Great Father's white children were tried; that, for the present, Red Bird and We-Kau should not be put in irons; that they should all have something to eat, and tobacco to smoke.



"Having heard this, Red Bird stood up; the commanding officer, Major Whistler, a few paces in front of the centre of the line, facing him. After a moment's pause, and a quick survey of the troops, he spoke, saying, '*I am ready.*' Then, advancing a step or two, he paused, saying, 'I do not wish to be put in irons. Let me be free. I have given away my life: it is gone' [stooping, and taking some dust between his finger and thumb, and blowing it away], 'like that,' eyeing the dust as it fell and vanished from his sight, adding, 'I would not take it back : *it is gone.*' Having thus spoken, he threw his hands behind him, and marched up to Major Whistler, breast to breast. A platoon was wheeled backwards from the centre of the line, when, the major stepping aside, Red Bird and We-Kau marched through the line, in charge of a file of men, to a tent provided for them in the rear, where a guard was set over them. The comrades of the two captives then left the ground by the way they had come, taking with them our advice, and a supply of meat, flour, and tobacco.

"We-Kau, the miserable-looking being, the accomplice of the Red Bird, was in all things the opposite of that unfortunate brave. Never were two persons so totally unlike. The one seemed a prince, and as if born to command, and worthy to be obeyed ; the other, as if he had been born to be hanged, — meagre, cold, dirty in his person and dress, crooked in form, like the starved wolf, gaunt, hungry, and bloodthirsty; his entire appearance indicating the presence of a spirit wary, cruel, and treacherous. The prisoners were committed into safe keeping at Prairie du Chien, to await their trial in the regular courts of justice for murder."

In the course of the year, the people of the lead-mines increased in numbers and in strength, and encroached upon the Winnebago lands. The Winnebagoes complained in vain. The next spring the murderers of Methode and the other Indian prisoners were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. A deputation of the tribe went to Washington to solicit their pardon. President Adams granted it on the implied condition that the tribe would cede the lands then in the possession of the miners. The Winnebagoes have kept their word, and Madame Gagnier has been compensated for the loss of her husband and the mutilation of her infant. At the treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1829, provision was made for two sections of land to Madame Gagnier and her two children; and the government agreed to pay her the sum of fifty dollars per annum for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity to the Winnebago Indians.

Red Bird died in prison; and We-Kau died of the small-pox at the prairie, in 1836. In closing this account of the troubles

at Prairie du Chien, we give an anecdote which places the Winnebago character in a more amiable light than any before related. The militia of Prairie du Chien, immediately after the affair of the boats, seized the old chief, De-kau-ray, and four other Indians; and he was informed, that, if Red Bird should not be given up within a certain time, he and the others were to die in his place. This he steadfastly believed. A messenger, a young Indian, was sent to inform the tribe of the state of affairs; and several days had elapsed, and no information was received of the murderers. The dreadful day was near at hand; and De-kau-ray, being in bad state of health, asked permission of the officer to go to the river to indulge in his long-accustomed habit of bathing in order to improve his health; upon which Col. Snelling told him, if he would promise, on the honor of a chief, that he would not leave town, he might have his liberty, and enjoy all his privileges, until the day appointed for his execution. Accordingly, he first gave his hand to the colonel, thanking him for his friendly offer, then raised both hands aloft, and in the most solemn adjuration promised that he would not leave the bounds prescribed; and said, if he had a hundred lives, he would sooner lose them all than forfeit his word. He was then set at liberty. He was advised to flee to the wilderness, and make his escape. "But no!" said he: "do you think I prize life above honor?" He then complacently remained until nine days of the ten which he had to live had elapsed, and still nothing was heard promising the apprehension of the murderers. His immediate death became apparent; but no alteration could be seen in the countenance of the chief. It so happened, that, on that day, Gen. Atkinson arrived, with his troops, from Jefferson barracks; and the order for the execution was countermanded, and the Indians permitted to return to their homes. "There can be no doubt," says Judge Doty, "that the murder referred to was intended by the Winnebagoes as the first act of hostility in the commencement of a war upon the whites."

It is an error that many writers have fallen into, in saying that some of the Indians implicated in this tragedy were executed. This is not so: no one was executed.

This outbreak was generally termed the "Winnebago War,"

in contra-distinction to the Black Hawk war of 1832. This first outbreak was soon quieted. The restoration of tranquillity brought with it, as before remarked, an influx of miners and settlers in the lead-region; and an impulse was quickly given to a great portion of Western Wisconsin, which afforded every promise of future prosperity. The lake-shore and the interior of the Territory did not, as yet, in any considerable degree, receive the benefits of industrial immigration.

CHAPTER XII.

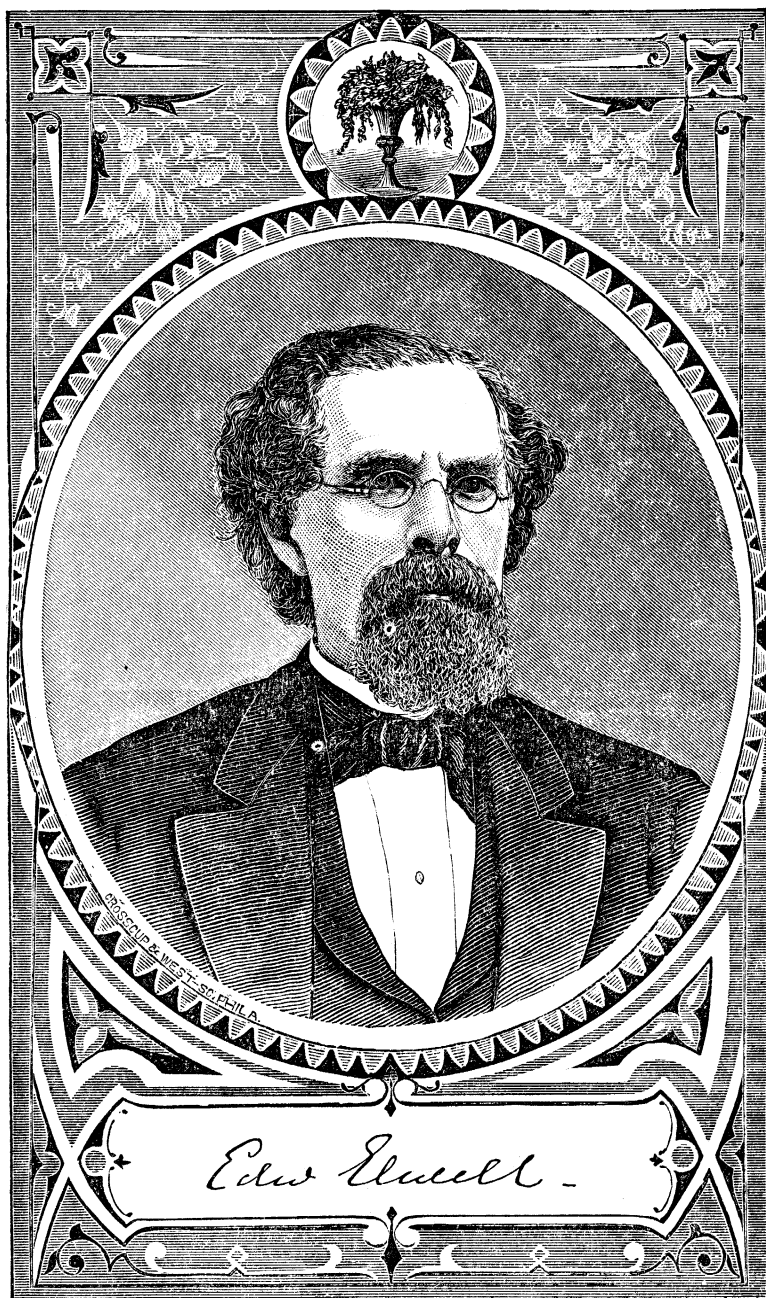
PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS.

Early Settlers — Pioneer Agriculture — Mills — Prices and Features of Traffic —
Interesting Reminiscences — Sketches of Travel and Adventure.

SOME account of the manner and customs of the early settlers of the Territory will prove interesting. It will be remembered that Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were the only places where the whites cultivated the arts of peace, before the lands in other portions came into possession of the government. At Prairie du Chien the farmers were a thrifty and industrious people, perhaps more so than at Green Bay. They raised a large quantity of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, pease, and also some potatoes and onions. Every two or three farmers, says Judge Lockwood, had a horse flouring-mill; the stones being cut from the granite rock found in the country. There they ground their wheat, and sifted the flour by hand. The surplus flour was sold to the Indian traders for goods, or exchanged with the Indians for venison, ducks and geese, or dressed deer-skins, as there was no money in circulation in the country. Any purchase made was payable in goods from the traders, or flour from the inhabitants. The manner in which the traders dealt with the farmers was as follows: They let the farmer set his price on any thing he had to sell, without grumbling, or saying any thing about its being high, as it was payable in goods, the trader charging his price for the goods; so that each party got all he asked, and neither had cause for complaint: but, of course, the trader was not the loser by the transaction. Mr. M. Brisbois related a transaction to Judge Lockwood, which took place between himself and a farmer by the name of Lariviere. This man was ambitious

to pass with his neighbors for the best farmer in the country, and went to Mr. Brisbois to see what he was paying for flour, which at that time was worth six dollars per hundred pounds. But Mr. Lariviere, desirous of the opportunity of boasting to his neighbors that he had gotten more for his flour than they did, expressed a wish that Mr. Brisbois would pay him more than the market-price for the same; which the former declined to do. "Oh!" said Mr. Lariviere: "you can make it up by charging more for the goods with which you pay me;" and so they closed the bargain, not to Mr. Brisbois' loss. The prices compared somewhat like this: when flour was worth eight dollars per hundred pounds, hyson or young hyson tea was worth eight dollars per pound; if the flour was worth only six dollars, tea would remain the same price. When the farmer got nine dollars per bushel for onions, and one dollar per dozen for eggs, he paid the above price for tea. The women at the prairie, mostly daughters of the Indian traders, had been raised in the habit of drinking a great deal of tea in the Indian country, where other beverage for children could not be procured; and it thus became, from long habit with them, almost a necessary of life, and they would make any sacrifice to obtain their favorite beverage. When eggs were worth one dollar per dozen, rosin soap was worth one dollar per pound; and calico that at this date would be sold for ten or fifteen cents per yard was then sold at two dollars per yard, clay pipes at forty cents each, and common tobacco at about two dollars per pound. So much flour was made at Prairie du Chien at this time, that in 1820 Joseph Rolette contracted with the government to supply the two companies at Fort Crawford with it; they preferring the coarse flour of the prairie, which was sweet, to the fine flour transported by keel-boats on the long voyage from Pittsburg, which would be sour on its arrival.

The lands about Prairie du Chien were not purchased from the Indians, and none surveyed, except the private claims on the prairie, for many years after the government took possession of it as a military post. There were not, until 1835, any Americans who emigrated to the prairie for settlement; and even then, as the country about was not in market, very few came.



It may be remarked, that, of all the foreigners that came to this section of the country, the Canadians of French extraction seemed to have the least idea of the privileges of American citizenship. It appeared almost impossible to instil in their minds any thing of the independence of self-government; and this was not entirely confined to the uneducated, but would apply more or less to the partially-educated classes. They did not consider it a privilege to vote for the officers who were to govern them, and considered it only desirable to use the elective franchise in order to gratify some friend who has asked them to vote for himself or his candidate; and, when so requested, they were too polite to refuse, unless a previous promise had been made to some other.

The early inhabitants of Green Bay were very much the same as at Prairie du Chien. In 1824 there were but six or eight resident American families; and the families of the officers stationed at Fort Howard, in number about the same. The character of the people was a compound of civilization and primitive simplicity, exhibiting the polite and lively characteristics of the French, and the thoughtlessness and improvidence of the aborigines. Possessing the virtues of hospitality, and the warmth of heart unknown to residents of cities, untrammelled by the etiquette and conventional rules of modern "high life," they were ever ready to receive and entertain their friends, and more intent upon the enjoyment of the present than to lay up store, or make provision, for the future. With few wants, and contented and happy hearts, they found enjoyment in the merry dance, the sleigh-ride, and the exciting horse-race, and, doubtless, experienced more true happiness and contentment than the plodding, calculating, and money-seeking people of the present day. This was the character of the settlers who occupied this country before the arrival of the Yankees, — a class now entirely extinct, or lost sight of by the present population; but it is one which unites the present with the past, and for whom the old settlers entertain feelings of veneration and respect.

Hon. H. S. Baird says, —

"During the early years of my residence here, the *social circle*, although limited, was by no means insignificant. It was composed of the families

of the garrison and the Americans, and several of the old settlers. If it was small, it was also united by the ties of friendship and good feeling. Free from the formalities and customs which are observed by the *élite* of the present day, we met to enjoy ourselves, more like members of one family than as strangers. The young people of that period (and all felt young then) would assemble on a few hours' notice at the house of a neighbor, without form or ceremony. Young ladies were then expected to appear at an early hour in the evening, and not at the usual hour of retiring to rest; nor were they required to appear in court or fancy dresses. The merry dance followed, and all enjoyed themselves until the early hours in the morning. One custom prevailed universally among all classes, even extending to the Indians, — that of devoting the holidays to festivity and amusement, but especially that of 'calling' on New Year's Day. This custom was confined to no class in particular. All observed it; and many met on that day, who did not again meet until the succeeding year. All then shook hands, and exchanged mutual good wishes. All old animosities were forgotten, all differences settled, and universal peace established. During the winter season, Green Bay was entirely insulated. Cut off from communication with all other parts of the civilized world, her inhabitants were left to their own resources for nearly half a year. The mails were few and far between. Sometimes but once a month, never more than twice, did we receive them; so that the *news* when received here was no longer *news*. The mails were carried on a man's shoulders from Chicago to Green Bay, through the wilderness, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, and could not contain a very great quantity of interesting reading-matter. Under such circumstances, it became necessary that we should devise some means to enliven our time, and we did so accordingly; and I look back upon those years as among the most agreeable of my life. The country at that early day was destitute of roads or places of public entertainment. Nothing but the path, or 'Indian trail' traversed the wide expanse of forest and prairie from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi; and the travel by land was performed on foot or on horseback. But there was then another mode of locomotion, very generally adopted by those who took long journeys, now become obsolete, and which would be laughed at by the present fast-going generation, — that of the Indian or bark canoe. The canoe was used in all cases where comfort and expedition were desired. These may appear strange words, when you reflect that the traveller sat cooped up all day in a space about four feet square, and at night encamped on the bank of the stream, cooked his own supper, and slept upon the ground, with no covering but a tent and blanket, or, oftentimes, nothing but the wide canopy of heaven, having, after a day of toil and labor by his crew, accomplished a journey of thirty or forty miles. But these journeys were not destitute of interest. The *voyageur* was enlivened by the merry song of his light-hearted and ever-happy Canadian crew, his eye delighted by the constant varying scenery of the country through which he passed, at liberty to select a spot for his encampment, and to stop when fatigued with the day's travel, and,

above all, free from care, and from the fearful apprehensions of all modern travellers on railroads and steamboats, — that of being blown up, burned, or drowned.

“I can better illustrate this early mode of travel by giving an account of a party of pleasure undertaken and accomplished by myself. In May, 1830, being obliged to go on the annual circuit to Prairie du Chien, to attend court, I concluded to make it a matter of pleasure, as well as business. I accordingly obtained a good-sized and substantial north-west bark canoe (about five fathoms, or thirty feet, in length, and five feet wide in the centre), a good tent, or ‘marquee,’ together with mattresses, blankets, bedding, mess-basket, and all things required as an outfit on such expeditions. The party consisted of my wife, self, two small children, two young ladies as companions, and a servant-girl; my crew, of four Canadians (experienced men, and good singers) and two Menomonee Indians as bow and steers men. The canoe was propelled both by oars and paddles. We ascended the Fox River to Fort Winnebago, and descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and thence up the latter, four miles, to Prairie du Chien. The voyage occupied eight or nine days in going, and about the same length of time in returning, during which the ladies camped out every night save two. They did all the cooking and *household* work. The former was no small item; for with appetites sharpened by pure air and exercise, and with abundance of fresh venison, with fowl and fish to satisfy them, the quantity of viands consumed by the party would have astonished modern epicures, and, perhaps, shocked the delicate tastes of city belles. We frequently encamped early in the afternoon, — at some spot which attracted our attention from its natural beauty or romantic appearance, — and strolled along the bank of the stream, plucking beautiful wild flowers, which abounded; or, clambering up some high bluff or commanding headland, obtained a view of the surrounding country, and traced the meandering stream through its high banks, far in the distance. It was in the merry month of May, when the forest was clothed in its deepest verdure, the hills and prairies redolent with flowers, and the woods tenanted by melodious songsters. It was truly a trip of pleasure and enjoyment. Many trips for pleasure have been undertaken, where parties may have experienced the refinements and accommodations, and enjoyed the luxuries, to be found in the present day in old and long-settled countries; but I believe few, if any, realize more true delight and satisfaction than did this party of pleasure in a bark canoe.”

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PIONEERS OF WISCONSIN.

WE might further illustrate the manner of life and living of the settlers who were here in the pioneer days, at these two early outposts of Wisconsin; but what has been written, it is believed, will suffice. As time passed along, many changes took place. Other men and their families came in, and became a part and parcel of the community, introducing new ideas, and bringing with them the customs and habits of the places from which they removed. The title acquired by the government, by treaties with the Indians, and these lands being surveyed and brought into market, and offered at a mere nominal price, increased the number of settlers from the Eastern and other States. By energy and perseverance, they surmounted all obstacles, and by their courage and firmness; and to them is owing the development of the country, the opening the way for the introduction of civilization, education, and the arts and sciences; and to them should be awarded the merit of having largely contributed, by their talents and labor, to the formation and organization of the Territory, now State, of Wisconsin. Less than fifty years ago, the whole State of Wisconsin, except Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, was a wilderness, with here and there a settler, and those in the lead-region in the south-western part. It seems almost incredible to think, or in any way realize, what has since taken place, as it seems almost like enchantment. The narratives of the early settlers of Wisconsin, that have been published in the Collections of the State Historical Society and in the newspapers, where details are frequently given, and incidents related at the pioneer meetings held in the various portions of the State, all show what difficulties and hardships

these settlers had to pass through, before they could live with any tolerable degree of comfort. Hon. C. M. Baker, in his address at the old settlers' meeting of Walworth County, 1869, says, —

“I have spoken of the *men* who first settled old Walworth; but what, old comrades in this life-battle in the wilderness that was, — what of our companions, the *women*?

“Most of them had been delicately reared, and were accustomed to the luxuries and refinements of cultivated society; and most, or all, had good homes, with the necessities and conveniences of life in abundance, and were surrounded by kind friends and dear relatives. To these they had been bred; to all these they were strongly attached. But these ties were sundered, these homes were left behind, when, after the last trunk was packed, and the last farewell was sadly uttered, they set their faces westward for a new life and a new home, they knew not whither; but they knew it must be among strangers. They shared with us the toils of the journey, the weary miles of sunshine and storm, as we journeyed on and onward. They partook with us of the coarse fare and rude accommodations of the wagon and wayside, the canal-boat and the steamer, the log-tavern, and the bivouac under the open heavens, — all this they encountered without murmuring, and cheerfully.

“And when, late in autumn or early spring, it may be, in the cold storm, or driving mists and chilly winds that cut to the bone, they took their departure from Chicago or Milwaukee, the last outposts of civilization over those low, lonely prairies which surrounded the one, or through the gloomy forests which enveloped the other, over dismal roads beset with ruts or stumps, without sign of cultivation or human habitation, — then it was that the hour of bitter trial came to their hearts; then it was, that, amid their loneliness and utter heart-desolation, the dear homes and kindred they had left, rose up before them, and, through their tears, they looked down upon the little ones who clung to them. But not a murmur, not a word of regret or repining, escaped them. The feelings, too deep for utterance, which swelled within them, were smothered in their bosoms. When we, at last (some later, some earlier), had found a place where to make a home in these pleasant groves and prairies, — pleasant to us men; for here there were herds of bounding deer, and flocks of wild fowl, the wolf and the sand-hill crane, and game, large and small, to give us sport. The lakes and streams abounded in fish, and we could take them at our will. The country was all open, and free to roam over as one great park. There was excitement for us in all this, suited to our rougher natures and coarser tastes. We could roam and fish or hunt as we pleased, amid the freshness and beauties of Nature. But how was it for our wives? From all these bright, and, to us, fascinating scenes and pastimes, they were excluded. They were shut up with the children in log-cabins, — when they were fortunate enough to get them, — rude huts, without floors often, and, not unfrequently, without doors



or windows, while the cold, bleak winds of March and December whistled through them. Frequently they were covered with shakes fastened on with poles, between which the stars at night looked down upon the faithful mother and her sleeping infants. Here, in one small room, filled, perhaps, with smoke; without furniture, except a little of the rudest kind,—rough slab stools, an equally rough table, and a bedstead, if any, made of poles fastened into the house; without kitchen-utensils, save, perchance, a kettle, a skillet, and a frying-pan; destitute of crockery, and with a little tinware,—they were called upon to do, unaided, the duties of a housewife. With these conveniences and these surroundings, they took upon them for weeks and months, and even for years, the burden of their households in a continued struggle with hinderances and perplexities. These were the heroic women to whom our hearts did homage; and I should fail in my duty at this time, if, in the roll-call of worthy and honorable names, they should not be remembered.”

In writing the above, Judge Baker spoke from actual experience. He knew well the privations of the early settlers and their families, and could sympathize with them in their early experiences of pioneer life. The experience of the settler in Walworth County, however, was no worse, and in some respects better, than those who lived farther in the interior of the State. Some of these pioneers have passed away: many are still living, and are enjoying, in the evening of their days, wealth, and the comforts obtained by honorable toil and industry. Their conduct and action as public servants will bear the scrutiny of posterity, and they will lose nothing in comparison with legislators or rulers of the few past years. May those who succeed them in either capacity follow their example, and prove as true to the interests of the State as did the old settlers in their time! and may the present and future legislatures, by their acts, retrieve the character and credit of the country from the odium brought upon it by reckless and inconsiderate legislation!

CHAPTER XIV.¹

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The Sauks and Foxes — British Interference — Black Hawk and his Wrongs — Battle of Stillman's Run — Battle of the Pecatonica — Battle of Wisconsin Heights — The Battle of Bad Axe — Capture of Black Hawk, &c.

THE acquisition of territory has always been a fruitful source of trouble. In ancient as well as in modern times, the stronger have generally overpowered the weaker nations, appropriated to their own use the territory of the latter, and resorted to arms in defence of their enlarged dominions.

In this, no more fitting example can be found than that which is afforded by the United States in its intercourse with the aboriginal tribes whose hunting-grounds and burial-places were within its boundaries; and when the victims have mustered courage and numbers sufficient to assert their rights, and endeavored to maintain them, the entire strength of the confederacy, as well as that of the border States, has generally been brought into requisition, and the *audacity* of the savages has been visited with the severest penalties.

Among those tribes with whom the Federal Government has been in trouble are the Sauks and Foxes, — powerful nations, whose homes were then on the banks of the Mississippi, in the present States of Wisconsin and Illinois, — with some portions of whom, on the 3d of November, 1804, a treaty was signed at St. Louis, ceding to the United States a large district of their territory. These negotiators had not visited St. Louis for such a purpose, however; and the act of cession was promptly

¹ This chapter, written by Henry B. Dawson of the New York Historical Society, is taken from a work entitled "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land," by permission of the author.

repudiated by the greater part of both nations. For many years, a series of troubles, based on the rival claims of the parties, occurred between the government and the nations; and these troubles increased with the influx of settlers into that portion of the mighty West at a later date. Taking advantage of this disaffection, Tecumseh, and the agents of the British Government, at an early day prompted them to move, with other nations of the West, for the redress of the grievances under which they lived; and a series of "wars" occurred, of which the reader has been informed in preceding chapters of this volume.

The troubles which this state of affairs produced grew more and more serious until 1831, when, in accordance with subsequent treaty stipulations, all, including Black Hawk, removed from Illinois, and settled on the western bank of the Mississippi. During that year, however, with his band of warriors and his family, he appears to have returned to his former home, and caused much annoyance to the settlers, although he showed no disposition to resort to hostilities. After a display of the military forces of the State under Gen. Duncan, and of the United States under Gen. Gaines, the troubles were settled by another treaty; and Black Hawk and his party returned to their new homes west of the Mississippi.

Notwithstanding the apparent settlement of the troubles in 1831, the emissaries of the British Government in Canada appear to have continued the agitation of the treaty question among the Indians; and in the spring of 1832, encouraged by their promises, Black Hawk prepared for another visit to his former home in Illinois. Still he assumed no warlike attitude; but with his band of warriors on horseback, and their families and property in canoes, they crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Bank, on the 6th of April, and moved slowly towards Rock River. It is difficult to conceive how such a cavalcade could have been considered an *Indian invasion*, especially since the squaws and children never accompanied war-parties on their excursions; yet the people of Illinois considered it in that light, and treated their visitors as *enemies*. The governor called for volunteers to repel the *invaders*. Gen. Atkinson, then on his way up the river with six companies of the Sixth infantry,

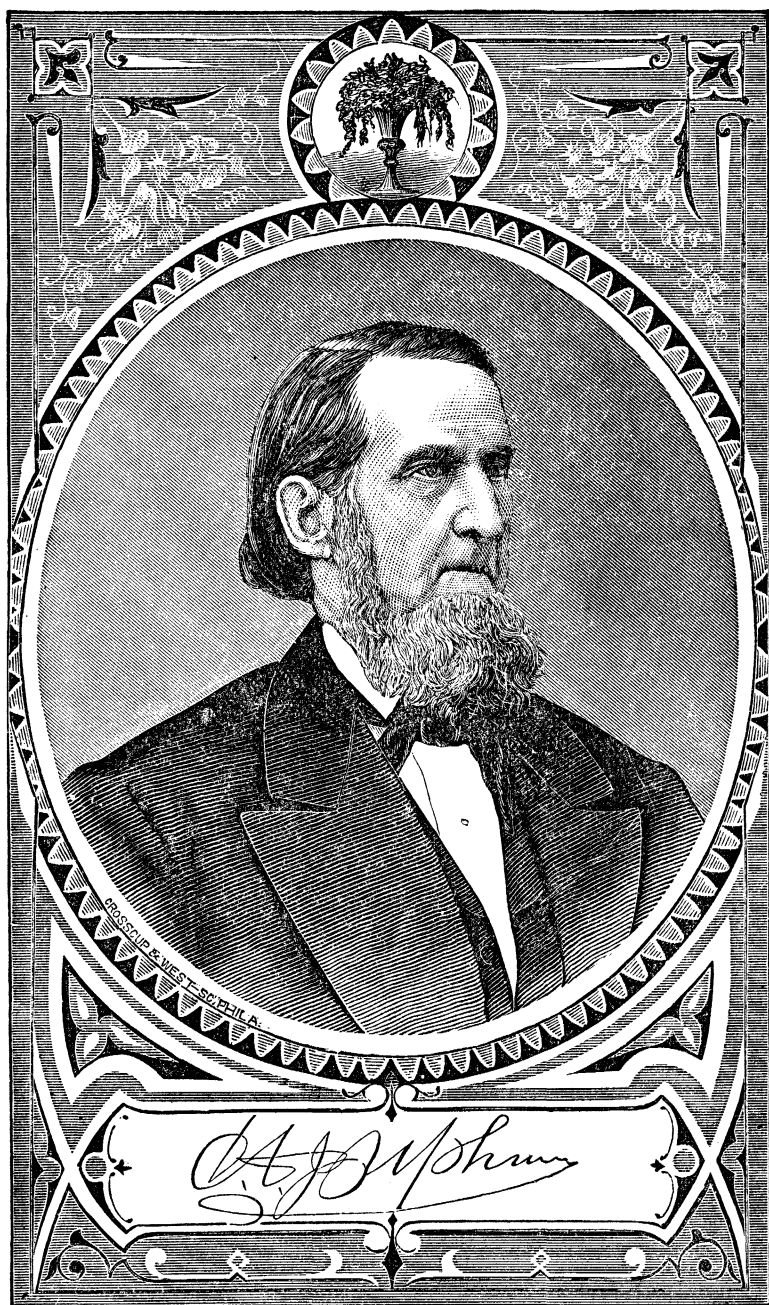
to demand some murderers from the Sauks, joined in the crusade ; three companies of the First infantry were ordered from Fort Crawford ; the militia of North-western Illinois and of Michigan were ordered to be held in readiness for active duty ; the co-operation of the Dakotas and Menomonees, hereditary enemies of the Sauks, was solicited by the Federal authorities ; and stores and supplies were ordered from St. Louis to be in readiness for the campaign. In the mean time the Indians pursued their way *quietly* but steadily, interfering with none, and without inflicting any injury on the settlers. To the messengers who were sent after them, they replied, they would not go back, as they were acting peaceably ; and when the messages became more urgent, threatening to *drive* them back, they were informed, if Gen. Atkinson "wished to *fight*," he could "come on," as they were determined never to be driven, and, equally so, "*not to make the first attack*."

While the cavalcade, under Black Hawk, was thus pursuing its way up the Rock River, Gov. Reynolds and Gen. Whitesides, with about eighteen hundred volunteers, were mustered into the service of the United States, when Gen. Atkinson detached them in pursuit of the Indians ; while, with his regulars and the stores, he followed in boats in the rear, but at too great a distance to afford any support to the former. On the 12th of May, this detachment, eager for action, reached Dixon's Ferry, where it was joined by Major Stillman with two hundred and seventy-five men from the northern counties. The major, considering the command an independent one, declined to join Gen. Whitesides's brigade ; and on the next day he solicited from the governor, as commander-in-chief, an order to go out on a scout. In accordance with that request, with Major Bailey, he received orders to march to the Old Man's Creek, and to ascertain, if possible, the movements of the Indians ; and the two battalions, after wading through unusually muddy roads, encamped in company, but independent of each other, some eight or ten miles from the ferry. On the following morning (May 14), the two battalions were temporarily placed in command of Major Stillman ; and under his orders they continued the pursuit until sunset, when they encamped *in front* of a small creek known as the Kish-wau-kee (since then known as

Stillman's Run), in the vicinity of Sycamore Creek, and about thirty miles above Dixon.

In the mean time, Black Hawk had learned that the promised assistance of the British would not be available; and he began to relent. At the same time, intelligence of the approach of the two battalions under Majors Stillman and Bailey reached him; and he "immediately started three young men with a flag," to meet them, and conduct them to his camp, that a council might be held, and that he might descend Rock River again, probably with the design of returning to the western bank of the Mississippi. Five others were soon afterwards detached after the former messengers, as a party of observation. The first party, it is said, reached Major Stillman's encampment in safety, and were taken prisoners, notwithstanding their flag; and when the second party came in sight, also with a flag, with their guns held horizontally over their heads, and knocking the priming out as a signal of peace, they were pursued, and two of them were killed. On the arrival at Black Hawk's camp of the three messengers who had escaped, all ideas of flags and truces ended. Blood had been shed by the whites while the victims were extending assurances of peace; and those who, before, had merely travelled over the soil of Illinois, without committing any offence, were instantly changed into active and determined enemies.

At this time, Black Hawk had only about forty men with him, the greater part of his party being ten miles distant; and with this small force he started back to meet the assailants. There is no evidence whatever that the chief had either desired to engage in hostilities, or expected the whites would do so; and it is equally clear, that, in this *invasion*, the first act of aggression was committed by those among whom the Indians moved. What wonder, then, need there be, when his flag had been disregarded, and its bearers seized as prisoners, when his messengers of peace, subsequently despatched, had been shot down, or pursued with that intent, that Black Hawk, with the forty who were with him, should turn on his pursuers, sound the war-whoop, and sell their lives as dearly as possible? He did so; and he did that only which any one, unless the veriest poltroon, would have done under the same circumstances.



Rushing upon the cowardly pursuers of the peaceful embassy with his handful of braves, and sending the shrill war-whoop into their ranks in advance of his rifle-balls, or tomahawks, the indignant Black Hawk accomplished in a few minutes what had been considered the work of a host: he scattered them in every direction, and filled their minds with the greatest alarm. A few minutes afterwards, the main body of Major Stillman's command also came in sight, having followed in pursuit of the fugitive embassy; when the chief concealed his forty braves among "some brushes," and in concealment awaited its approach, shrewdly intending to have *the first fire*, — knowing its effect on militia, — "when it approached close enough." As Major Stillman halted on the prairie before he came within gunshot distance of the ambuscade, it is probable he had discovered the Indians; but the latter did not wait for a development of his plans, or for his fire. Giving another of their terrible yells, the chief and his little party rushed from their hiding-places, and charged on the irregular mass of mounted men; and that also — unnerved by the injustice of the cause in which it was engaged, and magnifying every Indian warrior tenfold — also *turned and fled* in the greatest confusion. The Indians, of course, pursued; but, although twenty-five of his braves continued it, the chief found it useless to follow, as they rode so fast; and, after returning to his encampment, he "lighted his pipe, and sat down to thank the Great Spirit for what he had done."

On the following day, incited by the terrible stories of the fugitives, as they reached Dixon after a flight of fifty miles, Gov. Reynolds issued a proclamation calling for an additional force of two thousand mounted volunteers; and, throughout the entire West, the exaggerated stories of Major Stillman and his followers, enlarged in the proclamation of Gov. Reynolds, and increased in horrible incidents in every subsequent version, were creating the greatest alarm.

On the day after the battle, after burying the two Indians, belonging to the second party, who had been shot, and one of the first party, who had shared the same fate, Black Hawk visited the deserted camp of Major Stillman's party, and found "arms, ammunition, and provisions, all of which, especially the

latter, he was in want of;" the *empty* whiskey-kegs which he found there creating the greatest surprise, as he had understood that all the pale faces belonged to the *temperance societies*.

In this action ("the battle at Stillman's Run," May 14, 1832), and in the pursuit which followed it, the Indians lost none. The volunteers lost Major Perkins, Capt. Adams, and nine men, and, perhaps, twenty horses killed; and five men were wounded. On the morning of the 15th, Gen. Whitesides, with his brigade of volunteers (fifteen hundred in number), moved forward to the battle-ground, on Stillman's Run, and buried the dead; when he, too, without venturing beyond the bounds of *acknowledged* safety, returned to Dixon. The troops, in the mean time, having become "dissatisfied, wished to be discharged from the service." On the 17th, Gen. Atkinson reached Dixon's Ferry, with his regulars and a supply of provisions; and on the 19th, with the entire army, twenty-four hundred in number, he also advanced up the Rock River, towards the scene of the late battle. The disaffection of the volunteers continued, however, and on the 27th and 28th of May, they were disbanded and discharged at Ottawa, by Gov. Reynolds, leaving the defence of the frontiers with the regular troops, and with a small body of citizens, who volunteered, temporarily, for that purpose.

In the mean time, the Indians were waging war in accordance with their usages. The settlements were visited and destroyed; the settlers and their families were butchered, or carried away captive; and, as has been said elsewhere, "the Indians had now shown themselves to be a courageous, active, and enterprising enemy." They had scattered their war-parties over all the North, — from Chicago to Galena, and from the Illinois River into the Territory of Wisconsin: they occupied every grove, waylaid every road, hung around every settlement, and attacked every party of white men that attempted to penetrate the country.

Among those who temporarily volunteered to defend the frontiers on the discharge of the troops at Ottawa, was Adam M. Snyder, to whom was assigned the command of a company. In the night of the 17th of June, while he was encamped near Burr Oak Grove, thirty-five miles east from Galena, he

was fired on by the Indians; and on the following morning (June 18) he went in pursuit of them. After a spirited chase, he overtook them (*four in number*); and after a warm engagement, and a vigorous charge, he succeeded in killing all of them, with the loss of one of his own command. It appears, however, that later in the day, while Capt. Snyder's company was returning to its encampment, the action was renewed by a large body of Indians (seventy or eighty, it is said); two "gentlemen" of Capt. Snyder's command being killed, and one wounded, at the first fire. The suddenness of the attack, and the loss which the company experienced, filled it with alarm; and many of the men, terror-stricken, commenced a retreat. The captain, with great presence of mind, halted, and endeavored to form them for action; but so completely were they overcome with fear, that it was only after Gen. Whitesides—who was acting as a *private* in the company—had threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to run away, that any thing like order could be restored.

At length they formed; and taking to the trees, as the Indians had done before them, the action was carried on with great warmth, until the fall of the leader of the Indians dispirited them, and they retired. Besides the loss referred to (one killed), the Indians appear to have sustained no loss in this affair; while the whites, besides the two "gentlemen" who were killed, are said to have had one wounded. Capt. Snyder immediately marched to headquarters (*Fort Wilbourne*); and as the levy under Gov. Reynolds's "proclamation" had assembled, and was ready for duty, the temporary force of volunteers, of which Capt. Snyder's company was part, was disbanded.

While these proceedings of the temporary volunteer force in the vicinity of Kellogg's Grove were adding to the interests of the struggle, on the 14th of June, a party of men were attacked in a cornfield near the mouth of Spafford's Creek, and five were killed. Information of the affair was immediately conveyed to Fort Defiance, when Capt. Hoard despatched an express to Col. Henry Dodge at Dodgeville, with the intelligence; while, at the same time, Lieut. Charles Bracken, the second officer of the garrison, was despatched to the scene of the massacre with eleven men,—all for whom horses could be obtained. Stopping

all night at Fort Hamilton (*Wiola, Wisconsin*), on the following morning he was joined by nine men; and, with his entire command of about twenty men, the lieutenant proceeded to Spafford's cornfield. After burying the victims, the expedition returned to Fort Hamilton, where it found Capt. Gentry with a few men; and on the next day (June 16, 1832), Col. Dodge came in, and assumed the command.

As the colonel with two friends approached Fort Hamilton, they met a German, named Apple, a settler in that vicinity, who was returning to his log-cabin to prepare for active service; and immediately afterwards he was shot by an enemy concealed in the bushes. As soon as the colonel reached the fort, therefore, he sallied out again at the head of the party which Lieut. Bracken had commanded, and of Capt. Gentry's party, twenty-eight men in all; and, taking their trail, he pursued the Indians, overtaking them on the bank of the Pecatonica, behind which they had concealed themselves under a sand-bank and in the bushes. Having "told off" in sections of seven, the fourth or central man of each section remained on horseback, and took charge of the horses of the other six; while four others were sent on the neighboring height as lookouts; and the remainder dismounted, and prepared for the attack by renewing their flints, repriming their guns, unbuttoning their shirt-collars, and tightening their belts. When all were ready, Col. Dodge addressed them in a few homely sentences; and the party in line waded the stream, and entered the thicket. As soon as the position of the enemy was seen, he occupied the bed of a pond, in front of which was a natural breastwork three feet in height. The order was given to "*Charge 'em, boys: charge 'em!*" Mounting the embankment after having received the enemy's fire, the whites engaged with the Indians in a hand-to-hand conflict, before the latter could reload their pieces; and with such spirit was the attack conducted, that in a few minutes, with the loss of three men, the enemy was completely overpowered; eleven having been killed on the spot, while two others, wounded, were tracked up the bank of the stream, and were scalped; and four others crept beneath the surrounding brushwood, or into the long grass on the neighboring prairie, and died of their wounds; not one of the seventeen assailants escaping to tell the story of the *Battle of the Pecatonica*.

While Col. Dodge was thus engaged with the enemy at Pecatonica, Capt. James W. Stephenson, with the Galena Company of volunteers, was on the lookout for Indians near the head of Yellow Creek, where he discovered a party of them, and pursued them into the bushes. The Indians, having secured the advantage of position, immediately stood on their defence; and, having lost three of his men, Capt. Stephenson, after a spirited attack, was obliged to order a retreat.

He appears to have changed his mind after withdrawing from the action, however, and returned to the thicket, charging a second and a third time on the hiding-places of the enemy, with greater determination than success, until, having received a severe wound, he was compelled to retire. It is not known what was the strength of the enemy, or his loss; and, although the assault was spirited and well contested, the loss of the volunteers indicated a spirited and gallant defence.

On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with one hundred and fifty Indians, made an attack on Apple River Fort, near the present village of Elizabeth, Ill., and twelve miles from Galena. This work was a square stockade of logs driven into the ground, and strengthened with a block-house at each angle. It was garrisoned with twenty-five men under Capt. Stone; and was designed as a place of refuge, during the night, for the miners and their families, although, during the day, they attended to their affairs outside the walls, as they had done before the war. In the afternoon of the day in question, an express of three men, on its way from Galena to Dixon's Ferry, passed the fort, and had not proceeded more than three hundred and fifty yards, before it was fired on by the Indians, who were concealed in the bushes. One of the three was wounded; and, although all were intoxicated, his comrades covered his retreat to the fort, affording an opportunity, at the same time, for the miners and their families to secure their safety in the same manner. As the express entered the fort, the enemy dismounted, hitched his horses, and opened a heavy fire on it for upwards of an hour, without inflicting any injury beyond killing one man, and wounding another. At length the Indians entered the log-houses which stood near the fort, and, having knocked holes in the walls for portholes, they continued the fire, without exposing themselves



to that of the garrison. Finding that his rifles were useless in such an attack, and fearing to set fire to the fort, or to the houses, lest the light or the smoke should discover their position, and direct the army or the people in their pursuit, Black Hawk "thought it more prudent to be content with what flour, provisions, cattle, and horses he could find," and to retire. Before doing this, however, it is said, the Indians plundered the houses, "chopping, splitting, and tearing up a quantity of fine furniture." It is said by an eye-witness, that "there was scarcely a man or woman that was left with a second suit of clothing." They went into my father's house, "he continues. There was a large bureau full of fine clothes; and they took six fine cloth coats and a number of fine ruffled shirts. With their tomahawks they split the drawers, and took the contents. They ripped open the bedticks, emptied the feathers, took all the bed-clothing, and broke all the delf in the cupboards. Some of the out-houses were kept for the purpose of storing away provisions. They got into those houses, where a number of flour-barrels were stowed away. They would lie down on their faces, and roll a barrel after them until they would get into a ravine, where they were out of danger, and then would empty the barrels of flour. After they had destroyed this necessary article, and when they found they could not succeed in taking the fort, as they expected, they commenced a warfare upon the stock. They killed all the cattle that were near the fort, and took a number of fine horses, to the number of about twenty, which were never got again by their owners." At length, having remained before the fort fifteen hours, and done all the damage they could, the Indians retired with the loss of several of their number.

In the mean time, the volunteers which Gov. Reynolds had called for had assembled at Fort Wilbourne, been organized into three brigades, mustered into the service of the United States, and ordered to rendezvous at Dixon's Ferry. The battalion of spies, commanded by Major John Dement, and attached to the first brigade, was ordered to move forward as an advance-guard; and it had reached Kellogg's Grove, when, on the morning of the 25th of June, an express reached that place, reporting the existence of a heavy trail on the north side of the grove. At daylight, the major went out with twenty-five men

to reconnoitre, at the same time directing the remainder of his battalion to saddle their horses, and hold themselves in readiness to act as circumstances might warrant. He had not proceeded far from his encampment, before he discovered a small party of Indians, when part of his men, disregarding his orders, pursued it, and were drawn into an ambuscade. The major immediately formed those who remained with him, together with a few who had followed from the encampment, into a covering party; and with them he gallantly endeavored to rescue those who had been led into danger. The yells of the enemy, as he rushed from his coverts, intimidated the greater part of those who were with him; and they fled, leaving the major to contend with the enemy, with but few supporters. With these he gallantly resisted the Indians, while, at the same time, he fell back on the main body, and occupied a line of log-houses, from which he was enabled to hold them in check, until, an hour afterwards, they retired, with the loss of nine of their number. Although the strength of the whites was much greater than that of the Indians (the latter being the same party, under Black Hawk, who had attacked the Apple River Fort on the preceding day), and although the personal gallantry of the Major called forth the admiration of the chief who opposed him, and afforded an example to his men which they did not imitate, this affair has properly been considered a defeat of the whites, of whom five were killed, and three wounded. Upwards of sixty horses belonging to the battalion were also killed.

While Major Dement was thus engaged, one of his men was sent back to Gen. Posey for assistance, and met him on the road; but, notwithstanding his march was quickened, the Indians had retired in the direction of Lake Koshkonong before he could reach the field of battle.

During the succeeding three or four weeks, the several divisions of the forces appear to have succeeded in none of their undertakings. At one time they concentrated their strength in the vicinity of Koshkonong Lake, probably for the purpose of enclosing the enemy, who was supposed to have been there; and at another, finding that Black Hawk had slipped away from them, and scattered his forces, they, too, separated, and went in different directions in pursuit of the fragments of their enemy's party.

At one time, the several divisions, in full pursuit, promised a speedy termination of the conflict: at another, a few days afterwards, they were brought to a sudden halt for the want of supplies, or the victims of Indian shrewdness (the deception of an enemy can be called nothing more than this), in leading them into quagmires and over streams, which, without bridges, were impassable.

At the same time, the Indians were not in a condition to take complete advantage of these delays and mistakes. Originally entering Illinois without a hostile intent, and accompanied with their women and children, and all their worldly effects, — a people returning to the homes of their fathers, as the Israelites returned from Egypt, — they had been forced into a war without preparation, or the opportunity to disencumber themselves of their families; and they were not only checked in their movements from this cause, but they were also suffering for the means of subsistence. A gallant officer of the army, then with the troops, has recently alluded to the position of the Indians on the White Water and Rock Rivers, and said that “here they found some game, roots, and vegetable substances, on which they had subsisted *or existed*. But our delays, our marches and countermarches, had misled and deceived them, and prevented them from separating to hunt or fish: hence their supplies were exhausted, and they were actually in a state of starvation. Our masterly inactivity, occasioned by treacherous advice, and want of stores, had already conquered them; but we were not yet aware of this fact.” The brave but unfortunate Black Hawk also bears testimony to the same sad truths. “During our encampment at the Four Lakes,” he says, “we were hard put to to obtain enough to eat to support nature. Situated in a swampy, marshy country (which had been selected in consequence of the great difficulty required to gain access thereto), there was but little game of any sort to be found; and fish were equally scarce. The great distance of any settlement, and the impossibility of bringing supplies therefrom, if any could have been obtained, deterred our young men from making further attempts. We were forced to dig roots, and bark trees, to obtain something to satisfy hunger, and keep us alive. Several of our old people became so much reduced as actually to die with hunger.”

The singular spectacle was thus seen of two contending forces severally held in check by the want of the means of support, and of each being ignorant of the position or condition of the other. For the purpose of relieving the wants of the whites, Gens. Henry and Alexander, and Col. Dodge, with their commands, were detached to Fort Winnebago for a supply of provisions for twelve days; while, for the relief of the Indians, soon afterwards, Black Hawk "concluded to remove his women and children across the Mississippi, that they might return to the Sauk nation again," while, it is probable, he with his braves intended to continue the contest.

It appears that Gen. Alexander returned to the camp with the stores, while Gen. Henry and Col. Dodge, with their commands, moved towards the Rock River Rapids in search of the enemy. Without knowing that the escort had not included the entire detachment, Black Hawk immediately moved towards the Wisconsin River, with the purpose of descending that stream to the Mississippi, and was hastening in that direction when Gen. Alexander and Col. Dodge struck his trail. The bones of horses which had been killed to prevent the starvation of the women and children were hourly passed, and eventually a few stragglers in their rear were discovered in the vicinity of the Wisconsin.

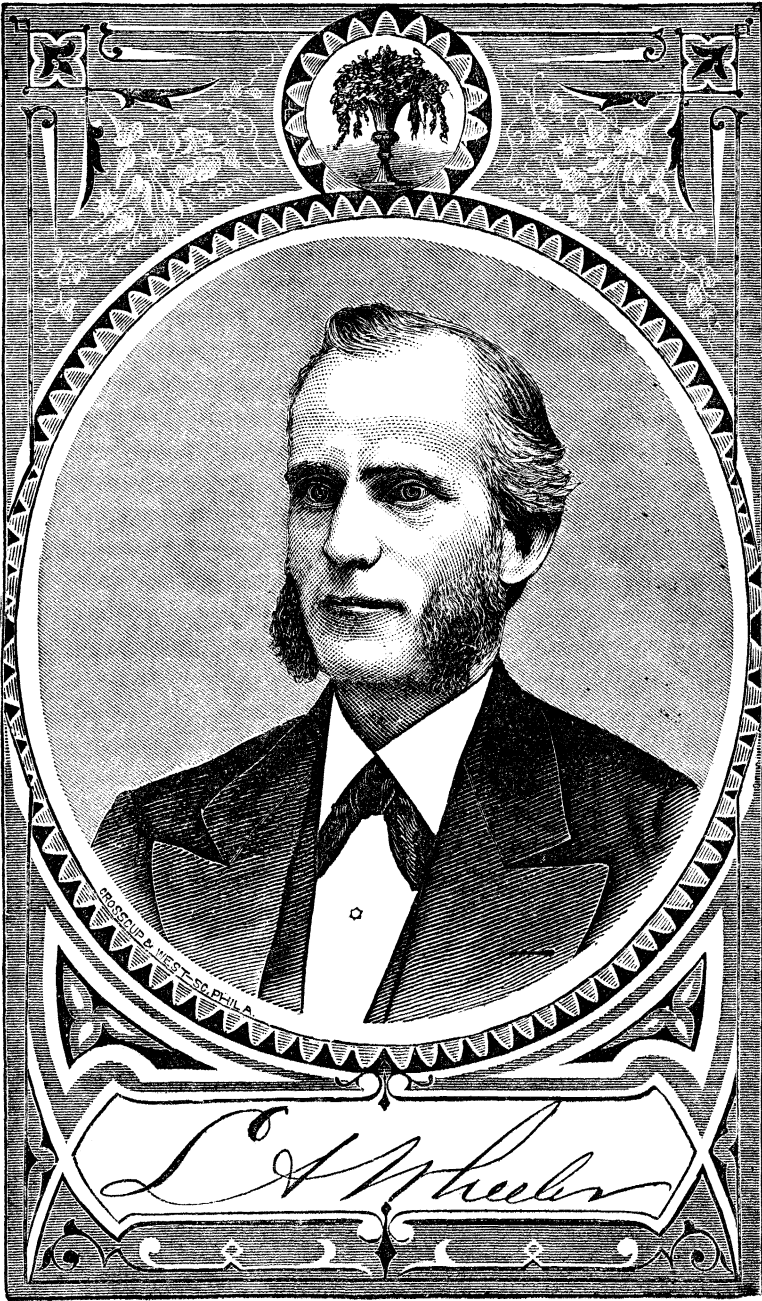
At this moment, the force of the whites, under Gen. Henry and Col. Dodge, embraced a thousand men, besides a battalion of volunteers from Michigan and Galena, and was well supplied with stores, and anxious for the engagement; while that under Black Hawk numbered less than three hundred half-starved and dispirited warriors. A rear-guard of twenty men, under Ne-a-pope, had been thrown back, to give notice of the approach of the whites; and the remainder of the party was busily employed in transporting the women and children, the aged and the infirm, to an island in the river, when suddenly (the outpost having been avoided) the head of the American column came in sight. Black Hawk was then compelled to fight, or to sacrifice his women and children, and the helpless of his party; and he appears to have acted promptly and honorably in the emergency. Leaving the greater part of his party to continue the removal of their families, with fifty braves he went

out to meet Gen. Henry, and dispute his progress. He was well mounted ; and, after addressing his warriors in a few well-timed remarks, he moved forward, and endeavored to secure a position on a high ground near by, "that he might have some advantage over the whites."

In the mean time, Gen. Henry had formed his troops, and was ready for action. His first line was formed with Major Erving's "Spy Battalion" in the centre, the companies under Cpts. Gentry and Clark on the right, and those under Cpts. Camp and Parkinson on the left. His second line was composed of Col. Collins's regiment in the centre, with that under Col. Fry on his right. His men were all dismounted, and his horses were left in the rear, the central man of each section of seven having been detailed for that purpose ; and he had formed his men on foot, in the order referred to, and had prepared for action.

Against this force, Black Hawk and his fifty braves moved, without wavering, or manifesting the least fear, "raising the war-hoop, screaming and yelling hideously, and rushing forward, meeting it with a heavy charge." The superior force of the whites, however, insured the safety of their positions ; and "with a tremendous volley of musketry, accompanied with the most terrific yells that ever came from the head of mortals, except from the savages themselves," they succeeded in occupying the high ground which Black Hawk aimed to secure, and in driving the fifty Indians into a deep ravine, notwithstanding the determined attempts of the latter to turn, first the left of the American line, and then its right. With the utmost determination the fifty "savages" withstood the three regiments and two battalions of whites (but little less savage than the former, in their habits and mode of warfare, and much more so in the spirit which actuated them) until sunset, when, "finding that the whites would not come near enough to receive his fire in the dusk of the evening, and *knowing that the women and children had had sufficient time to reach the island in the Wisconsin,*" Black Hawk ordered his warriors to disperse in different directions, and to "meet him at the Wisconsin ;" and, strange as it may appear, the victors "were not disposed to pursue them."

The loss of the whites in this action was one killed and eight



wounded; and although the army supposed that of the Indians to have been "about sixty killed, and a great number wounded," there is no reason to disbelieve Black Hawk when he says, "I defended my passage over the Wisconsin with the loss of only six men, though opposed by a host of mounted militia."

In recording the result of this engagement, the battle of Wisconsin Heights, July 21, 1832, it is difficult to determine which to admire most, — the self-sacrificing spirit of the chief and his fifty braves, or the skill and determination with which they accomplished their purposes. And Black Hawk, in referring to it, was excusable in indulging in a little self-gratulation, when he remarked, "Whatever may be the sentiments of the white people in relation to this battle, my nation, though fallen, will award to me the reputation of a great brave in conducting it."

During the succeeding day, the troops remained on the field of battle; and, early on the morning of the 23d, they were terrified by the sound of something on a neighboring hill-top, which, in their fright, they supposed was an Indian chief giving orders to his men. In the mean time, while part of the Indians descended the Wisconsin, with the hope of reaching the Mississippi more speedily, Black Hawk and his band started over the rugged country for the same purpose. His progress was necessarily slow; and, having no means of support, several of his old men and little children perished from hunger on the way. Soon afterwards, Gen. Atkinson, with the main body of the army, joined in the pursuit of the famishing "invaders" of Illinois; and following their trail over the "rugged country" of which the chief speaks, as will be seen, he came up with them near the mouth of the Bad Axe.

While the Indians and their pursuers were thus traversing the wilderness towards the Upper Mississippi, intelligence of the action at the Wisconsin Heights was conveyed to Prairie du Chien by express; and Col. Loomis, the commander of that post, immediately employed a steamboat to cruise on the river, and to cut off the retreat of the miserable fugitives. This vessel ("The Enterprise") soon gave place to a faster one ("The Warrior"); and on the 1st of August she discovered the Indians on the bank of the river, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, making preparations to cross the river. The chief was ac-

quainted with the captain of the vessel, and ordered his warriors not to fire, "as he intended to go on board of her, so that he might save their women and children;" and, with this purpose, he displayed a white flag, "and called to the captain of the boat, telling him to send his little canoe ashore, and let him come on board." He was hailed from the boat with the inquiry if they were Sauks, or Winnebagoes; and, when he answered they were Sauks, a fire was opened on him and his party, with a six-pounder, by Lieut. Kingsbury, and a detachment of regular troops, who occupied the forward-deck of the boat. As Lieut. Kingsbury and Capt. Throckmorton of "The Warrior" have stated that they saw the flag, this fire appears to have been a wilful violation of every rule which governs the actions of military men; and when Black Hawk's party returned the fire with their small-arms, they were justified by every law both civil and military.

After the first discharge of the six-pounder, the Indians took to the trees, and returned the fire, keeping it up until "The Warrior" found it necessary to return to Prairie du Chien for another supply of fuel.

It is said that twenty-three warriors were killed in this disgraceful affair; while of the crew of "The Warrior," and the troops on board of her, only one was wounded.

On the following morning (Aug. 2), Gen. Atkinson and his force approached the Mississippi; and at an early hour the spies came in sight of the Indian outposts. The latter immediately attempted to surrender by exhibiting a white flag; "but the whites paid no attention to their entreaties, and commenced slaughtering them." When forced to resist, or submit to the sacrifice, they resolved to sell their lives dearly, and returned the fire. The main body hastening forward to support its light troops, the Indians slowly retired, firing as they retreated, and fell back on their main body, which was on the bottom, busily employed in transporting the women and children, and the aged and infirm, over the Mississippi.

At this moment, the scene was a touching one. In front were a people who had been led, by influences which controlled their action, to seek the recovery of the homes of their fathers, which had been fraudulently taken from them by the whites; and who,

in the course of their journey, without provocation on their part, and without any overt act of hostility, had been forced to resort to arms in defence of their lives and the lives of their families who accompanied them. Without friends to counsel them, without aid to strengthen their force, without food to sustain the demands of nature, without sympathy, and denounced as "monsters" of the most hideous character, they had been hurled from one point to another with all the power of the Federal Government, with all the voluntary strength of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and with all the energy of individual cupidity. Seeking shelter in the swamps, they had sought *existence* among the roots which they could dig up, or the young grass, which they boiled for their little ones, or the bark which they pulled from the trees for those who required more delicate nourishment; or flying anxiously towards the Mississippi, the boundary of their new homes, they had killed their horses for their families' nourishment, leaving nothing but the bones and the hair of the animals to tell the story of their sufferings. Those who, from any cause, had fallen into the hands of their pursuers had been "left behind," as it was heartlessly called, notwithstanding their "pleas for quarters;" and when they had begged for peace and shelter, and had urged the acknowledgment of the sacred character of a white flag, a Federal cannon, and Federal grape and canister, had communicated the answer of the Federal Government to their mercy, and the indorsement of the Federal Government of the acts of their spoilers. They were now busily engaged in removing their families to their acknowledged homes. With canoes and temporary rafts, on horseback, or being towed over by their faithful steeds, and even by swimming, bearing their little ones on their backs as they went, the women were eagerly pressing forward to a place of supposed safety, while their husbands and fathers and brothers, as Black Hawk had done at the Wisconsin, covered the retreat by preparing for battle.

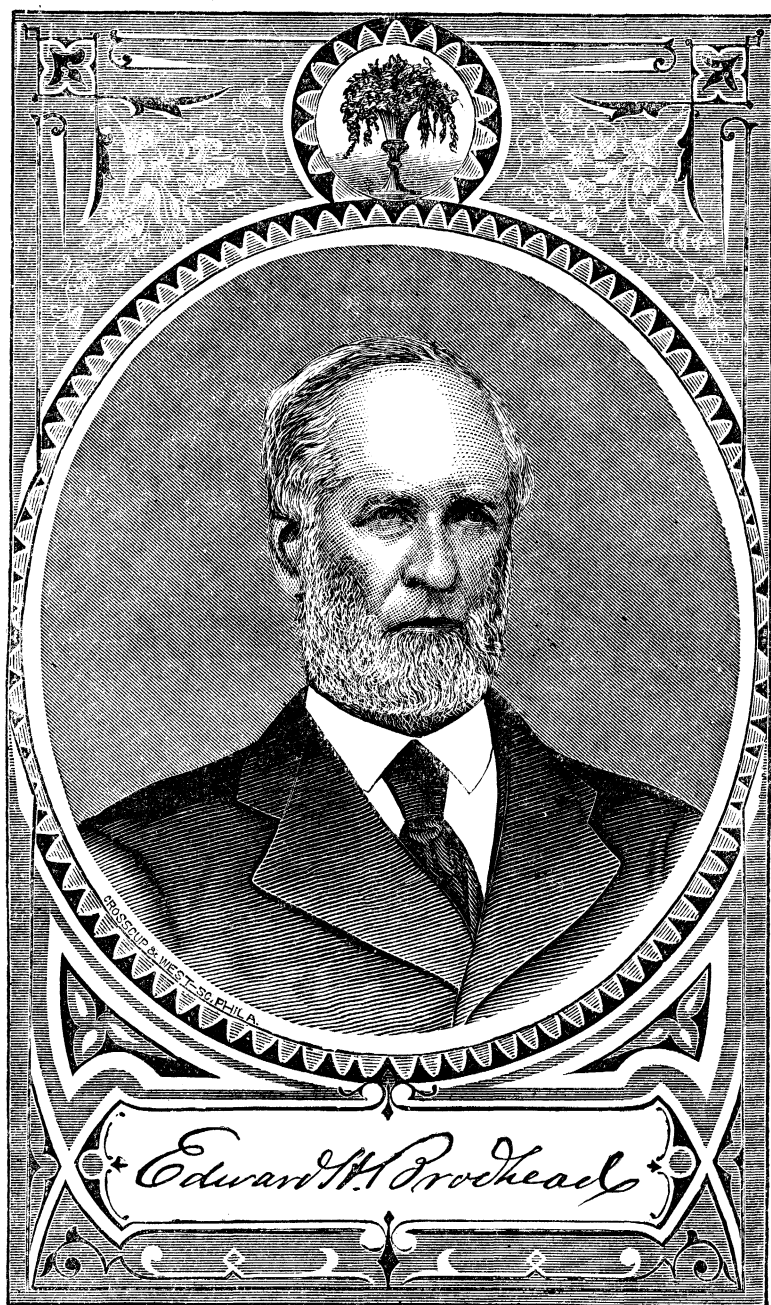
Behind these, five times more numerous than they, were the Federal troops and the volunteers; the latter not less savage, in every respect, than the Indians, who were the instruments of their spoliation, or the supporters of the wrong. The former, under their experienced and gallant officers, were but the instru-

ments of an unjust policy of the government under whose orders they acted; while the latter, moving in their own cause, were regardless of discipline or order, relentless in their animosities against an unresisting or an overpowered enemy, unreliable, if not cowardly, before a determined opponent, and anxious for the slaughter rather than the battle. The latter had been formed in order of battle,—Gens. Pasey and Alexander, with their brigades, being moved to the extreme right, up the river, to prevent the escape of the Indians in that direction; Cols. Jones and Collins, and Major Erving, with their regiments, under Gen. Henry, in line, moving down against the Indians; Gen. Dodge with his volunteers, and Col. Zachary Taylor with the regular troops, on the right, being engaged with the outposts of the Indians; and Col. Fry, with his regiment, covering the rear. After a short contest, Gen. Dodge and Col. Taylor, with their commands, moved to the left, and joined the line in its attack on the main body of the Indians; and with such resolution did the latter defend themselves, and cover the retreat of their families, that soon afterwards the companies commanded by Cpts. Gentry, Gruer, and Richardson, and the regiment of Col. Fry,—the former generals, Dodge and Alexander, on the extreme right; the latter, from the rear,—were found necessary to support and strengthen the line of attack. The action on the river-bottom continued but little longer, when the Indians, overpowered, either fell before the rifles of their pursuers, or fled to one of the islands, with which the Mississippi, at this place, abounds, vainly hoping that they would not be pursued.

Unfortunately for the luckless fugitives, at this moment (ten in the morning) the steamboat "Warrior" returned to the scene of her exploit on the preceding evening, and opened fire with her cannon on the fugitives (men, women, and children), who were huddled together on the islands referred to; and at the same time she sent her two boats to transport the regular troops, under Col. Taylor, to the islands, to complete the work of destruction. As may be readily supposed, the scene no longer deserves the name of a battle, as it possessed none of the characteristics of one. It was, in truth, a massacre of unresisting Indians of every age and sex; and, of the entire party, *only one escaped*.

In this important engagement, the battle of the Bad Axe, Aug. 2, 1832, the whites lost twenty-seven killed and wounded; while of the Indians it is supposed that one hundred and fifty were killed. It is said by an eye-witness, that, "when the Indians were driven to the bank of the Mississippi, some hundreds of men, women, and children, plunged into the river, and hoped, by diving, to escape the bullets of our guns. Very few, however, escaped our sharpshooters; and those who did escape to the western bank of the Mississippi were butchered in cold blood by a party of Dakotas,—their hereditary enemies,—who had been brought there for that purpose by the Federal officers.

This was the finishing stroke of the war. The vengeance of the government, like the mutterings from Moloch in the Valley of Tophet, having been appeased by the sacrifice of the squaws and their children, if not by that of the braves who had fallen by hunger or the rifle-ball, no longer asked for blood; while the settlers in Illinois and Wisconsin, no longer annoyed by "the monsters" who had dared to ask a restoration of the homes and the graves of their fathers, turned back to enjoy the plunder of which their cruelties had confirmed the possession. Soon afterwards, the gallant chief—worthy a better fate—surrendered himself into the hands of the Federal authorities; and, like many a patriot in ancient times, he was chained to the car of the victor, and gave *éclat* to the triumphal march of the conqueror through the country.



CHAPTER XV.

THE NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY.

The Old North-western Territory — Virginia's Jurisdiction — Ordinance of 1787 — Organization of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin Territories — The First Settlers of Wisconsin — Green Bay — Military Government — Courts and Trials.

THE judicial and legislative history of what is now known as the State of Wisconsin is so intimately connected with that of the adjacent Territory, that it will be necessary to give, in an abridged form, a history of the whole, or what is usually known as the North-western Territory.

In consequence of the conquest of the Illinois country by Col. George Rogers Clark, Virginia claimed the Territory of which what is now Wisconsin formed a part, but
1783. ceded it to the General Government March 1, 1784. At the pacification of 1783, Great Britain recognized the northern lakes as the boundary; but, as several of our States passed acts thwarting the collection of British debts, Great Britain refused to surrender the North-west Territory until 1796, when it was yielded, under provision of Jay's Treaty, the preceding year.

Meanwhile, a government was provided for the territory north-west of the Ohio River by the celebrated ordinance of July 13, 1787. On the 7th of August, 1789, an act of Congress was passed to give full effect to the ordinance of 1787, and to adapt it to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the organization of a government consisting of executive, legislative, and judicial departments.

By the Act of Congress approved May 7, 1800, it was provided that all that part of the territory of the United States lying north-west of the Ohio River, with certain specified boun-

daries (including Wisconsin), should be constituted a separate Territory, called the Indiana Territory; and by an act of Congress of Jan. 11, 1805, the latter Territory was divided, and the Territory of Michigan was organized; and the same provisions were made respecting the tenure of office of the judges, and other offices, as in the original ordinance. By this organization, what is now Wisconsin was not included in the Michigan Territory, but remained a portion of Indiana Territory.

By an Act of Congress approved Feb. 3, 1809, a division was made of Indiana Territory, and a separate Territory constituted, called Illinois; and, by the provisions of this act, Wisconsin then became a part of the new organization. Illinois was admitted as a State by act of Congress of April 18, 1818, which established the north boundary of that State at forty-two degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and provided that all the remaining part of the North-west Territory lying north of such northern boundary should be attached to, and made part of, Michigan Territory; including all of the present State of Wisconsin, part of Iowa, all of Minnesota, and a part of what now constitutes the Territory of Dakota. The only settlements which had been made up to this time, within what now constitutes the State of Wisconsin, consisted, principally, of French and English traders, and were at, and in the vicinity of, forts and trading-posts; those at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien being the only ones of any particular importance. By the treaty of peace of 1783, and by Jay's Treaty of 1795, it was stipulated by the English Government, that the North-western Territory, with its forts, trading-posts, and dependencies, should be surrendered and transferred to the United States; and all the inhabitants, of whatever nation, then residents of the country, were to be protected in the full and peaceful possession of their property, with the right to remain in, or, at their option, to withdraw, with their effects, from the country; and one year was allowed them to make their election. All who did not withdraw within that period were to be deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of the government.

But few of the settlers left the country; but of those who

remained nearly all who were French or English were subsequently found in the ranks of the enemies of the United States. Several bore commissions under the King of England, and, with their English allies, assisted in taking Mackinac, Detroit, Prairie du Chien, and other places during the war of 1812-15.

Notwithstanding these treaty stipulations, the jurisdiction which the United States exercised in the Territory previous to the war of 1812 was nominal rather than real; and, during the war, nearly all of this portion of the North-west was in the possession of the British; and the few Americans who resided here were, in fact, subject to their authority. At the termination of the war, actual possession was taken by the American troops in the North-west.

Hon. H. S. Baird of Green Bay,¹ who settled at that place in 1824, says, "At that date there were at the 'Bay' but six or eight resident families, and the families of the officers stationed at Fort Howard, in number about the same.

1824.

The character of the people was a compound of civilization and primitive simplicity, exhibiting the polite and lively characteristics of the French, and the thoughtlessness and improvidence of the aborigines. With few wants, and contented and happy hearts, they found enjoyment in the merry dance, the sleigh-ride, and similar amusements, and, doubtless, experienced more true happiness and contentment than the plodding, calculating, and money-seeking people of the present day. The

¹ Mr. James W. Biddle of Pittsburg, Penn., states, that, in the fall of 1816, he was connected with Col. James Thomas in the supply of the troops at Detroit, Mackinaw, Chicago, and Green Bay, with an understanding that a military post should be established at the latter place within the year. The post at Mackinaw was then under command of Col. Talbot Chambers; but in August, or thereabouts, Col. John Miller, afterwards Governor of Missouri, arrived, and, taking command, determined on establishing a post at Green Bay. Vessels were accordingly chartered; and three companies of riflemen and infantry were put on board. Mr. Biddle supplied the provisions. In the month of October, 1816, the troops were occupying quarters prepared for them by Col. Gratiot, the engineer who accompanied Col. Miller to the post. The fort at Green Bay, called "Fort Howard," was built lower down Fox River, and nearer the lake, than any of the settlements, and on the right as you ascended the river. This fort was an important point in Wisconsin; and its history under the various military officers of the United States, some of whom were subsequently prominent and distinguished in the Mexican war, would make an interesting chapter, if it could be written out, of early frontier times.

buildings and improvements in the country were then few, and circumscribed within a narrow compass, and, in a great degree, partook of the unpretending and simple character of their occupants."

At the time Wisconsin became a part of Michigan Territory, in 1818, Gen. Lewis Cass was its governor, and continued to hold that office until 1832; but though a part of Michigan, which had been fully organized as a Territory, with its laws and courts, and officers to administer and execute them, still the rule that bore sway was substantially military until 1824, when civil authority became fairly established in this part of the North-west. While this state of affairs continued, offenders against the laws were sent from these remote settlements to Detroit for trial, or, perhaps, more usually escaped prosecution.

The military code, such as it was, more than supplied the deficiencies of the civil; and it not unfrequently happened that military commandants would so arbitrarily exercise the powers which they practically possessed, as to produce great injustice and oppression, and render the condition of the citizen extremely uncomfortable.

The proceedings of these military tribunals were speedy, short, and decisive; and their decisions were rigorously executed. The delinquent debtor or unfortunate culprit had little to hope from "the law's delay;" and, while the proceedings of these tribunals were summary and exceedingly arbitrary in their character, it is probable, that, in many instances, the ends of justice were substantially attained.

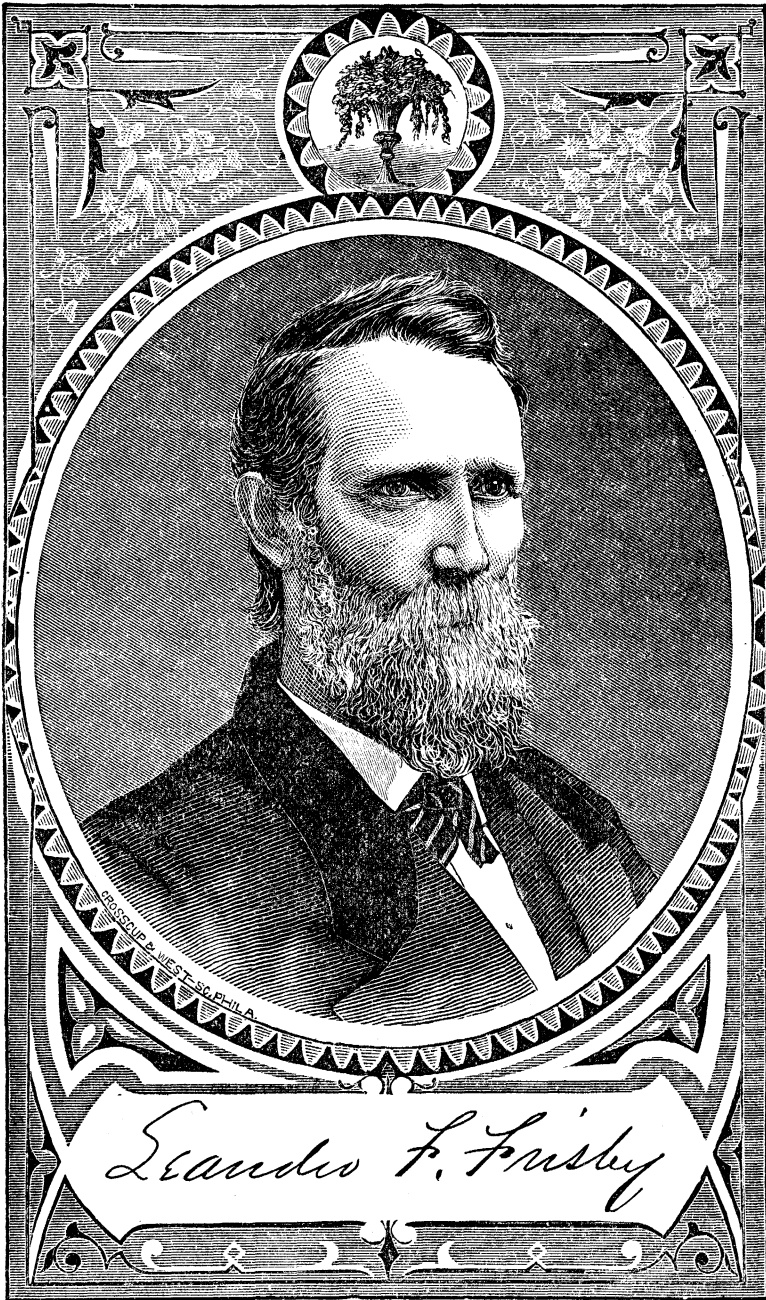
Col. Ebenezer Childs, in his "Recollections of Wisconsin," published in vol. iv. of the "Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin," gives many instances of the tyranny of the military officers at Fort Howard over all civilians. Judge J. P. Arndt was refused the privilege of maintaining a ferry across Fox River, for which he had obtained a license from the proper authorities, and, on his crossing the river, was arrested, and carried by numbers of the troops to the fort. Judge Arndt subsequently commenced suit against the commanding officer for false imprisonment; and the latter was fined fifty dollars and costs; and the court decided that Fox River was a public highway, and any properly-licensed persons could

maintain a ferry, and the military had no right to interfere. Numerous cases of the military tyranny of Major, afterwards Major-Gen. Twiggs are reported.

Although the country was principally subject to military rule for eight years prior to 1824, it was not entirely so, as there was a species of civil authority occasionally exercised in a few places by justices of the peace, and judges of the county courts of Brown and Crawford Counties; but they seem to have enjoyed, for the most part, only a divided authority with the military commandants. Among these early judicial functionaries was the notable Charles Reaume, concerning whose proceedings many amusing anecdotes are recorded in the Collections of the State Historical Society, and in Mrs. Kenzie's "Waubun;" but it is a matter of doubt as to the source whence he derived his appointment, if, indeed, he ever had any. It is said by some, that he was appointed by Gen. Harrison, then the governor of Indiana Territory, in 1802 or 1803, while Wisconsin was included within its limits. That he was *de facto* judge or justice, history abundantly testifies, as well as that his authority was tacitly acquiesced in by all.

Until 1823, all that part of the Territory of Michigan now forming the State of Wisconsin had no separate courts, except county courts of very limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and justice's courts. All important civil cases, and all criminal cases, except for petty offences, were tried by the Supreme Court at Detroit. Suitors and witnesses were consequently compelled to travel, at a great expense, a distance of from four hundred to eight hundred miles to attend court. The only mode of conveyance in those days was by sail-vessels during about six or seven months in the year: the remainder of the year there were no means of travel either by land or water.

In January, 1823, an act of Congress provided for the appointment of an additional judge for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. That court had concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the Territory, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the Supreme Court by a writ of error. The law provided for hold-one term of court in each year in each of the counties named in the act. The late Hon. James Duane Doty, was appointed



judge of this court at its organization, and held the office until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by Hon. David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

On the 16th of October, 1818, all the country now included in and constituting the State of Wisconsin, being then a part of Michigan Territory, was divided into two counties, Brown and Crawford, by an act of legislative council of that Territory. Brown County included all the territory east of a line drawn due north from the northern boundary of Illinois, through the middle of the portage, between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Crawford County embraced the territory between the Mississippi River and the western boundary of Brown County. And on the 9th of October, 1829, by act of the Legislative Assembly of Michigan, Iowa was formed from that portion of Crawford County lying south of the Wisconsin River; and on the 6th of September, 1834, the western boundary of Iowa County was changed to the line between the Green Bay and Wisconsin land districts, which was a north and south line from the northern boundary of Illinois on the range line between ranges eight and nine.

It may not be improper to notice, that within the boundary of Crawford County, as originally constituted, is included what is called the "Carver Grant," which has excited considerable attention, and to which, probably, thousands had acquired titles within the last fifty years. The pretended grant was from the Falls of St. Anthony, running along the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly south-east, as far as the mouth of Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa River joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days' travel, counting twenty English miles per day, and from thence north six days' travel, and from thence back again to the Falls of St. Anthony on a direct straight line. Within these boundaries would be at least six millions of acres, or about ten thousand square miles. This grant is said to have been made to Capt. Carver on the first day of May, 1767, for and in consideration of his services to the Nan-do-wissies, the Dakota or Sioux, by Haw-no-paw-jatin (the Turtle), and O-toh-ton-goom-lish-can (the Snake), two chiefs of that tribe or nation.

Without going into full particulars of the history of this claim, it is only necessary to say, that every effort was made by the heirs of Capt. Carver to obtain a confirmation of this grant from the government of Great Britain, and the Congress of the United States; but neither government would acknowledge it. A history of this claim, the evidences upon which it is based, and the reasons for disallowing it, may be found in an article by D. S. Durrie, published in vol. vi. of the "Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin."

On the 6th of September, 1834, Milwaukee County was established, and set off from Brown County, and fully organized, including within its limits all the territory 1834. bounded by the south and east lines of the present State, north to the north line of townships numbered twelve, and west to the range line between ranges eight and nine.

The terms of the District Court for the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown, and Crawford, which was established by the Act of 1823, were held once in each year in each of those counties.

Although Judge Doty had received his appointment in 1823, yet he did not arrive in the district until midsummer; and no regular term of court was held that year. In October, 1824, he appointed and held a special term, for the trial of criminal cases at Green Bay. At this term the first grand jury was empanelled in Brown Country; and Hon. Henry S. Baird, who was the pioneer lawyer of Wisconsin was appointed district attorney. A large amount of criminal business was brought before the Grand Jury. Forty-five indictments were found and presented to the court, — one for murder, on which there was a conviction; some for assault and battery, larceny, selling spirituous liquors to the Indians, and last, but not least, twenty-eight cases for illicit cohabitation. The large number of the latter class arose from the practice, adopted by the traders and French inhabitants, of taking Indian women as wives, according to the custom of the natives. Those cases were generally disposed of in this manner: The defendants were brought into court on a warrant: most of them pleaded guilty, when the Court suspended sentence until the close of the term, with the intimation that all who presented the Court, in the interim, certificates

of legal marriage, would be let off by paying a nominal fine ; which fine was afterwards fixed at *one dollar* and the costs of prosecution. Some of the delinquents refused to marry, and were fined fifty dollars and costs, with the further intimation, that should they continue to live in the same condition, and be again indicted, they would be subjected to the highest penalty of the law, — fine and imprisonment. One case excited considerable amusement in court. A party who had been indicted at the first term, and refused to marry, and paid a fine of fifty dollars, not having the fear of the statute in such cases made and provided before his eyes, and disregarding the friendly admonition of the Court, continuing to live in the same primitive style of connubial felicity, was again indicted at a subsequent term. Before the grand jury had returned the indictment into court, the delinquent was informed of the finding of the bill, and advised to marry before the opening of the court on the next morning, otherwise he would be severely dealt with. On reflection, he thought it prudent to take his friend's advice. Accordingly, early in the morning, he called in a justice of the peace, and had the ceremony duly performed. At the opening of the court, he appeared, and presented the marriage-certificate ; and, as he retired, he audibly exclaimed, "There, I suppose you are satisfied, as I have married the squaw." This being satisfactory, he was permitted to "go without day."

James W. Biddle of Pittsburg, Penn., in his "Recollections of Green Bay, 1816" (Collections State Historical Society, vol. i.), says of the settlers then residing there, —

"They were mainly old *engagés*, Canadian boatmen, who had withdrawn from the employment of the fur companies, and fixed themselves down on a piece of land fronting on the river, and married to whole or half breed Indian women. The custom prevailing here was somewhat unique of its kind as a leading feature of the community, though something of the kind still exists at New Orleans among a distinct class. The young people then were generally a cross between the French Canadian and Indian ; and marriage between girls of this class and the white men arriving was of a conventional or business kind, to suit the convenience of the case ; the residence of the men not being permanent, or intending to be so. Marriage, therefore, was limited as to time, and was contracted — either for life, or for six or twelve months, as the case might be — with the white men arriving.

It was generally of the latter kind. The lover, having made choice of a companion, applied to her parents, with whom he entered into a limited marriage-contract, specifying the amount to be paid them for deprivation of her services, the amount to be paid her in hand for her own benefit, and the amount per week for her boarding and rent of a room in the house, if to remain in the dwelling of her parents. These payments generally were made in provisions, clothing, &c. In case the lover or husband removed from the place before the expiration of the time agreed on, he had the right—as in the case of the engagee—to transfer his marital claims thus acquired to another; so that, during the term of the stipulated coverture, the girl might find herself the wife of two or more husbands. The contracts entered into in this manner were regarded by them as sacred; and no evidences were adduced or known of infidelity on the part of the women, and were consequently highly resented if occurring on the part of the spouse.”

Hon. M. L. Martin, in his address before the State Historical Society, Jan. 21, 1851, says of the people of Green Bay in 1824,—

“The laws of Michigan were introduced, and among them the marriage act, of which they had no knowledge. The first exercise of judicial authority was to enforce that enactment. Not a marriage had been celebrated according to the requirements of that law or any other, except the customs in force in the country; and thereupon the whole community was declared amenable to the penalties of the statute. Men of venerable age, who were themselves the fruit of these connections, now, for the first time, were declared incestuous, and whose children and grandchildren had sprung up under their care and protection, and whose conduct and social relations were every way reputable in the highest degree, were brought before this new tribunal, and sentenced to the penalties the law inflicted.”

The first term of the court held by Judge Doty continued for two weeks, during which nearly all of the business was disposed of.

In those early days, the accommodations for holding the court were neither extensive nor elegant. There were no regular court-houses or public buildings; and the courts were held in log schoolhouses, where there were such, or in rooms provided for the special occasion, destitute of comfortable seats and other fixtures for the convenience of the court, bar, and jurors. In May, 1826, when the term of the court was to be held at Prairie du Chien, on the arrival of the judge and attorneys from Green Bay (which trip was made in a birch or bark canoe, by

the way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers), they found the old town entirely *under water*; the inundation being caused by the overflowing of both the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. The troops of the fort had abandoned the same, and the inhabitants had fled to the high grounds near the bluffs: but two or three houses were occupied, and only the upper stories in those.

After the organization of Iowa County in 1830, the county of Crawford was attached to Iowa County for judicial purposes, and remained so until Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836. In the spring of 1835, the legislative council of Michigan passed an act authorizing the people of the peninsula to form a constitution and State government for Michigan. By this act, all that part of the Territory of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan was left without organization, though measures were being taken in Congress for the organization of Wisconsin Territory. In the inter-regnum, John S. Horner, secretary of Michigan Territory, as acting governor, issued a proclamation on the 9th of November, 1835, convening the legislative council of Michigan (comprising the excluded Territory referred to) at Green Bay, Jan. 1, 1836. The following were the members: First district, John Lowe, George H. Walker, Gilbert Knapp, William B. Slaughter, and B. H. Edgerton; second district, William S. Hamilton and James R. Vineyard; third district, T. P. Burnett; fourth district, Allen Hill and J. Parker; fifth district, J. B. Teas and Jeremiah Smith. Col. William S. Hamilton was elected president; A. G. Ellis, secretary; Levi Sterling, sergeant-at-arms; and W. B. Long, recording secretary.

Mr. Burnett, from a committee appointed to notify the governor that the council was organized, and prepared to receive any communication he had to make, reported that Gov. Horner was absent, probably at Detroit, and that the committee had no definite knowledge on the subject of his return. A memorial to Congress on the organization of Wisconsin Territory was presented by Col. W. B. Slaughter, from a committee appointed to draw up the same, which memorial was adopted; also a memorial on the subject of Indian titles on the Lower Iowa River.



Owing to the absence of the governor, who did not come near the council, nor send any written communication, no laws were passed. An appropriation of nineteen hundred dollars was made to defray the expenses of the session.

The legislative council adjourned March 5, 1836.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Wisconsin Territory—Its Original Boundaries—Civil Rights, &c.—Elections—Early Legislation—Gov. Dodge—Banks—The Capital—Speculation—Madison—The Fight over the Location of the Seat of Government.

THE act of Congress "establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin" was approved April 20, 1836. It provided that all the country included within certain prescribed boundaries, including all the territory now embraced in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, should form, and after the third day of July, 1836, constitute, a separate Territory, for the purposes of the temporary government of Wisconsin; at which time all the power and authority of the government of Michigan in and over the said Territory ceased.

The executive power over the Territory was vested in a governor, who was also superintendent of Indian affairs, and whose approval of all laws was necessary before they should take effect.

The act provided for a secretary, whose duty it was to record and preserve the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly, and the acts and proceedings of the governor, and who was to execute and perform the powers and duties of governor, in certain contingencies mentioned in the act.

The legislative power was vested in the governor and a legislative assembly, consisting of a council of thirteen members, elected every four years; and a house of representatives of twenty-six members, elected every two years. And it was provided by the organic act that the governor should appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly;

that he should cause a census of the inhabitants to be made previous to the first election, and should make an apportionment among the several counties, for the election of members of the council and house of representatives.

The act further provided "that every white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of the Territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and should be eligible to any office within the said Territory."

The organic act further directed, that the judicial power of the Territory be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices; any two of whom to constitute a quorum, and to hold a term at the seat of government of the Territory annually. The clerks of all the courts were appointed by the judges thereof. The act also provided for the appointment of an attorney and marshal. The governor, secretary, chief justice, associate judges, attorney and marshal, it was provided, should be appointed by the governor and council, or elected by the people. Such is a brief synopsis of the principal provisions of the act organizing the government of the Territory.

The first appointments made by the President and Senate, of the several offices, were : —

April 13,	1836, <i>Governor,</i>	Gen. Henry Dodge.
May 6,	1836, <i>Secretary,</i>	John S. Horner.
August,	1836, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	Charles Dunn.
September,	1836, <i>Associate Justices,</i>	David Irvin and William C. Frazer.
	1836, <i>Attorney,</i>	W. W. Chapman.
	1836, <i>Marshal,</i>	Francis Gehon.

The machinery of a complete temporary government, and the instruments for its proper working, were thus provided; and it only remained to set the machine in motion. And on the fourth day of July, 1836, the governor, secretary, and judges took the prescribed oath of office at Mineral Point, which event contributed a novel and interesting element to a grand celebration of the national jubilee, which was very generally participated in by the inhabitants of the lead-mine region, of which that hamlet was the then recognized metropolis.

The first important thing to be done to complete the formation of the embryo government was the organization of the legislative assembly, preliminary to which a census was to be taken by the sheriffs, and an apportionment of members of the two branches made by the governor, among the several counties.

That portion of the Territory which comprises the present State consisted of four counties, — Brown, Crawford, Iowa, and Milwaukee. Brown County embraced all the territory east of the Wisconsin River and range eight, and south as far as, and including, town Twelve and the State of Illinois, extending west to, and including, range Nine. Iowa County was bounded north by the Wisconsin River, east by the line between ranges Eight and Nine, south by Illinois, and west by the Mississippi River; and Crawford County embraced all the remainder of the Territory east of the Mississippi. The census, which had been taken agreeably to law, exhibited the following figures: Brown County, 2,706; Crawford County, 850; Iowa County, 5,234; and Milwaukee, 2,893. Total, 11,683.

The apportionment made by the governor gave to the different counties representation as follows: —

	Members of Council.	House of Representatives.
Brown.....	2	3
Crawford.....	0	2
Milwaukee.....	2	3
Iowa.....	3	6
Dubuque.....	3	5
Des Moines.....	3	7
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 26

The time fixed by the governor for the election was the 10th of October, 1836. The election excited a very considerable interest, growing, chiefly, out of local considerations. The permanent location of the "seat of government," the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the questions that chiefly influenced the elections; while the views of candidates in relation to national politics had little or no influence upon the results.

Mr. John Atchinson, an enterprising citizen of Galena during the summer and autumn of 1836, having laid out a

town plat between the two Platte Mounds, to which he gave the name of Belmont, erected there several buildings designed for the accommodation of the legislative assembly; and the governor, by his proclamation, appointed that place, and the 25th of October as the time, for the meeting of the first session of the assembly.

A quorum of each house was in attendance at the time fixed for the meeting; and the two houses were speedily organized by the election of Hon. Henry S. Baird of Green Bay, president of the council; and Peter Hill Engle of Dubuque, speaker of the house of representatives. Each of the three branches of the infant government was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislative assembly to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the judges. This was speedily done. Crawford and Iowa constituted the first district, to which the chief justice was assigned; Dubuque and Des Moines the second, to which Judge Irvin was assigned; and Judge Frazer to the third, consisting of Milwaukee and Brown Counties.

Gov. Dodge, in his first message, directed attention to defining the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and of matters connected with their administration; recommended memorializing Congress on extending the right of pre-emption to actual settlers, and to miners on the mineral lands, the removal of the obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, the construction of harbors and light-houses on Lake Michigan, the improvement of the navigation of the Fox River, and a survey of the same from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago, the improvement of the Rock River, the increase of lands to the Territory for school-purposes, and for organizing and arming the militia for the protection of the frontier settlements.

The first act passed by the legislative assembly was one which privileged the members from arrest, and conferred on themselves power to punish for contempt. The next one, with the exception of that already referred to, establishing judicial districts, was "to borrow money to defray the expenses of the first assembly.

Three banks were incorporated,—the Miner's Bank of



Dubuque, the Bank of Mineral Point, and the Bank of Milwaukee, all of which were organized and went into operation, and all failed, and became utterly bankrupt; and one of them, the Bank of Mineral Point, with a loss to the community of over two hundred thousand dollars.

The protection of the lands donated to Wisconsin by the United States Government for school-purposes, and the creation of a common school fund, first called the attention of our public men to the cause of education. The first resolution on school-matters ever introduced into the legislative assembly, was at this session, and referred to the report of a bill, to "Prohibit persons from trespassing on the school-lands in the Territory, by cutting and destroying timber." A memorial to Congress was adopted, requesting that body to authorize the sale of the school-section in each township, and to appropriate the money arising, towards creating a fund for the support of common schools.

All the territory south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers was subdivided into counties as they now exist, except that Ozaukee, Waukesha, Kenosha, and Lafayette have been formed out of Washington, Milwaukee, Racine, and Iowa. In most of the counties, the county-seats were located at the same session. These questions, however, did not create much discussion, as the questions, where any existed, had been mainly decided at the elections; and the members had only to give effect to the expressed will of those citizens by whom they had been elected.

The great and paramount question of the session was the location of the seat of government. To this, all others were subordinate and made subservient. The wild spirit of speculation,—which, in the earlier part of the year 1836, had, like a tornado, swept over the whole country, and which, having invaded and unsettled the prices of every species of personal property, seized upon the unsold public domain, which was transferred by millions of acres from the control of the government and the occupation of the settler, to the dominion of the speculator,—although on the wane in the last months of that year, was still omnipotent, and exerted a marked influence upon many of the members of the Belmont legislature.

Numerous speculators were in attendance, with beautiful maps of prospective cities, whose future greatness was portrayed with all the fervor and eloquence which the excited imaginations of their proprietors could display. Madison, Belmont, Fond du Lac, and Cassville were the points which were most prominently urged upon the consideration of the members. Hon. James Duane Doty, afterwards a delegate in Congress, and governor of the Territory, and more recently governor of Utah (where he died) had resided for many years at Green Bay, as additional judge of Michigan Territory. His frequent journeys in the discharge of his judicial duties, in the different parts of the Territory, had rendered him familiar with its geography and topography, and had given him superior advantages for judging of the eligibilities of different points as sites for the capital of the Territory and future State. Judge Doty fixed upon the isthmus between the third and fourth of the Four Lakes, and in connection with Stevens T. Mason, the governor of Michigan Territory, purchased from the government about one thousand acres of land, in Sects. 13, 14, 23, and 24, upon the common corner of which the capital now stands. Upon this tract of land, a town plat was laid out, called Madison, and, under the auspices of its founder, became a formidable competitor for the honors and advantages of being selected as the seat of government. Madison town-lots in large numbers were freely distributed among members, their friends, and others who were supposed to possess influence with them.

Nearly four weeks were spent in skirmishing outside the legislative halls, when, on the 21st of November, the battle was formally opened in the council, and the bill considered in committee of the whole until the 23d, when it was reported back in the form in which it became a law, fixing on Madison as the seat of government, and providing that the sessions of the legislative assembly should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines County, until March 4, 1839, unless the public buildings at Madison should be sooner completed.

When the bill was reported back by the committee of the whole, and was under consideration in the council, where the ayes and nays could be called, a spirited attack was made upon it; and motions to strike out Madison, and insert some

other place, were successively made in favor of Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Green Bay, Cassville, Bellevue, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Peru, and Wisconsin City, but all with one uniform result,—ayes, six; nays, seven,—and the bill was, by the same vote, ordered engrossed, and next day passed the council. In the house of representatives, the opposition was not so formidable; and on the 28th, the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of sixteen to ten, and passed, the same day, fifteen to eleven, thus ending one of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed in the Territory of Wisconsin.

It was quite evident that the Des Moines County delegations in both houses favored the location at some central and convenient point between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, anticipating the early division of the Territory of Wisconsin, and the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when they apparently hoped to secure the location of the capital in their portion of Iowa Territory, which they eventually accomplished. Aside from any *douceur* consideration, this alone was a sufficient inducement for the solid vote of that delegation for Madison as the seat of government.

This question having been disposed of, but little remained which was thought expedient to act upon at that session. A proposition for a commission to codify the laws was made; but, as the opinion was prevalent that the Territory would soon be divided, it, and others of a similar character, met with but little favor.

The first legislative assembly having enacted that the annual sessions should thereafter be held on the first Monday of November, adjourned, *sine die*, on the ninth day of December, 1836, having been in session forty days, and passed forty-two laws, about one-half of which were of a private nature.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Building-Commissioners—Their Journey from Milwaukee to the Site of Madison—Condition of the Territory—The Routes and Modes of Travel—Early Land Sales—The Squatters and their Exponents—Second Session of the Territorial Legislature—The Wisconsin University—Educational—Early Schools—The Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company—Special Session of the Legislature.

By Sect. 3 of the act locating the seat of government at Madison, it was enacted "That there shall be three commissioners, elected by joint ballot of the council and house of representatives, whose duty it shall be to cause the necessary public buildings to be erected at the said town of Madison for the accommodation of the assembly, and other officers of the Territorial Government. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall agree upon a plan of said buildings, and shall issue proposals, giving due notice thereof, and contract for the erection of said buildings without delay. One of their number to be treasurer, who shall be authorized to draw on the treasury of the United States for such sums as may be needed out of the congressional appropriation for the erection of said building, giving proper security; another to be acting commissioner, whose duty shall be to superintend in person the erection of the buildings; the commissioners to receive such compensation for their services as may hereafter be allowed by law."

In pursuance of this section, the legislative assembly, on the 7th of December, 1836, in convention, elected Augustus A. Bird, James Duane Doty, and John F. O'Neill commissioners; which board at their first meeting elected Mr. Bird acting commissioner, and Mr. Doty treasurer. On the 10th of June,

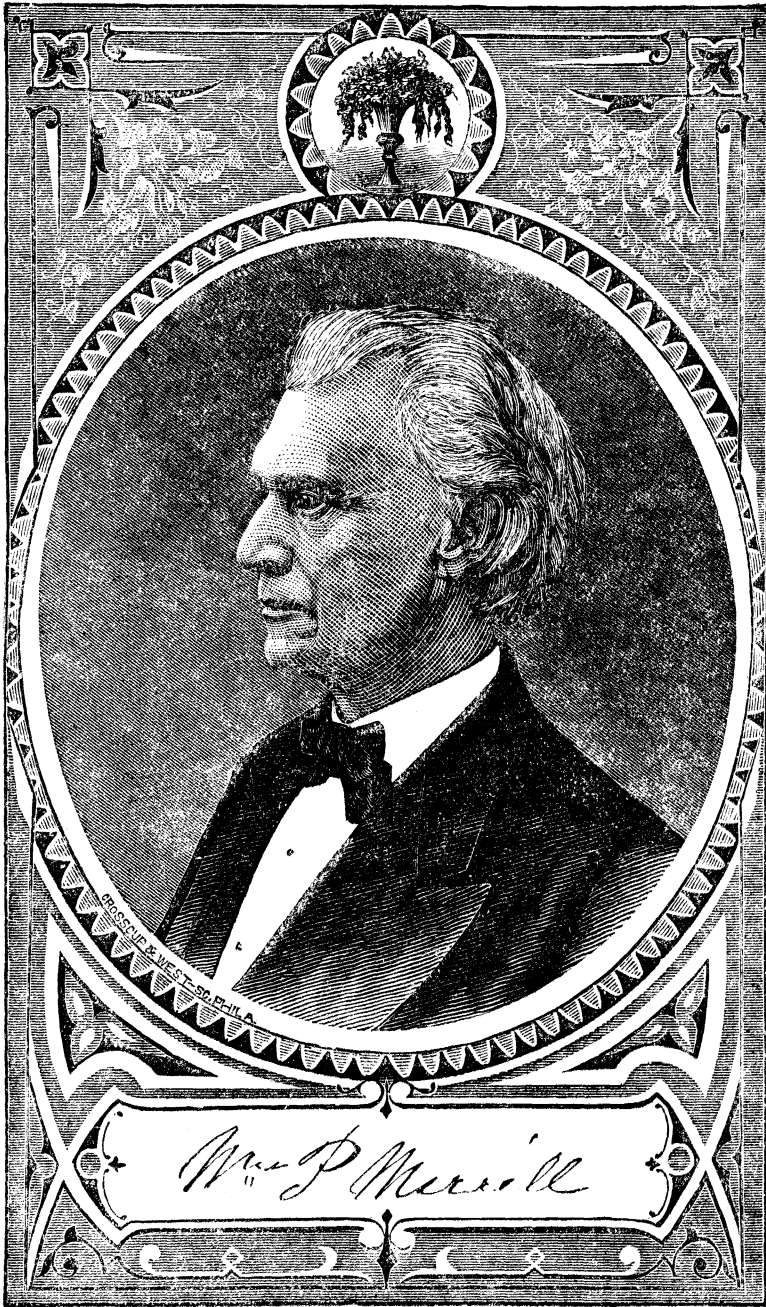
1837, the acting commissioner, accompanied by a party of thirty-six workmen, arrived, to commence the work.

1837. They were ten days on the route from Milwaukee, making their own roads, travelling through a country without settlers or any evidences of civilization.

The workmen, after the erection of temporary houses and cabins, commenced the excavation for the foundation-walls; and the work was so far advanced, that preparations were made to lay the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of July, and a celebration was had. Among the guests was a party of Winnebago Indians with their chief, Dandy.¹

Of the twenty-one members from the counties east of the Mississippi, it is believed that only five survive at this date (1875), — Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet, and J. B. Terry of the council, and Gen. A. G. Ellis and Thomas Shanley of the house. But few persons realize the condition of things as they were in 1836. In recalling the changes that have taken place in the Territory and State since that date, it seems almost like a dream. It is not forty years since the Territory was organized; and yet, in that length of time, a State has grown into existence of at least a million of inhabitants. In 1836 there were but three newspapers published west of Lake Michigan, and north of Illinois, in the vast territory extending to the Pacific, — one at Milwaukee, "The Advertiser," established in July, 1836; one at Green Bay, in August, 1836, "The Green-Bay Intelligencer;" and one at Belmont in the present county of Lafayette, in the fall of the year, called "The Belmont Gazette;" the latter being established merely to do the Territorial printing, the first legislature having been summoned to meet at that place. What is now Iowa — with the exception of two or three points on the Mississippi, Dubuque, and Burlington — was an unknown wild, without even a name, as was Western Wisconsin, and the country extending north to the British Possessions. The lead-mines in the west, and the military establishments of Forts Howard, Winnebago, and Crawford, and the villages of Green Bay and Milwaukee, and the few mining-settlements, — numbering an estimated population,

¹ Dandy was a prominent Winnebago chief, son of old Four Legs, and died at the Tunnel, we believe, in 1873.



in all, of some ten thousand inhabitants, — were all there was of this vast Indian country unexplored and unknown except to its native people, to its scarcely less wild traders and trappers. There were no regular routes of travel in the interior; and all communication between distant points was either through exploring-parties made on foot or on horseback, along well-worn Indian trails, or under the direction of Indian guides. From one military station to another, the government had opened passable roads; but elsewhere the routes of travel were neither direct nor comfortable, being such as the Indian or the lazy half-breed had opened at the least expenditure of labor, regardless of distance or convenience.

In the year 1836, there was no land in market, save a narrow strip along the shore of Lake Michigan and in the vicinity of Green Bay, at which place the government land-office was located; the balance of the surveyed portion of the Territory being open only to pre-emption. Settlers were governed in the possession of these lands by laws and regulations adopted at public meetings; and these were faithfully adhered to, as a matter of common safety. When the lands finally came into market, these settlers, or "trespassers," as they were held under the law, bid off the tracts to which they respectively laid claim; no interference or over-bidding on the part of outsiders being permitted. At the first land-sale at Milwaukee, a citizen speculator of that place was taken to the river and thoroughly ducked, because of his having bid against a settler. These settlers were mostly Eastern men, who, leaving their families, came to the Territory to lay the foundations for new homes. They went to the wilderness, built themselves cabins, improved the land, and, when they became owners of their claims, brought their families to the enjoyment of their new possessions, which have since grown into beautiful homes, or theatres of active business. The land-claimants were a hardy, enduring, hopeful class of people; but many of them only opened the way for others, falling back before the tide of immigration to other undeveloped portions of the West.

Such was the state of matters less than forty years ago. A country rich in natural resources had passed into the hands of young, energetic men for development; and undertakings were

entered upon then that would seem impossible to less hopeful and less self-relying minds than are generally possessed by early settlers.

The second session of the legislative assembly convened at Burlington on Monday the sixth day of November, 1837, and continued in session until the 20th of January, 1838, when it adjourned to meet again on the second Monday in June. The two houses were composed of the same members as at the previous session, with the exception of four persons elected to fill the places of four who had resigned. Of the council, Arthur B. Ingraham was elected president; George Beatty, secretary; and Levi Sterling, sergeant-at-arms. And of the house of representatives, Isaac Leffler was chosen speaker; John Catlin, chief clerk; and William Morgan, sergeant-at-arms. The governor, in his message, recommended, as he had at the previous session, a codification of the laws, the organization of the militia, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and other measures which had not been considered by the legislative assembly. This session was not marked by any events of peculiar interest. The whole number of acts passed was a hundred and six. Of these, eighteen related to the laying-out and organization of counties, locating county-seats, and to town, village, and city organization; ten, to the establishment of eighteen different seminaries and universities; nine, to the location of roads; and thirty-six, to the general conduct of the public affairs of the Territory. There was also passed thirty-two private acts, of which one was to incorporate a bank at Prairie du Chien, which was disapproved by Congress, and never went into effect; and six to grant divorces, all of which took effect immediately after, and some, perhaps, before, their passage.

Of the public acts, the two most important were the act providing for taking another census, and the act abolishing imprisonment for debt; which relic of barbarism had continued in force, by operation of the laws of Michigan upon the organization of the Territory. Among the eighteen universities and seminaries established was the University of the Territory of Wisconsin at Madison, to which Congress was, by joint resolution, urged to make an appropriation of twenty

thousand dollars in money, and two townships of land. The money was not appropriated. But on the 12th of June, 1838, Congress made an appropriation of the amount of land asked for, — two townships, or 46,080 acres, which was the fundamental endowment of that noble university, whose spacious buildings now adorn the capital of the State, and whose facilities and capacity for educating its youth reflect so much credit upon those who have manifested so great an interest, and such untiring perseverance, in promoting its welfare. Some account of this act, and of the early history of the university, will prove of interest. The following is a synopsis of the original charter of the university, which was approved Jan. 19, 1838: —

SECTION 1. "That there shall be established at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be the 'University of the Territory of Wisconsin.' The said university to be under the government of a board of visitors, not exceeding twenty in number, of whom the governor and secretary of the Territory, the judges of the Supreme Court, and the president of said university, shall be a part, and Bushnell B. Cary, Marshall M. Strong, Byron Kilbourn, William A. Gardiner, Henry Stringham, Charles R. Brush, Charles C. P. Arndt, John Catlin, George H. Slaughter, David Brigham, John F. Schermerhorn, William A. Coryell, George Beatty, Henry L. Dodge, and Augustus A. Bird, the remainder, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of the legislature, by whom all vacancies shall be filled."

Sect. 2 creates the Board a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, under the name of the "Board of Visitors of the University of the Territory of Wisconsin," with all the usual powers of a corporation; eleven to be a quorum for all necessary business.

Sect. 3 provides that it shall be lawful for such Board, from time to time, to apply such part of their estate and funds in such a manner as may be the most conducive to the promotion of literature and the advancement of useful knowledge within the Territory; providing, that, when grants shall be made to them for certain uses and purposes therein expressed

and declared, the same shall not be applied, either in whole or in part, to any other uses, without the consent of the grantor.

Sect. 4 provides for the election of secretary and treasurer, by ballot, by the Board, with the usual power, duties, and responsibilities.

Sect. 5 authorizes said Board of Visitors, from time to time, to establish such colleges, academies, and schools, depending on the said university, as they may think proper, and as the funds of the corporation will permit; and it shall also be the duty of said Board of Visitors to visit and inspect academies and schools, to examine into the state and systems of education and discipline therein, and to make a yearly report thereof to the legislature.

Sect. 6 provides that persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected visitors; nor shall any person as president, professor, instructor, or pupil, be refused admittance for his conscientious persuasion in matter of religion, provided he shall demean himself in a proper manner, and conform to such rules as may be established.

Sect. 7 provides that the act of incorporation may be repealed or modified by the legislative power of the Territory, *provided* that such power of repeal shall never be extended to divert to any other purposes than those expressed therein, if any shall be expressed in any grant of property to such corporation. But such property, in the event of the dissolution of such corporation, or in case such grant shall be disapproved by the legislative power, shall revert to the grantor or his heirs.

Sect. 8 requires the first meeting under the act to be held on the first Monday in July, 1838, and, if a quorum should not be in attendance, to adjourn from time to time until a quorum shall attend.

Sect. 9 provides, that, whenever the word “‘Territory’” occurs in the act, it shall be read ‘State,’ after the Territory becomes a State.”

A few more items relative to the territorial history of the university may be desirable at this time.

A full meeting of the Board was probably held in July, 1838, as required by the act of incorporation.

The first record of any such session is the following, which is taken from "The Wisconsin Enquirer" of Dec. 8 of that year.

"A meeting of the 'board of visitors of the University of the Territory of Wisconsin' was held at Madison, Dec. 1, 1838. *Present*: Henry Dodge, William B. Slaughter, Marshall M. Strong, David Brigham, George H. Slaughter, Augustus A. Bird, George Beatty, and John Collins.

"On motion of William B. Slaughter, the Board proceeded to elect a treasurer and secretary by ballot; and, the votes having been taken, it appeared that Henry Dodge had received a majority of all the votes for the office of treasurer, and that John Catlin had received a majority of the votes cast for the office of secretary; and they were declared duly elected.

"On motion of M. M. Strong, *Ordered*, That a committee be appointed to examine the lands proposed to be donated by Josiah A. Noonan and Aaron Vanderpoel, and the lands generally in the vicinity of Madison, and report to the Board at their next meeting a suitable site for the location of the university; and Messrs. A. A. Bird, David Brigham, and George H. Slaughter were appointed such committee.

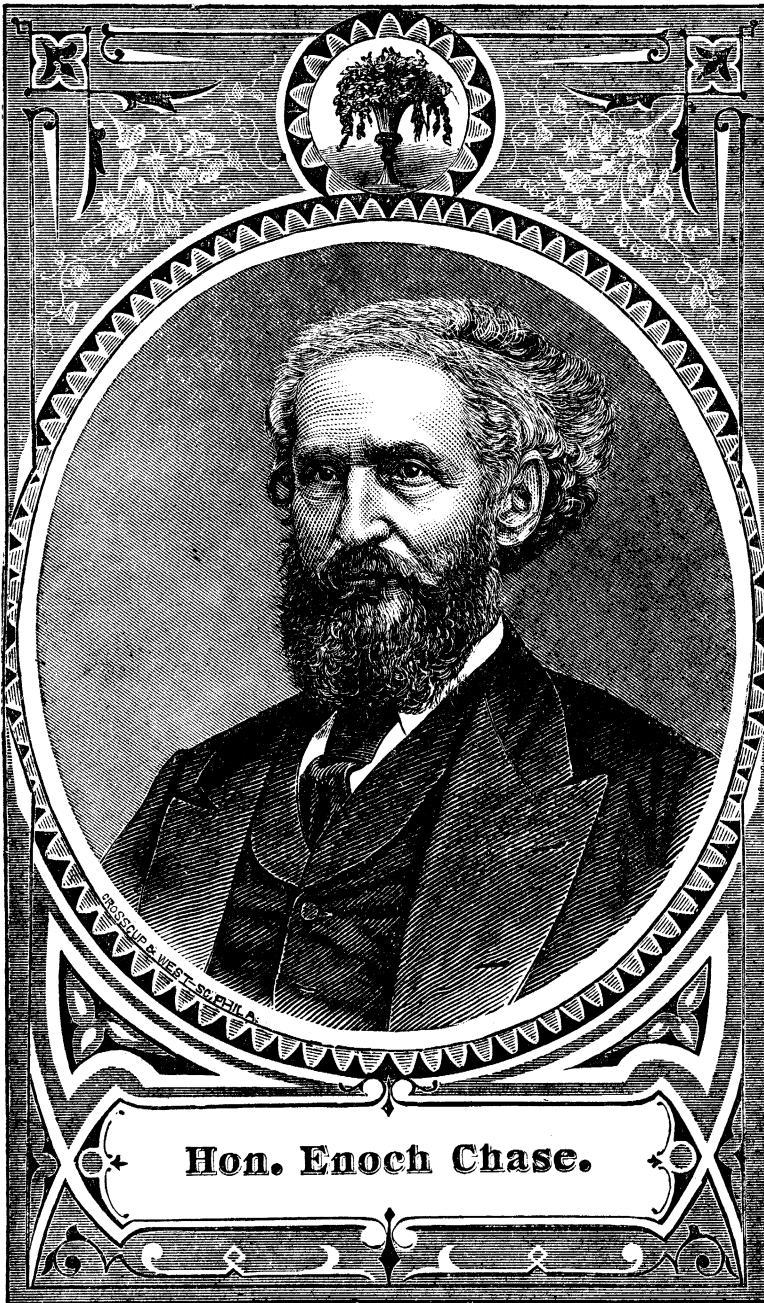
"On motion of D. Brigham, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to request the legislative assembly, at the present session, to memorialize the secretary of the treasury of the United States to locate the lands donated by the act of Congress, approved 12th of June, 1838, for the use and support of a university within this Territory, in pursuance of said act; and to request the legislative assembly that the same be appropriated for the benefit of the University of the Territory of Wisconsin, to be located at or near Madison, in the county of Dane.

"On motion of Col. William B. Slaughter, the Chair appointed the following committee: William B. Slaughter, George Beatty, and Marshall M. Strong.

"On motion of Mr. George Beatty, it was *Resolved*, That the secretary be authorized to procure a seal, with suitable devices, for the use of the board of visitors, as early as practicable.

"On motion of M. M. Strong, *Ordered*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Madison 'Enquirer;' and, on motion of Col. W. B. Slaughter, the Board adjourned to meet on Saturday next, at three, P.M."

There is no further record of any meetings following this adjournment. The legislature, at its January session in 1839, adopted a joint resolution providing for the selection of the lands, appointing J. V. Suydam of Brown County, F. O. Kirkpatrick of the county of Iowa, and J. B. Zander of the county of Milwaukee, commissioners to locate a portion, not exceeding two-thirds of all the lands donated by Congress by the act



approved June 12, 1838, for the use and support of the university; requiring them to meet at Madison, in the county of Dane, on the first Monday in May, and proceed to examine and select equal quantities of such lands, within the limits of the United States land district in this Territory, as would best promote the interests of the university.

Within thirty days after making such selection, public notice was required to be given of the same for six successive weeks; and, on completion of the same, a report to the governor, to be by him transmitted to the treasurer of the United States, with a request that the lands so selected be set apart and reserved for the purposes mentioned in the said act of Congress.

This commission, for some reason, did not at the time, or even afterwards, select the lands authorized by the foregoing resolution.

At a later period, we find the work was performed by Nathaniel F. Hyers.

The history of the university will be continued hereafter.

At this second session, a bill was passed to "regulate the sale of school-lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perfecting schools." It was provided, that, as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township in which was a school-section, they should elect three commissioners of common schools, who should hold their office for three years, apply the proceeds of the leases of school-lands to pay the wages of teachers in every township, and call school-meetings; each district to elect three directors. And five inspectors were elected annually to examine schools, and inspect teachers.

The first school-district in the State was organized under the old Michigan school-law, in Milwaukee, in the fall of 1836, about the same time that the first session of the legislative assembly was held. The first public school was kept by a Mr. West, in a framed schoolhouse in the second ward of that city, — the first in the State.

On the 16th of February, 1837, Col. William B. Slaughter was by Pres. Jackson appointed secretary of the Territory, in the place of John S. Horner removed.

It was at this session that an act was passed "to incorporate

the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company," which contained, among other things, an authority to the company to apply to Congress for an appropriation, in money or lands, to aid in the construction of its works. In pursuance of this authority, application was made, and an appropriation obtained in June, 1838, of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of territory five miles in width on each side of the line of the proposed canal. This grant of land, if it had been judiciously managed, would have produced a fund adequate for the construction of a canal connecting Rock River with Lake Michigan, which would have been followed, no doubt, by slack-water navigation on Rock River, providing a cheap means of transit to market, of the bulky agricultural products of the extensive and fertile valley of Rock River and of other parts of the State and of Illinois. But, instead of the blessing it might have been, it proved a curse and a blight upon the early prosperity of the Territory, owing mainly to the antagonisms which grew up between the officers of the canal company and the Territorial officers intrusted with the disposition of the lands granted by Congress and of their proceeds, and to the conflicts between the beneficiaries of the land grant, and some of the leading politicians of the times.

A special session of the legislative assembly was held at Burlington, June 11, 1838, and was a short one, lasting only two weeks, adjourning on the 25th of June. 1838. The only change in the officers consisted of William B. Sheldon being elected speaker of the house of representatives.

The session was held mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members of the house, based upon the census taken in May. Thirty-one acts were passed, of which six related to counties, five to roads, seven to the conduct of public affairs, and the remaining thirteen to private matters, of which four were to grant divorces. Among the public acts was one postponing the general election from the first Monday of August to the second Monday of September; and another making a new apportionment of the members of the house of representatives to be then elected. Of the twenty-six members, twelve were apportioned among the counties east of the

Mississippi River, and fourteen among those west. This apportionment was, however, to be contingent upon the division of the Territory; upon which contingency it was made the duty of the governor to make an apportionment. This act was approved on the 23d of June; and the act to divide the Territory, and establish the Territorial Government of Iowa, was approved on the 12th of June, twelve days previous; but in those days of slow mails, and while the electric telegraph was an experiment, the news of its passage did not reach Burlington until after the passage of the apportionment act. Having provided that the next session should be held at Madison, the first legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory adjourned June 25, 1838. On the 20th of February, 1848, the commissioners of public buildings advertised that they would receive proposals for the erection of the public buildings, and gave specifications of the plan of the Capitol and its interior and exterior work; in reply to which, bids were received, ranging from \$24,450 to \$125,000; and the contract was awarded to James Morrison for \$26,200 on the 17th of April. By an act of Congress, approved June 18, 1838, the further sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for finishing the work.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Population and Apportionment—The First Legislative Assembly at Madison—
The Condition of the New Capitol—Hogs and Assembly-Men in the Same Pen
—Amusing Reminiscences—The New (Old) Capitol Wrangle—Investigating
Committees—Recess—Second Session—Laws Passed, &c.

By the act of Congress to divide the Territory, it was provided that the terms of the members of the council and house of representatives be deemed to have expired, and that a new election of members should be had upon an apportionment to be made by the governor, and that they should meet at Madison at such time as the governor should appoint.

The population of the Territory in May, 1838, as shown by the census, was as follows:—

Counties.	Population.
Brown	3,048
Crawford	1,220
Dane	172
Dodge	18
Green	494
Grant	2,763
Iowa	3,218
Jefferson	468
Milwaukee	3,131
Racine	2,054
Rock	480
Walworth	1,019
Washington.	64
Total	18,149

The time fixed by the governor for the meeting of the first session of the second legislative assembly, and the first under

the re-organized Territorial Government, was the twenty-sixth day of November, 1838.

On the 8th of November, 1838, Hon. Andrew G. Miller of Pennsylvania was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Frazer, then recently deceased; and Chief Justice Dunn, and Associate Justices Irvin and Miller, constituted the Supreme Court until the organization of the State Government in 1848.

At the July term of 1839, Franklin J. Munger was appointed attorney-general for that term, in the absence of that officer (H. N. Wells); and the clerk, John Catlin, having resigned, Simeon Mills was appointed to fill his place; and Lafayette Kellogg, now and for many years the faithful and efficient clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, was appointed deputy clerk, and attended to the duties of the office. From that time, a term of the court was held annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin was admitted a State. Mr. Mills having resigned the office of clerk in 1840, Mr. Kellogg was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Party lines had not yet been drawn in the Territory; and the members were elected without reference to, and perhaps without a public knowledge of, their views upon national politics. Among the members elected were Edward V. Whiton, Nelson Dewey, Daniel Wells, jun., Morgan L. Martin, and Marshall M. Strong.

Upon the convening of the legislative assembly, it was found that the Capitol was in an unfinished state; and so much dissatisfaction existed with the accommodations at Madison, that it was a matter of doubt for two weeks, whether or not a temporary adjournment to Milwaukee would be effected. A committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the extent of the accommodations reported "that at the Madison House there was one room that would accommodate six persons; at the Madison Hotel, two rooms that would accommodate four persons; and, at the American Hotel, eight rooms, sufficient to accommodate twenty-six persons: but they could not ascertain that more than fifty persons could be accommodated with sufficient rooms for the transaction of business. The session was organized in the council by the election of William Bullen,



president; George Beatty, secretary; and S. N. Ives, sergeant-at-arms; and in the house, by the election of John W. Blackstone, speaker; John Catlin, chief clerk, and Thomas Morgan, sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Dodge, in his message, recommended the investigation of the banks in the Territory, memorializing Congress for a grant of lands to be sold, and applied to the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the revision of the laws, the division of the Territory into judicial districts, the claims of the miners, and the improvement of the harbors on Lake Michigan,

Col. Ebenezer Childs, who was a member of the legislature, in his "Recollections of Wisconsin," published in vol. iv. of "Collections of State Historical Society" says, —

"The new Capitol edifice was not yet in suitable condition to receive the legislature: so we had to assemble in the basement of the old American House, where Gov. Dodge delivered his first message at the new seat of government. We adjourned from day to day, until we could get in the new Capitol building. At length we took possession of the new Assembly Hall. The floors were laid with green oak-boards full of ice. The walls of the room were iced over; green-oak seats, and desks made of rough boards, one fireplace, and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and fireplace so shrunk, on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement-story was all open; and James Morrison's large drove of hogs had taken possession. They were awfully poor; and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the house, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this kind would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs, and stir them up; when they would raise a young Pandemonium for noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned; and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability. The weather was cold; the halls were cold; our ink would freeze: so, when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess. I bought all I could find in the Territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down, after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this, we were more comfortable. We used to have tall times in those days, — days long to be remembered. Stealing was carried on in a small way. Occasionally a bill would be fairly stolen through the legislature; and the legislature would get gouged now and then."

Judge J. G. Knapp, also, in referring to this session, says, —

"Having organized the legislature, the next question was for members, officers, and lobbyists to find places to eat and sleep in. Though we paid metropolitan prices, it cannot be said that we had exactly metropolitan fare. But men were remarkably accommodating in those days, and could eat 'hog and hominy' or 'common doings,' when 'chicken fixens' could not be had. A frontier life is a mighty leveller, — much like poverty, making men acquainted with strange bed-fellows. The 'school section' of the 'American,' embracing most of the garret, was marked into lodging-places by cracks in the floor; and its other rooms were equally crowded. At the Madison House, only six men were placed in a room sixteen feet square; and four others had a place at the fire during the day and evening. The floors were also nightly covered with shake-downs for travellers and transient visitors. Happy were those men who could find places in the few private houses, where four men might find two beds in a cold room ten or twelve feet square."

Owing to the want of suitable accommodations, the legislative assembly remained at Madison about four weeks, when they adjourned from the 22d of December to the 21st of January, 1839.

The attention of the assembly had, however, during this short session, been directed to several matters then considered of great importance. Among these were, an investigation of the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties; an investigation of the three banks then in operation at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee; a plan for constructing the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, in aid of which a grant of land had been made by Congress; and, what was of greater importance than all else, a revision of the general laws of the Territory.

The governor also took occasion to speak of Wisconsin and her prospects. He said, —

"From the great extent of this Territory, the fertility of her soil, the salubrity of her climate; with the great lakes Michigan and Superior on the east and north, and the 'Father of Rivers' on the west; with her inexhaustible treasure of minerals of lead and copper; with her extensive forests of pine, and abundantly supplied water-privileges; with every natural facility for forming a general system of internal improvement between the Mississippi and the Lakes (our inland lakes), supported by the fostering care of this patriotic and enlightened administration; with the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of her citizens, — her march will be onward; and the time is not distant when she will form a strong link in the chain of States in the great Valley of the Mississippi."

At that session, a new assignment of judges for holding district courts was made. Judge Dunn was assigned to the first circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant, and Crawford; Judge Irvin, to the second district, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth, and Green; Judge Miller, to the third district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Brown, and Racine. At that session, the legislative assembly annexed to the several districts a number of unorganized counties for judicial purposes.

The investigations furnished no valuable practical results. They showed that the building commissioners had misapplied the money appropriated by Congress for the construction of the Capitol; and, as a consequence, the old commissioners were removed, and N. C. Prentiss, J. L. Thayer, and L. H. Colton were appointed to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Bird, in his examination before the Territorial legislature (Feb. 15, 1839), states, that, at the first meeting of the commissioners, they adopted a plan of the building estimated to cost from forty thousand dollars to forty-five thousand dollars; that they did not advertise for proposals agreeably to the provisions of the act, because they were of the opinion that it could be built much cheaper than any one would be willing to contract to do it. They, therefore, in the exercise of their discretionary power, concluded to commence and continue the work until they were able to ascertain how it could be done with the least expense and best advantage to the Territory. The construction of the work was continued by him until the month of September following, when notices for proposals were issued for the first time, and a number of bids presented. None of them were accepted; and the work was continued as before, until April 25, 1838.

The work was continued by Mr. Morrison until 1841, at which time the work was unfinished; and Mr. Prentiss, as building commissioner for and on the part of the Territory, entered into a contract with Daniel Baxter, by the terms of which he was required to finish the work as specified in the contract, for the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be completed on or before December, 1845. It is not necessary to give further details of the history of the Capitol building. Much contention arose

between the first board of commissioners and their successors, as well as the contractors, Messrs Morrison and Baxter, and the Territorial legislatures. Mr. Baxter has since died, leaving an unsettled claim against the State for alleged damages.

The investigations of the banks resulted in an official promulgation of the previously well-known insolvency of the Bank of Wisconsin at Green Bay, and a whitewashing of the Bank of Mineral Point, declaring it to be "in a solvent condition," when the experience of a short time demonstrated its utter insolvency.

The opportunity which the recess afforded enabled those who took an immediate interest in the matter, to devise a plan for aiding in the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, by disposing of the land-grant, which, upon the re-assembling of the legislative assembly, assumed the form of a law, that would, probably, have resulted in completing that important work, but for the unfortunate difficulties already referred to.

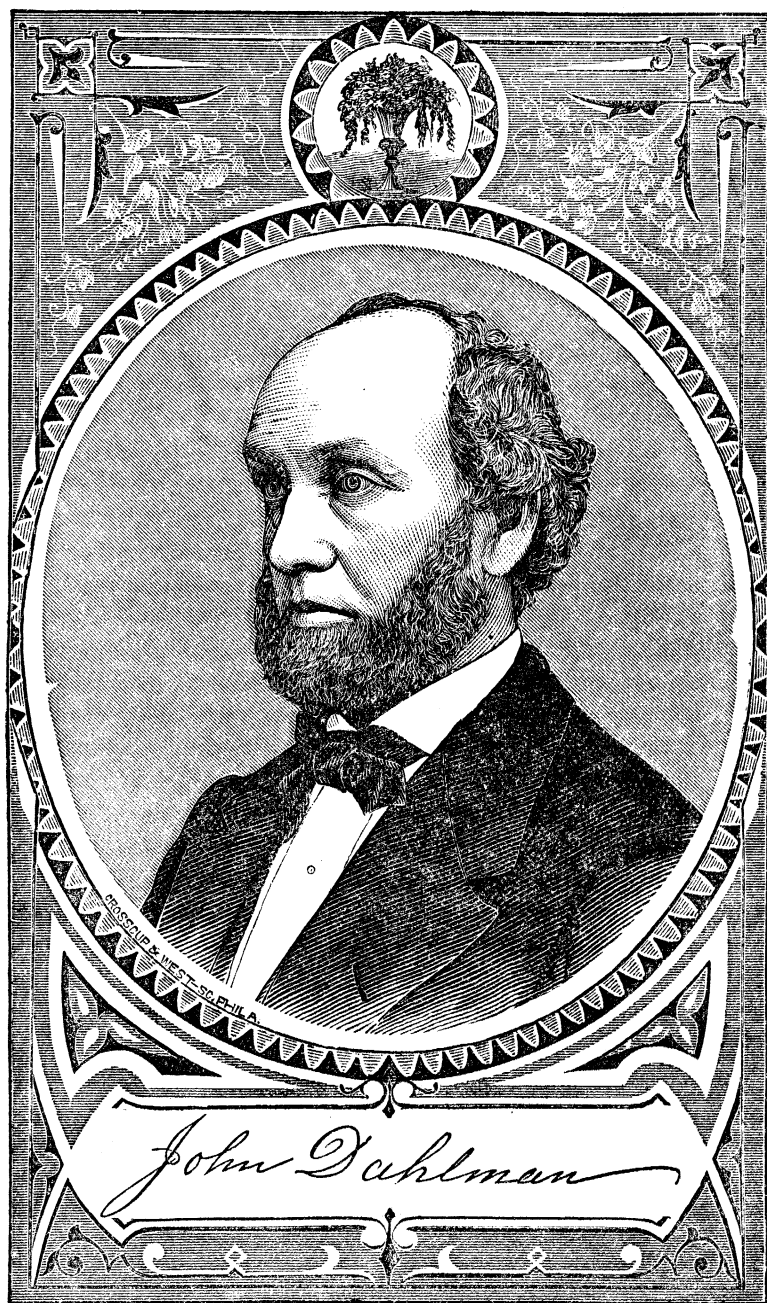
The legislative assembly at this session revised the school-law of the Territory; and the office of town commissioners was abolished, and their duties were transferred to the inspectors, who had bestowed upon them the additional power to listen to complaints against teachers, and discharge incompetent ones, to keep the schools in repair, and to make returns of the number of scholars in the towns to the county commissioners. It was also made the duty of the last-named officers to levy a school-tax on the whole county, and to appoint inspectors in the towns which refused or neglected to choose them. The name of district officers was changed to trustees. Every town with not less than ten families was required to become a school district, and provide a competent teacher; and, with more than ten families, it was to be divided into two or more districts. It will be seen, that although the Territory was but recently organized, and with a limited population, the settlers were awake to the importance of educational privileges.

The most important work, however, of that session, or of the two sessions (for there was a complete re-organization of both houses upon their re-assembling), was the revision of the laws, which was perfected during the recess, and submitted to

the two houses at their second meeting. The committee for this purpose consisted of Messrs. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and Collins of the council, and Messrs. Whiton, Story, and Shackelford of the house of representatives. They were required by the resolution to make a division of the labor of revision; and the portion allotted to each branch of the committee was to be reported to the house of which they were members. The committee, during the recess, prepared, and, at the succeeding session, reported, numerous bills, which were passed by that body, and compose the principal part of the laws contained in the volume of the Revised Statutes published in 1839, and which took effect on the 4th of July of that year.

Hon. Edward V. Whiton, the late able and upright chief justice of the State, was intrusted by the legislative assembly with the care of the printing and publication of this volume, and the preparation of marginal notes and indexes.

Before lands were brought into market by the President's proclamation, the settlers had adopted a system for their mutual protection. The settler who first entered on a quarter-section of land, or a fraction of a section, was protected in his possession, against jumpers of his claim. By the settlers' code, the jumper was summoned before their committee, who summarily disposed of the case. If the complainant was found to be an actual settler, and entitled to his claim, the jumper had to surrender without delay. There was no resisting the judgment of the committee; for the whole town formed a *posse* to enforce the execution. This was, under the circumstances, a wise and humane provision for the early settlement and improvement of the country; and, in many instances, personal quarrels were thereby prevented. At this session, two other committees, of three members each, were appointed to investigate the banks in the Territory, which they were required to visit in person. It was at this session the act was passed to incorporate the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, which, under the power to "receive money on deposit, and loan the same," filled all the channels for money circulation in the Valley of the Mississippi for years with its certificates of deposit, in the similitude of, and which supplied the place of, bank-notes;



although the charter expressly provided that nothing therein contained should give the company banking privileges. This is a striking illustration of the futility of legislative restrictions upon the exercise of corporate powers, especially when sustained, as that company was, by popular sentiment.

Other questions, of more or less temporary interest, occupied the attention of the legislative assembly during its long and laborious session, which it is unnecessary to refer to in detail; and it may with truth be said, that, as a whole, no session during the existence of the Territorial Government ever performed more labor, or in a more satisfactory manner, than the one of which we now take our leave.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Land and Boundary Questions — Courts — A Contested Election Case — The Mineral Point Bank — Its Failure — Capitol Improvements — The "Baxter Claim" — Gen. Dodge succeeded by James Duane Doty — The Latter's Views — Difficulties — The Loan Agent and his Differences with the Canal Commissioners — Injurious Effects.

THE next session of the legislative assembly commenced on the second day of December, 1839. James Collins was chosen president of the council, George Beatty secretary; and Edward V. Whiton speaker of the house of representatives, and John Catlin chief clerk. The term for which the members of the house were elected was about to expire; and a new apportionment was desirable. The census to be taken the ensuing June by the United States marshal presented a favorable opportunity of basing a new apportionment upon a fresh enumeration of the inhabitants. For this purpose, a short session was resolved on, and an adjournment to August, when it was expected the census would be completed; and the two houses consequently adjourned on the 13th of January to the 3d of August, 1840, having been in session forty-three days.

But little of public interest transpired at this session. Two subjects occupied most of the attention of the members. One was the condition of the Capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by Congress to defray the cost of its construction; the other, the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, and the claims of settlers upon the lands granted to aid in its construction.

The history of the early measures taken to secure the erection of a building in which to hold the sessions of the Territorial legislature is a history of speculation with the appropriations

made for that purpose, as disgraceful to those concerned in it as it was destructive of the manifest intentions of Congress. It is not necessary to enter into particulars in reference to this matter: all steps were taken which could be to recover by law from the first board of commissioners, and from the contractor, the funds which they had misapplied; and, after several years of litigation, the suits were settled by authority of a subsequent legislature.

The grant of lands by Congress to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal was of the odd numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock River, which amounted to 139,190 acres. The commissioners reported to the legislative assembly at this session, that they had sold 43,447 acres at two dollars and a half per acre, amounting to \$108,616, for which they had received in cash \$12,277; and the remainder was payable in five, six, seven, and eight years, with seven per cent interest. There was also remaining unsold 95,743 acres, the proceeds of which, it was estimated, might amount to four or five hundred thousand dollars.

The act making the grant provided that the alternate sections should not be sold less than two dollars and a half per acre, nor be subject to pre-emption. This was regarded by the settlers upon them as a great hardship; and they presented their complaints to the legislative assembly, who memorialized Congress to grant a pre-emption right to all who had settled on these alternate sections, previous to the grant, at a dollar and a quarter per acre.

The question of the southern boundary of the future State of Wisconsin was one which had occupied the thoughts of many, who felt an interest in its prosperity, at a period as early as the "Toledo war," which originated in the same question, and grew out of the rights of boundary secured to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin by the ordinance of 1787, which was older than, and was claimed to be paramount to, the Constitution of the United States. The right of the State of Wisconsin, when it should be admitted into the Union, to embrace all of the territory north of a line running west from the southern bend of Lake Michigan, was believed to be inviolable,

and that the act of Congress, admitting Illinois into the Union, so far as it violated that right, was a usurpation of power, and a nullity. This belt of territory embraced the entire valley of Rock River, and the cities of Chicago and Galena. A joint resolution was passed, taking preliminary measures for ascertaining by vote the sentiments of the people upon the disputed territory, in relation to which State they preferred to give their allegiance; but the question did not elicit such interest as to call out a general expression of opinion; and no practical results were effected. At an adjourned session, 1840. commenced on the 3d of August, 1840, but little business was transacted. James Collins was elected president of the council, and Edward V. Whiton speaker of the assembly.

A new apportionment of members of the house of representatives was made, and but little business transacted. The session lasted but twelve days; and only thirteen acts were passed, generally in relation to the organization or boundaries of towns or counties, or the holding of courts, and a few of a private nature.

The census showed a population of 30,744 against 18,130 two years previously. Some changes were made in the apportionment of members of the house of representatives. The counties of Brown, Iowa, and Grant, each lost a member; while Rock and Walworth and the Dane districts gained.

At the term of the Territorial Supreme Court for 1840, the common law rules of practice for all the district courts were adopted. These rules were uniform throughout the Territory, and were acceptable to the profession. The same rules, more in detail, were adopted as the rules of the Federal Court. The Constitution of the United States recognized the distinction between law and equity; and the Territorial courts enforced it, independently of the provision of the organic law. These courts pursued equity and common law practice with technicality, but with liberality as to amendments. Many valuable precedents and principles of law were established by the Territorial Supreme Court.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced Dec. 7, 1840, and was adjourned on the 19th of February, 1841, having continued seventy-five days, the maximum time limited

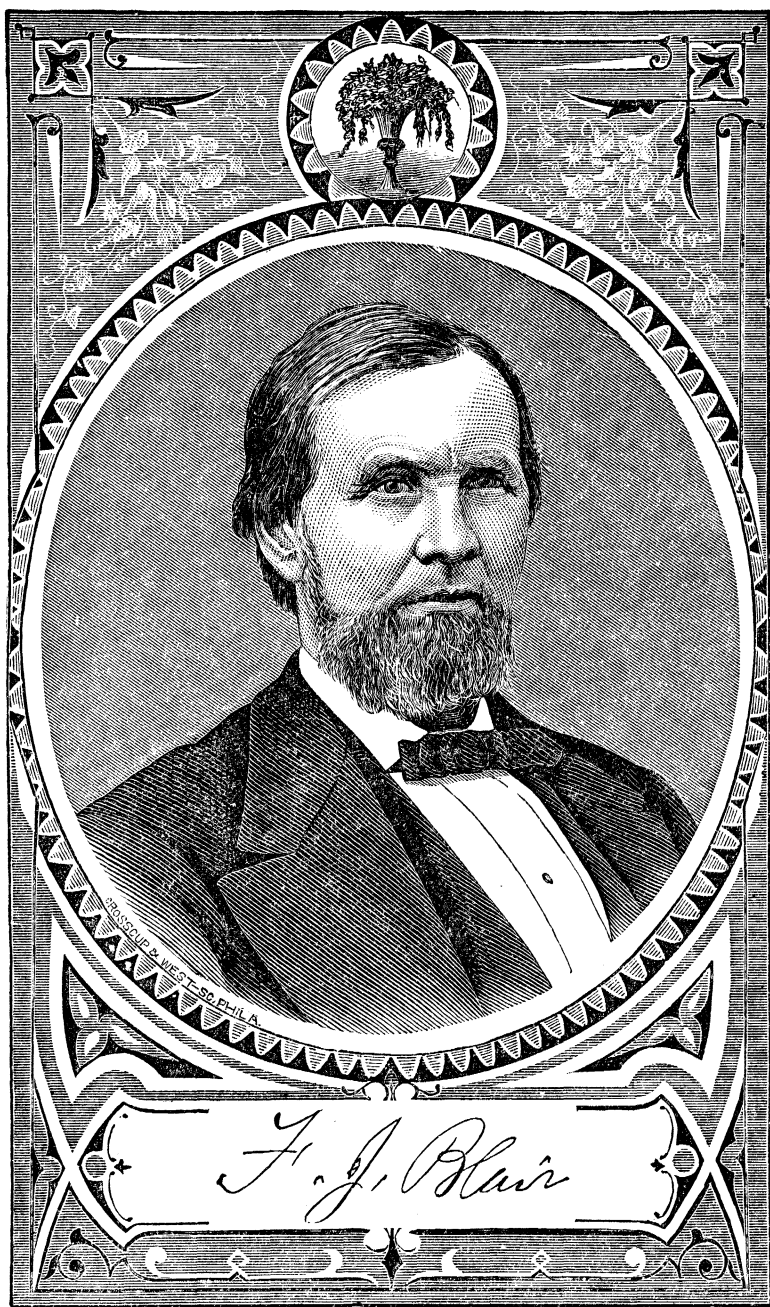
by the organic act. James Maxwell was president of the council, and David Newland speaker of the house. The members of the latter body had been recently elected under a new apportionment, and were all new members, with three exceptions.

The extreme length of this session was owing, in a great degree, to a very interesting contested election-case between Messrs. Bruce and Ellis from Brown County, which elicited very considerable feeling. Each of the contestants had employed counsel; and, by resolutions of the assembly, the attorney for each contestant constituted a joint travelling commission, to take the testimony of all the witnesses which either party might desire. The commission travelled over the district embracing Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Oconto, Portage, and the Wisconsin Pinery, and necessarily consumed much time; so that a final result was not reached until the last of January, 1841, only

1841. nineteen days before the adjournment. The most important question involved in the contest was the right of the Brothertown Indians to the elective franchise. The decision was in favor of the right, which has never since been questioned.

Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorces,—a species of legislation which had been tabooed ever since the Burlington session, and which was indulged in now expressly as exceptionable.

The Bank of Mineral Point, having gone into operation with no capital except its charter and the financial ability of its cashier, had managed to throw upon the community a circulation of about two hundred thousand dollars, and was regarded by many with great distrust. The governor, in his Annual Message, directed the attention of the legislature to it, and recommended measures to avert the threatened danger. It was of no avail. A bill was introduced by Mr. Whiton, designed to protect the people. But the money-power of the bank was omnipotent. The bill was defeated; and, within six months, the bank failed, with liabilities to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars, none of which have ever been, or ever will be, redeemed.



The interest of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal of course demanded attention. The former legislation had authorized the issue of Territorial bonds for fifty thousand dollars, at six per cent interest, and had required them to be sold at par, and the proceeds deposited in the city of New York. It was found impossible to negotiate them; and the rate of interest was increased to seven per cent, and the deposit of the proceeds authorized in any sound specie-paying bank which should be selected by the commissioners and the governor. The amount, also, was increased to one hundred thousand dollars.

No material improvement had been made up to the commencement of this session, in the conveniences and comforts which the Capitol building presented to the members; and a large majority were ready to remove the seat of government to some other place; and nothing but the inability of the majority to agree upon that other place prevented its removal. The prospect of obtaining from the old commissioners any part of the funds they had received and retained, appearing hopeless, the legislative assembly authorized the issue of seven thousand dollars Territorial bonds for the purpose of completing the Capitol. With this fund as a basis, Daniel Baxter undertook the work, and was, in a great measure, successful, not without a contingent claim, which at every subsequent session has served to impress upon the members investigating the "Baxter Claim," some of the events of Territorial legislation. Mr. Baxter died some years since; and his family still think they have a valid claim against the State, which is unsettled.

In the interim between this session and the next, Gen. Harrison, the President of the United States, had died, and John Tyler had been inaugurated as his successor. One of the early acts of the new President was the removal of Gov. Henry Dodge, and the appointment of Judge James Duane Doty (Sept. 30, 1841), and Augustus P. Field as secretary of the Territory. Most unfortunately for the Territory, Gov. Doty entertained ideas in relation to the relative rights and powers of Congress and the Territorial legislature which tended, for all useful purposes, to destroy the powers of the legislative assembly.

He boldly avowed, in his message and elsewhere, that no

law of the Territory was effective, until expressly *approved* by Congress; thus giving to Congress directly the power of legislating for the Territory; while the organic act provided that "the legislative power should be vested in the governor and legislative assembly, but that the laws should be submitted to, and, if *disapproved* by Congress, should be null, and of no effect." Acting upon this theory of the invalidity of Territorial laws, Gov. Doty disregarded such as conflicted with his supposed interests or his wishes; the result of which was a continued warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

During this interim, there also arose a serious feud between the loan-agent appointed by the governor to negotiate the loan of one hundred thousand dollars, for the benefit of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, and the canal commissioners. The agent reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of the bonds; but he did not report that the money to be received for them was the notes of "sound specie-paying banks." The commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan made for currency of which they disapproved. The loan-agent denied that the commissioners had any such rights or duties, and claimed that he was the sole judge of the kind of money which should be received in exchange for the bonds.

Whatever were the merits of the dispute, the effect was to defeat the loan, and, as a further consequence, to stop all further work on the canal.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Gov. Doty's Conflicts with the Legislature — The Canal Company Tragedy in the Council Chamber — Hot Debate — One Member shoots Another — Population — New Apportionment — Bankruptcy Laws, &c.

THE second session of the third legislative assembly convened on the 6th of December, 1841, and adjourned Feb. 19, 1842. James Collins was elected president of the council, and David Newland speaker of the assembly. About the only matter of public interest, except the quarrel between the legislative assembly and the governor, was the disposition of the various questions growing out of the connection between the Territory and the canal and Canal Company. Congress had made a valuable grant of lands to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee, the Canal Company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted; and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one-tenth of the purchase-money received, and ample securities held for the balance. The Territory was in a dilemma: it could not go forward, and had no right to go backward, without the consent of Congress and the Canal Company. The result was, that it repealed all laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money by the Territory in constructing the canal. It remitted and discharged to the purchasers of the canal-lands all interest on their purchases, which had or might become due, except the small sum which might be necessary to pay interest on loans and expenses, not exceeding three hundred dollars, but took care that the principal of the securities received for the sale of lands should remain *intact*, to await the result of future events. The legislative assembly also declared, by joint resolution, that

all connection with the Canal Company ought to be dissolved, and the work of the canal by the Territory be abandoned, and that the Territory ought not further to execute the trust; that Congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of Congress; and that, if Congress should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands as other public lands are sold.

In the council chamber, on the 11th of February, a scene occurred which caused great excitement in the Territory, and over the whole country. On that day 1842.

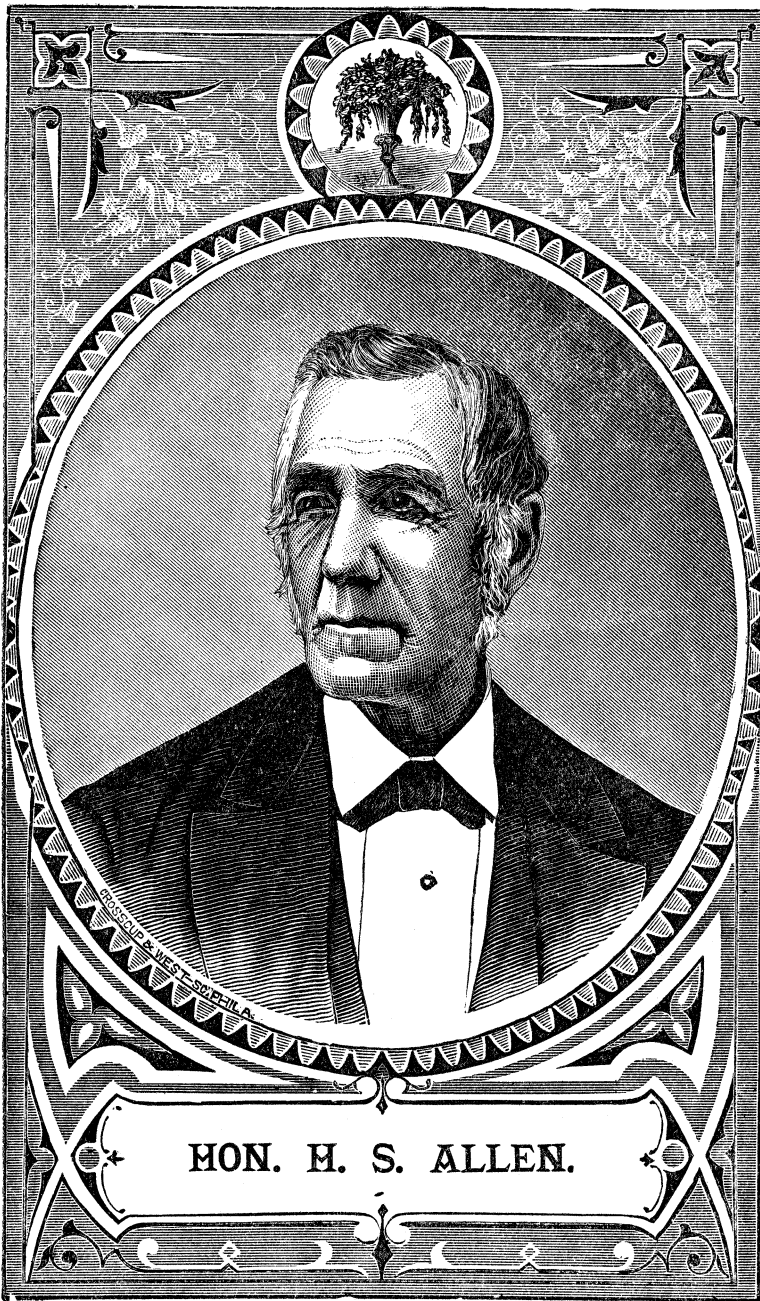
Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown County, was instantly shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant County. From the testimony before the coroner's inquest, the following facts in relation to the same are obtained. The difficulty grew out of a debate, on motion to lay on the table the nomination of E. S. Baker. Mr. Arndt opposed it, because the gentleman from Grant (referring to Mr. Vineyard) had given the highest testimonials as to the character of the nominee. Upon his making that remark, Mr. Vineyard turned partly around in his seat, and said it was a falsehood. Some words passed, and order was restored. Soon after, a motion to adjourn was made, and a division had thereon; and immediately after the members had arisen in the negative, before announcement by the Chair, most of the members and bystanders arose, as Mr. Arndt had passed over to Mr. Vineyard's desk. Many words, in a high key, were passed between the two parties. Mr. Arndt demanded from Mr. Vineyard an explanation. The parties were parted by the bystanders, when Mr. Arndt moved about eight feet towards the fireplace. He stood there, and Mr. Vineyard at his desk, until the Chair announced an adjournment; after which, Mr. Arndt came up to Mr. Vineyard's desk, when the former asked the latter if he imputed to him falsehood in his remarks. Mr. Vineyard replied, "Yes," or, that they were false; on hearing which, Mr. Arndt struck at Mr. Vineyard's face or forehead, the parties being about three feet apart. While this altercation took place, Mr. Vineyard levelled a pistol, and fired at Mr. Arndt, when the

latter reeled around, and moved several steps, with his hands on his breast, and soon fell in the arms of Mr. Derring, and died in a few minutes. He said nothing, and did not appear to be at all conscious. It appears from the evidence that Mr. Vineyard was defending himself against the assault, although by means of weapons of death, which the occasion by no means demanded. He immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterwards indicted for manslaughter, and was tried, and acquitted. Immediately after the homicide, Vineyard sent his resignation to the council; which body refused to receive it, or have it read, and immediately expelled him.

After a few days spent with heavy hearts in the mournful task of finishing up the work, in much of which the two members whose seats were now vacant had taken a part, the second and last session of the third legislative assembly adjourned on the 18th of February, 1842, to give place to new members in both houses, to be elected under a new apportionment, to be made by the governor, based upon a census to be taken the next June by the sheriffs of the several counties. The census of this year showed a population of 46,678,—an increase of 9,934 since 1840.

The representation in both houses was increased in Milwaukee and the central counties, while it was correspondingly reduced in the counties of Brown and Iowa. In most of the districts, the elections were conducted on political issues; and the result showed a very decided Democratic majority in each house. The governor professed to belong to the Whig party.

The second act of Congress to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was approved Aug. 19, 1841, and took effect from and after the first day of February, 1842. Jurisdiction of cases in bankruptcy being, by the act, conferred upon the Supreme or Superior Courts of the Territories, the Supreme Court of this Territory discharged three hundred petitioners out of three hundred and fifteen. A majority of these petitioners had failed in business in the Eastern States, in consequence of inflation of the currency, and of



speculation, in the year 1836. It was estimated that the debts of those three hundred bankrupts exceeded two millions of dollars. The judges were empowered, by the act, to form the rules of their court in bankruptcy, and to establish the fee-bill, under the fee-bill of the Supreme Court. The fees in cases did not average twenty dollars. The act was repealed on the 3d of March, 1843, having been in operation thirteen months.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

War between the Governor and the Legislature — The Governor prevents the Session of the Legislature, by refusing to co-operate — A Joint Resolution is passed, praying the President to remove the Governor — The Session of Vetos — Lively Conflicts — Interesting Reminiscences — Second Session — A State Government desired — The Governor's Orthography — The Debt — The First Tax — Govs. Talmadge and Dewey — Henry Dodge again appointed Governor — Provisions for forming a State Government.

THE first session of the fourth legislative assembly organized on the fifth day of December, 1842, by the election of Moses M. Strong as president of the council, and J. V. Ingersoll secretary, and Albert G. Ellis, speaker of the house of representatives, and John Catlin clerk. The convening of this legislative assembly exhibited a contest between the governor, on the one hand, and the two houses on the other, which threatened to result in anarchy, and the disruption (temporarily at least) of the Territorial Government. The law of the Territory required that the annual session of the legislative assembly should commence on the first Monday of December. On that day the members elect convened at the Capitol, and, after organization, waited upon the governor, by a joint committee, in the customary way. He was informed that the two houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication he had to make. The governor replied, that, "not conceiving that the legislative assembly had authority by law to meet at the present time, he had no communication to make to them." The subject was referred to a joint select committee of three members of each house, of which Hans Crocker was chairman, and of which Morgan L. Martin, M. C. Darling, and others, were members, who made an elaborate report, showing that the pre-

tence of the governor for refusing to co-operate with the legislative assembly was, that no appropriation had been made by Congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, consequently, no session could be held. An appropriation had been made May 18, 1842, which the governor claimed was only applicable to the expenses of the past session, but which the committee demonstrated was applicable to the expenses of this session, and that there was no valid reason why a session could not lawfully be held at that time. Many members, among them the late Chief-Justice Whiton, were in favor of proceeding with the work of legislation, and throwing upon the governor the responsibility of defeating it; but it was finally decided to make a representation to Congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and to adjourn a few weeks, thinking, that perhaps another appropriation would be made, and thus all objections to the session be removed.

A memorial to the President of the United States, praying for the removal of the governor, was adopted by the unanimous vote of the council, and with only a few dissenting votes in the house. Whigs joined with Democrats in this emphatic condemnation of the factious course which he had adopted. The two houses then adjourned on the 10th of December to the 30th of January, 1843.

On the 24th of December, 1842, Congress made another appropriation for the expenses of the legislative assembly, which, it was supposed, would remove all conflict about the legality of the session. Both houses met at the day appointed;

1843. but there was no quorum in the council until the 4th of February. On the 30th of January, the governor issued a proclamation, convening a *special session* on the 6th of March.

On the 4th of February the two houses again waited on the governor, through a joint committee; and he again informed the committee that he had no communication to make, except a copy of his proclamation.

Mr. Whiton, the late chief justice, offered a resolution, "that the legislative assembly will now proceed to discharge its duties, without regard to any course that has been or may be pursued by the governor." This was lost by a tie vote. Reso-

lutions were then adopted, by the unanimous vote of the council and a large majority of the house, declaring, among other things, that the only excuse for the conduct of the governor could be found "in his determination to prevent all legislation, and sacrifice, for his own private purposes, the welfare of the Territory," and that his conduct was "another evidence of his violation of law, and utter disregard of the duties of his station, and of the wishes and interests of the people." And then, by a divided vote in each house, the legislative assembly adjourned until the 6th of March. On the 6th of March both houses met, and sent the usual committee to wait on the governor; and, on the same day, he delivered his message, which was referred to the appropriate committees, and harmony was apparently restored between the governor and the two houses. But the harmony was only in appearance, and the conflict was again renewed. After the session had continued several days, and a printed copy of the journal of each house had been daily furnished the governor, he took exceptions to the journal of the first day, which did not state that the two houses had met in pursuance of his proclamation; while the journal of the council stated that the meeting was in pursuance of adjournment. Finally, on the 18th of March, both houses passed a joint resolution, declaring that they were holding "the special session appointed by the proclamation of the governor." Thus ended this conflict, which was only renewed in the legitimate form of veto messages, which were sent to each house in the utmost profusion; Congress having amended the organic act changing the executive veto from an absolute to a qualified one. Only fifty-four acts were passed; and, of these, six were passed by a vote of two-thirds, notwithstanding the governor's veto. The session was a long and an acrimonious one; and, wherever impartial history shall affix the blame, it cannot record a large amount of good accomplished.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the 4th of December, 1843, and terminated the 31st of January, 1844, having occupied a period of fifty-nine days. Of the council, Marshall M. Strong was chosen president, and B. C. Eastman secretary; and, of the house, George H. Walker was chosen speaker, and John Catlin clerk.

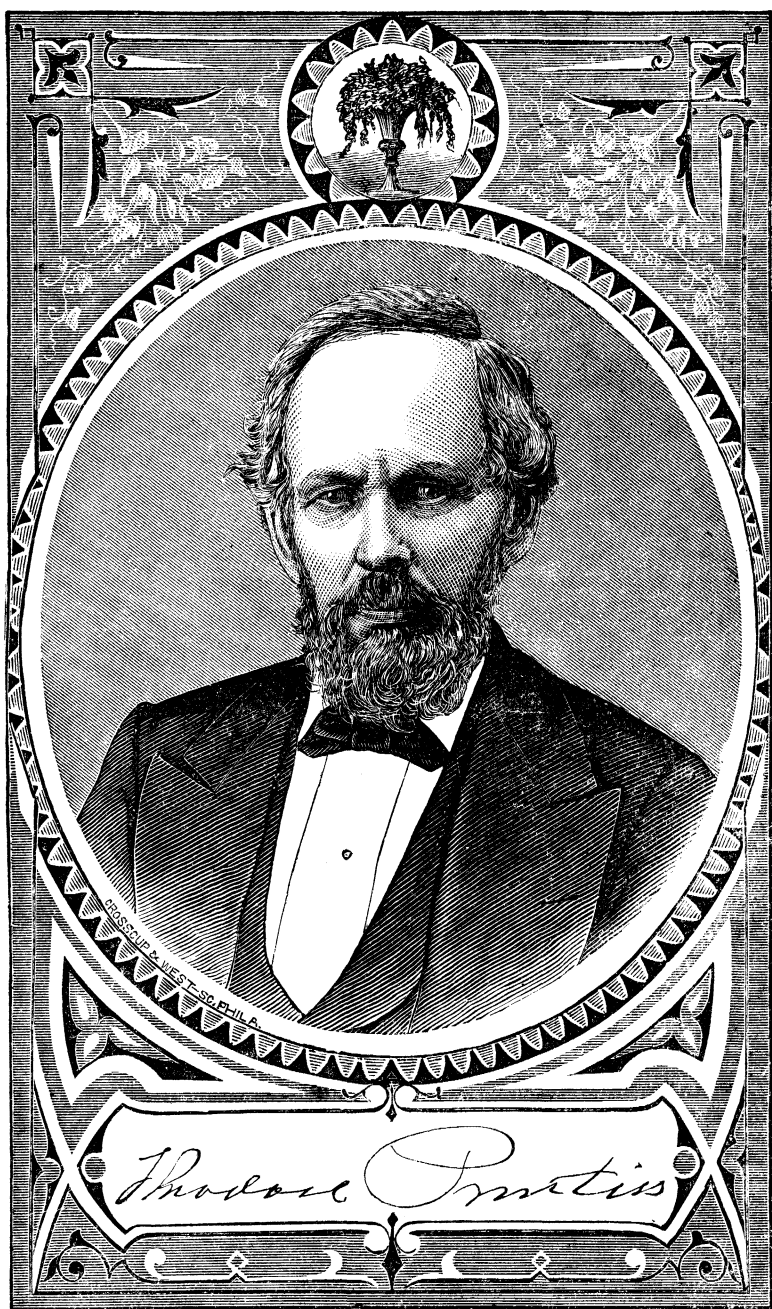
The most important act of this session was the one which extended to persons of foreign birth a right, in common with all others, after a residence of three months, to vote upon the question of forming a State government, and for the election of delegates to a convention to form a State constitution. This question had excited much interest among the people, and produced an animated conflict of opinion among their representatives; which resulted in the adoption of the measure by a decided majority, composed, chiefly, of the Democratic members. It was the germ of that provision of our Constitution which has given a similar extension to the right of suffrage in this State.

At this session was also submitted the question of the formation of a State government, by authorizing a vote to be taken at the general election in September, and the returns to be made, through the secretary, at the next session of the legislative assembly.

Questions connected with the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, of course, occupied much attention; and the members spent much time upon matters pertaining to the general public laws of the Territory.

Of this session of the legislature, a Milwaukee paper remarks, "About sixty acts and memorials to Congress, of a general and private nature, were passed, many of which, we believe, will prove very beneficial to the Territory. It is to be regretted that the public debt could not have been ascertained, and some provision made for its prompt payment. The legislature labored faithfully, during the greater part of the session, to ascertain the financial condition of the Territory; but owing to the absence of the secretary, and the loose manner in which the accounts have been kept by the secretaries, no definite result was arrived at. During the session, the auditor and treasurer were required to report, at the succeeding session, the amount and nature of the debts against the Territory. This report was withheld till within a few days of the close of the session."

It must not be supposed that the dignified attention of the members to their ordinary duties was not occasionally relieved by some displays of wit, and exhibitions of mirth. As an illustration, the following incident is mentioned: A self-important,



bombastic member, from one of the western counties, had introduced into the house of representatives a memorial to the secretary of the treasury, for the purpose of correcting some abuses which were complained of in the manner in which the United States marshal disbursed, or failed to disburse, the public moneys provided for paying expenses of the courts. The language of the memorial was mere fustian and rhodomontade, and contained, among other things, the expression, that, during a certain period of time, the marshal had not paid out "one solitary cent." It was allowed to pass the house as an act of courtesy to the member who introduced it. When it came before the council, Col. Crocker moved to amend, by inserting between the words "solitary" and "cent" the word "red," so as to read, "one solitary red cent." The amendment was adopted, and the memorial returned to the house with the amendment. The house refused to concur, and the council refused to recede; and the bombastic memorial was lost.

The time for the annual meeting of the legislative assembly having been changed from December to the first Monday in

1845. January, the next session commenced on the 6th of

January, 1845, and adjourned on the 24th of February, — a session of fifty days.

Of this session, Moses M. Strong was president of the council, and George H. Walker speaker of the assembly. A new election for members of the house of representatives had been held, which resulted in a very general change; only three of the former members having been re-elected. In some districts, especially in Grant County, the repeal of the law of last session, in relation to the qualifications of voters on the question of State government, had made an issue in the election. A bill was introduced to repeal the law without qualification; but, on a test-vote, the friends of the law were found to be in a majority, and amended the repealing bill by extending the period of residence from three to six months, and requiring a declaration of intention. The bill, in this form, passed both houses; and, under its provisions, the vote was ultimately taken.

A bill passed the council to again submit to the people the question of forming a State government; but it was defeated in the house of representatives, and the only measure adopted

this session, upon that subject, was a joint resolution requesting our delegate in Congress to ask for an appropriation to defray the expenses of taking a census, and of holding a convention to form a State government.

Gov. Doty had persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a "k" and an "a" (*Wis-kon-san*), and some of the newspapers and his admirers imitated his example; so that the legislative assembly thought it a matter of sufficient importance to pass a joint resolution, declaring that the orthography should be that adopted in the organic act, which has ever since universally prevailed.

A Territorial indebtedness, from various causes, had grown up during the eight years of the Territorial government, which was estimated to amount to about fifty thousand dollars. No means had been provided for its payment; and at this session a Territorial tax was for the first time levied. The tax was only a mill and a half on the dollar. The assessment was very low; lands being assessed at about two dollars per acre, excluding all improvements. The object of exclusion was to assess the unimproved lands of speculators as high as the improved lands of the actual settlers.

At this session, the unsold lands granted to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal were authorized to be sold,—a measure adopted chiefly to enable those who had settled upon them, and who desired to do so, to secure titles. The effect of this was, as was anticipated, that those portions of Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Jefferson Counties covered by the canal-grant, were rapidly occupied by an industrious and wealth-producing population. Before the meeting of this session, Gov. Doty had been superseded by Gov. N. P. Tallmadge (appointed June 21, 1844), between whom and the legislative assembly the utmost harmony prevailed; and the session was short, pleasant, and not without some beneficial results.

James K. Polk was inaugurated President March 4, 1845. He removed Gov. Tallmadge, and, on the 8th of April, re-appointed Gov. Henry Dodge, under whose admin-
1846.
legislative assembly convened on the 5th of January, 1846.

Nelson Dewey was elected president of the council, B. C. Eastman secretary, Mason C. Darling speaker of the assembly, and Lafayette Kellogg clerk. This session lasted but thirty days, having adjourned on the 3d of February; but, by taking the preliminary steps for the formation of a State government, it was the most important session ever held. An act was passed, not without some opposition, providing, "that, on the first Tuesday in April next, every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the Territory for six months previous thereto, and who shall either be a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration, &c., . . . shall be authorized to vote for or against the formation of a State government." The act provided for taking a census, and, in the event of a vote in favor of a State government, for an apportionment of delegates by the governor, on the basis of one delegate for every thirteen hundred inhabitants, and for every fraction exceeding a moiety of that number, and one to every organized county. The governor was to issue his proclamation announcing the apportionment, and calling an election at the time fixed for the next annual election, which, by an act, was changed from the fourth to the first Monday in September. The delegates were to assemble in convention on the first Monday in October, and to have full power and authority to form a republican constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to a vote of the people before it should become effective.

Numerous interesting questions arose during the progress of the bill, among which was a proposition by Mr. Whiton, in the council, to give *colored* persons the same right to vote as white persons; which was laid upon the table by a vote of seven to six. In the house, a motion was made to strike out the word "white;" but it was defeated, — ayes ten, noes sixteen. This was almost thirty years ago, before the negro-question had been much agitated.

With the close of this political year, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house for two years, closed also. The legislative assembly, therefore, re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment

based upon the census which it had authorized to be taken. An act was passed, repealing unconditionally the charter of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, granted Feb. 28, 1839. Several memorials to Congress were adopted, among which was one asking for an appropriation for a penitentiary.

A gloom was thrown over the closing days of this session by the awful news that the dwelling-house of one of the members, Marshall M. Strong of Racine, had been consumed by fire, and his only two children had perished in the flames.

CHAPTER XXII.

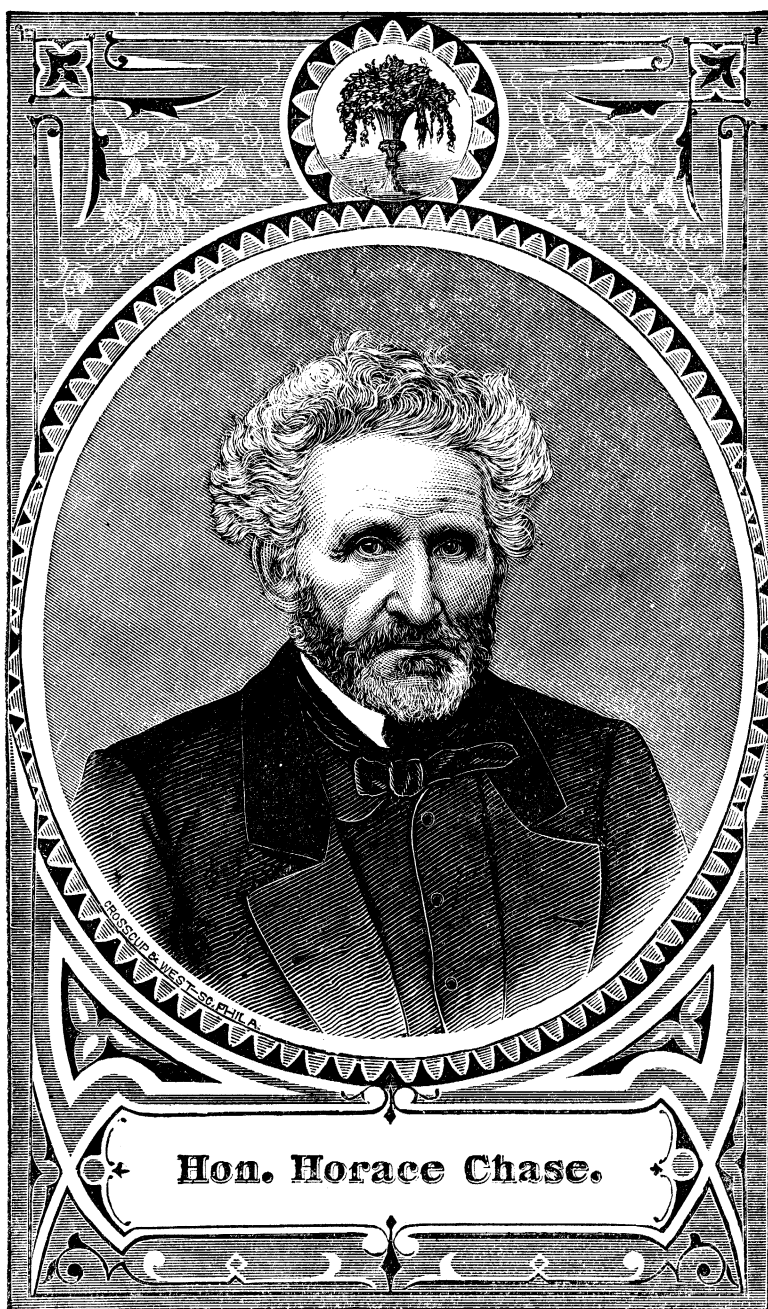
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Gov. Dodge's Second Administration—Indian Troubles—Vote on having a State—Congressional Measures enabling the People of Wisconsin to form a State Government—First Constitutional Convention—Its Work rejected by the People.

IN the winter of 1845-46, and while the legislature was in session, a rumor that an Indian war had broken out came with fearful forebodings, and produced great excitement at the Capitol. From a communication sent by the governor, it appeared that the citizens of Muscoda, on the Wisconsin River, in Grant County, and the surrounding country, having been for several months annoyed and harassed by the depredations of the Winnebago Indians, were forced to take up arms for their protection. On the 1st of February, 1846, a skirmish took place between the Indians and the citizens, in which four of the former were severely if not mortally wounded, the Indians having first fired their guns without doing any serious injury.

The two houses of the legislature held an evening session to receive the communication of the governor, and to devise ways and means for the public defence. The militia-law, which had been abolished, was re-enacted, and approved by the governor; and immediate measures were taken to chastise the supposed marauders. Subsequent information showed that the statements first received were much exaggerated. The excitement soon died away, and no more trouble was anticipated.

On a vote of the people, taken in April, 1846, there was 12,334 votes for State government, and 2,984 against it. The result of the vote taken indicated strongly that the people of the Territory desired a State government; and, until this was effected, it was evident that the people could not have, among



other things, a good system of common schools. When the State government was organized, the funds accruing from the sale of the school-lands could be received from the General Government, and the income of this fund be applied toward maintaining schools, and not before. The benefit of obtaining and using this immense fund supplied one of the main arguments in favor of State government.

Agreeably to a joint resolution of the legislative assembly, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, delegate to Congress, on the 9th of January, 1846, in the house of representatives, gave notice for leave to introduce a bill to enable the people of Wisconsin to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union. On the 13th, he introduced such bill; which was read twice, and referred to the committee on territories. On the 11th of May, S. A. Douglas, from said committee, reported an amendatory bill, which was committed. On the 8th of June, the bill was taken up in the committee of the whole, when an exciting debate ensued. The question turned on whether the ordinance of 1787 was or was not obligatory on Congress, or that part of it which restricted the number of States to be formed out of the Northwestern Territory to five. It was contended, on one hand, that it *did* bind Congress, because Congress had accepted the cession from Virginia with that condition in it. On the other hand, it was maintained that other States also claimed the Territory, and also ceded it, and in their deeds of cession no such condition was found; that Virginia had no more right to bind the United States than they had; that it was doubtful whether the Territory belonged to Virginia at all, or, at least, whether she had a better title to it than the other States which claimed it; and, finally, that whether the deed of cession had or had not once been binding, it was superseded and virtually annulled, as to the restriction of new States, by the clause in the Constitution which allowed Congress to admit new States into the Union, without any restriction as to number or size.

After the addition of two amendments, the bill was reported back to the house on the day following (June 9), and the amendments adopted, and the bill passed. On the 10th of November, Mr. J. A. Rockwell moved to reconsider the vote

passing the bill, on the ground that the bill contained provisions, and gave power to the convention of Wisconsin, of which the house had not been aware, and which, when understood, it never would sanction; that the proviso left it discretionary with the convention to fix such boundaries on the north and west as it should deem expedient; and that the phraseology was loose, and the terms employed ambiguous. The question was discussed by M. L. Martin, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Dillingham. The house, by a vote of a hundred and twenty-five ayes to forty-five noes, reconsidered the passage of the bill, and also its engrossment. The proviso relative to boundaries was stricken out, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was again read a third time, and was passed, and was sent to the senate for concurrence. On the 11th of June, the bill was received in the senate, read twice, and referred to the committee on territories, and was reported back on the 14th without amendment, and on the 5th of August passed through the committee of the whole; ordered to a third reading; was so read; and the bill was concurred in.

The census taken in June, 1846, showed a population of 155,277; excluding Chippewa, La Pointe, and Richland Counties, from which there were no returns.

The governor issued his proclamation for the election of a hundred and twenty-five members to a convention to form a State constitution. The estimate of population assumed by the legislative assembly for fixing a basis was a hundred and seventeen thousand; but the excess exhibited by the census over this estimate resulted in a more numerous body than had been anticipated.

The convention met at Madison on the fifth day of October, 1846. D. A. J. Upham was elected president, and Lafayette Kellogg secretary; and after forming a constitution, and adopting it, they adjourned on the 16th of December. This constitution was submitted to popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and was rejected, — ayes 14,119, noes 20,233. It contained several new features. Those which were made the chief points of attack by its opponents were the prohibition of all banks and the circulation of small bills, the homestead exemption, the woman's rights article, and the

elective judiciary. The united opposition to these several features was sufficient to defeat the entire constitution; although it is believed, that, if they had been separately submitted, all would have been adopted. At the same election, the vote on negro suffrage was, ayes 7,604, noes 14,615.

The first session of the fifth legislative assembly met on the fourth day of January, 1847, of which Horatio N. Wells

1847. was president of the senate, and Thomas McHugh secretary; and William Shew speaker of the assembly; and Lafayette Kellogg clerk. New election districts had been formed, and a new election of members in both branches had been held under a new appointment. The result was, that both houses were almost entirely composed of men without legislative experience. In the council, there were but three members, and in the house but one, who had ever before held a seat in the legislative assembly. Wisconsin was in a transition state. A convention had framed a constitution, which was then before the people for their consideration, and was about to pass the ordeal of their suffrages. It was wisely thought that but little legislation was expedient under the circumstances; and hence but little was attempted, except temporary and local measures, and to provide for the holding of another convention to frame a new constitution in the contingency of the defeat of the one then pending before the people. For this purpose, a bill was reported in the council. It was opposed in both houses, chiefly on the ground that its passage would tend to prejudice the pending constitution. The bill was passed in the council by the close vote of seven to six, and indefinitely postponed in the house by eighteen to eight. Quite a number of private acts were passed, among which were five granting divorces. After a short session, the legislative assembly adjourned on the 11th of February, 1847.

On the 25th of January, the President of the United States sent to Congress a communication received from the president of the constitutional convention, informing that body of the formation of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin by the convention which had finished their work on the 16th of December, 1846, with a certified copy thereof; which was referred to the committee on territories. On the 9th of February, Mr. Doug-

las, from said committee, reported a bill to admit the Territory of Wisconsin into the Union as a State; which was read and committed. On the 15th of February, the house, in committee of the whole, reported the bill back without amendment; and in the house it was proposed by Mr. Rockwell to amend by adding a section donating to the new State the thirty-sixth section in addition to the sixteenth section of all townships for school-purposes. A vote was taken on the 16th, and the proposed amendment was rejected, — ayes fifty-eight, noes eighty; after which the bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed. On the 20th of February, Senator Ashley, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back the bill without amendment, which, after going through the ordinary routine of business, was concurred in.

On the 27th of September, 1847, the governor issued his proclamation convening a special session of the legislative assembly, to be held on the 18th of October, to take such action in relation to the early admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and adopt such other measures, as in their wisdom the public good might require. On the day named in the proclamation, the two houses assembled, and were immediately organized. A bare majority of the house of representatives were in favor of entering upon the work of promiscuous legislation; but a large majority of the council was opposed to it, and the work was confined to the passage of a law for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution, and fixing a time for the next session of the legislative assembly. The special session adjourned on the 27th of October, 1847, after nine days' labor.

The act in relation to the convention provided for a body of sixty-nine members, which were apportioned among the several counties. It differed from the act providing for the first convention, in ignoring representation of counties as such, and basing it exclusively on population. The time fixed for the election of delegates was the last Monday in November; and the time for the meeting of the convention, the third Wednesday in December, 1847.

The population of the Territory on the 1st of December, 1847, excluding St. Croix and Chippewa, from which no reports were received, was 210,516.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. — GOV. DODGE'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

The Second Constitutional Convention — The Supreme and other Courts — Congressional Legislation — The Work of the Second Constitutional Convention ratified by the People — Wisconsin admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State — Statistics — Review.

THE second constitutional convention met at the Capitol on the 15th of December, 1847, and was organized by the election of Morgan L. Martin as president, and Thomas McHugh secretary, and continued in session until the first day of February. The result of its labors was the constitution submitted to the people on the second Monday of March ensuing (1848), which, having been duly ratified, constitutes the present fundamental law of the State; the vote being 16,667 for its adoption, and 6,252 against it. The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly, and the last legislative assembly of the Territory, convened Feb. 7, 1848, of which
1848. Horatio N. Wells was president of the council, and Timothy Burns speaker of the house, and adjourned on the 13th of March, having held a session of thirty-six days.

Immediately after the adoption of the second constitution submitted to the people, so great was the demand for changes in the school law, that the first State legislature enacted laws which carried out, in a certain form, the provisions of the article in the Constitution on education. At this session, three commissioners were appointed; viz., Hon. M. Frank, Hon. Charles S. Jordan, and Hon. A. W. Randall, to collate and revise the statutes. A. W. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his stead. Their labors were divided, and among other portions assigned to Mr. Frank was



Hon. Edwin Hurlbut.

the laws relating to schools. This work was carefully done; but several features were in direct conflict with those adopted at the previous session of the legislature.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of the State was the adoption of the free-school system by the people, and the readiness with which, in most sections, it was put in operation. The principles involved in this system had been violently and persistently opposed in others States. Col. Frank says, that, "prior to the acceptance of the State constitution, wherever, in the south-eastern part of the State, the measure was introduced of supporting the schools by taxation on the assessed property of the districts, it encountered the most determined opposition;" but, when voted upon, scarcely a prominent voice was raised against it. It is believed that the question which overshadowed all others in the constitutional conventions so engaged the thoughts of the people, that the free-school provision was almost lost sight of in the heated discussion. The reason for the ready acquiescence is more obvious. The people had become somewhat accustomed to paying taxes in the counties to maintain schools; the income of the magnificent school-fund could lessen very materially the burdens of taxation; and the noble utterances of Govs. Dodge, Doty, Talmadge, and Dewey, in their annual messages, in favor of the broadest education of the people, had prepared them, to some extent, to accept the measure. It is a generally-received opinion, that the school system of Wisconsin was framed after that of the State of New York. This is a mistake. Our statute laws were copied, even in their principal headings, their arrangements, their wordings to a great extent, and, of course, their substance, from those of Michigan. A few minor provisions were taken from the New York statutes; such as those creating the office of town superintendent (now abolished) and the district library, which first originated in that State. The other features differed widely from those of the New York system in many respects.

The last term of the Supreme Court adjourned on the second day of August, 1847; but the several district courts continued in operation until the admission of Wisconsin as a State of the Union, which occurred March 29, 1848, when the Territorial Government was merged into that of the State.

The people of Wisconsin, in Territorial times, were particularly fortunate in that the judges who administered the law were educated, intelligent, learned in the law, of undoubted integrity, and diligent and faithful in their trusts. They usually prepared their opinions the same week, or within a few days after, the arguments; and while, in some instances, they may seem meagre and unsatisfactory to the profession, yet the judges sought to arrive at correct results more especially than to write long and elaborate opinions. Aided by a bar which was constantly increasing in numbers, very many of whom, in point of intellectual power and legal training, would have occupied high positions at the bar of the State, the record of their rulings may be regarded by the people and profession with satisfaction and with pride.

The very general conviction, amounting almost to a certainty, that the constitution, formed but a few days before the commencement of the session, and voted upon by the people on the day of its adjournment, would be ratified, seemed to render it unnecessary that any extensive schemes of legislation should be entered upon, and to suggest the wisdom of deferring to the legislature of the coming State Government the work of perfecting and revising the laws affecting the general welfare of the people. Such was the opinion of the legislative assembly now assembled; and consequently, with the exception of some legislation in regard to the canal and canal-lands which was deemed necessary, their work was confined almost exclusively to laws of a private nature. The two first of these, and afterwards twenty-one others (in all, twenty-three) were acts granting divorces from the bands of matrimony, — one of which was to divorce the wife of John Smith, without reference to his residence or other circumstances to identify which of the thousands of John Smiths was intended. This last session appeared to be prolific in divorces; a greater number having been granted than at all previous sessions since the organization of the Territory, which may have been owing to the fact, that the new constitution prohibited the legislature from granting any divorce.

Previous to the new constitution being acted upon by a vote of the people (the first constitution having failed of confirma-

tion), another bill was introduced in Congress on the 20th of March, 1848, by J. H. Tweedy, delegate to Congress from Wisconsin, for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. It was referred to the committee on territories, reported upon favorably, and made a special order for May 9 ensuing, when it came up in the committee of the whole; when Mr. Smith of Indiana moved to amend the first section by adding at the end thereof, the words, "with the boundaries prescribed by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1846, entitled, 'An Act to enable the People of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union.'" Mr. Smith of Illinois proposed to amend the amendment by defining the boundaries of the new State. A spirited discussion took place; in which Mr. Bowlin, Messrs. Smith of Illinois and Indiana, Mr. Tuck, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Collamer, and others, participated. Mr. Tweedy stated that Wisconsin preferred Rum River as the northern boundary, but would acquiesce if the St. Croix route was decided upon. The bill finally passed the House May 11, 1848, and concurred in by the Senate June 1. On the 18th of July, Senator Walker of Wisconsin succeeded in having the fourth clause of the bill modified.

Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, with an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th of May, 1848.

It may be here remarked, that the western boundary of the new State, by the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, left out a full organized county, with a sheriff, clerk of court, judge of probate, and justices of the peace, which had formerly been included within the limits of the Territory, under its government and laws. A bill had been introduced at a previous session in Congress, by Hon. Morgan L. Martin, the delegate from Wisconsin, to organize a Territorial government for Minnesota, including the district left out on the admission of Wisconsin; but which failed to become a law on account of the slavery question, which was then agitating Congress. The citizens of what is now Minnesota were very anxious to obtain a Territorial government; and two public meetings were held, — one at St. Paul, and the other at Stillwater, — advising Hon. John Catlin, who was secretary of Wisconsin, to issue a proclamation as the acting governor, for the election of a delegate.

On consulting with Gov. Dodge, who had been elected to the senate (and consequently had vacated the office of governor), and on the resignation of Hon. John H. Tweedy of the office of delegate, Mr. Catlin repaired to Stillwater, and issued a proclamation for the election of delegate. Hon. H. H. Sibley was elected; and nearly four hundred votes were polled at the election. Gen. Sibley presented his certificate of election to Congress, which was referred to a committee, which reported in favor of the admission of the delegate; the committee taking the same view Mr. Catlin had taken. Gen. Sibley was admitted to his seat on the floor of Congress by a vote of two to one; most of the Southern members opposing, contending that the Territorial government fell on the admission of Wisconsin. The admission of Gen. Sibley facilitated and hastened the passage of a bill for the organization of a Territorial government for Minnesota; which Gen. Sibley was enabled to get passed, notwithstanding the opposition of Southern members.

An election for officers of the new State of Wisconsin was held on the 8th of May, 1848. From the report of the board of state canvassers, it appeared, that, for governor, Nelson Dewey received 19,538 votes, and John H. Tweedy 14,449; for lieutenant-governor, John E. Holmes received 19,537, and John H. Rountree 14,355; for secretary of state, Thomas McHugh received 19,485, and Chauncey Abbot 14,584; for treasurer, Jairus C. Fairchild received 18,886, and Charles G. Collins 14,353; for attorney-general, James S. Brown received 17,778, and N. S. Baird 13,975.

In closing this account of the Territorial history of Wisconsin, it may be proper to say, that Wisconsin has successively been under the government of Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The Territory once belonged to Virginia; or, at least, she has now the full credit of having ceded it, together with all the territory north-west of the Ohio River, to the United States. Up to the year 1800, Wisconsin was under the authority of the Territorial government established in Ohio. In that year she was attached to Indiana Territory, and remained so until 1809, when the Illinois Territory was organized, extending north to Lake Superior, and, of course, including Wisconsin. When Illinois took her place in the Union, in 1818, our

Territory was finally attached to Michigan, and remained so until the organization of the Territorial government of 1836.

It will thus be seen, that, within the space of one hundred and sixty-six years, Wisconsin has been successively ruled by two kings, one State, and four Territories, and is now in a condition to govern herself, and all brought about without any great internal exciting events to produce these revolutions. The people have submitted to each change without a struggle or a murmur. To summarize: Wisconsin has been under the government of France from 1670 to 1759, eighty-nine years; of Great Britain, 1759 to 1794, thirty-five years; of Virginia and Ohio, from 1794 to 1800, six years; of Indiana, from 1800 to 1809, nine years; of Illinois, 1809 to 1818, nine years; of Michigan, 1818 to 1836, eighteen years: total, one hundred and sixty-six years.



CHAPTER XXIV.

ADMINISTRATION OF NELSON DEWEY.

Organization of the State Government — Revision of the Statutes — Organization of the State University — The Presidential Campaign — The Free-Soil Party.

THE new State government of Wisconsin was organized on the fifth day of June, 1848, with the following officers: governor, Nelson Dewey; lieutenant-governor, John E. Holmes; secretary of State, Thomas McHugh; State treasurer, Jairus C. Fairchild; attorney-general, James S. Brown. These officers were chosen at the general election, held on the 8th of May, 1848.

On the same day, the first session of the legislature was held at the Capitol, pursuant to the constitution; and the apportionment of senators and representatives was also made under the provisions of the same constitution, and so to continue until otherwise declared by law.

The senate was composed of nineteen members, and was organized by the chair being occupied by the lieutenant-governor, and the election of Henry G. Abbey as chief clerk, and Lyman H. Seaver sergeant-at-arms.

The assembly was composed of sixty-six members. Hon. N. E. Whiteside was chosen speaker, Daniel Noble Johnson chief clerk, and John Mullanphy sergeant-at-arms.

The two houses held a session of eighty-five days, adjourning on the 21st of August.

The message of Gov. Dewey recommended many measures incident upon a change of government; among other things, the revision of the statute laws, the election of a State superintendent of schools, the collection and investing the funds

appropriated by the constitution to create a school-fund, the setting-apart of the five hundred thousand acres of land donated to the State by Congress, a change in the system of county governments, the erection of a state-prison, revision of the militia laws, the canal lands, and the subject of taxation.

From the report of the secretary of state, it appears that that officer had estimated the expenses of the State government for the current year at \$29,898.26, not including the salaries of judges, and some other items, which would raise the amount to about \$35,000.

The valuation of taxable property of the Territory assessed for 1847 was \$14,025,631.24, an increase of nearly two million and a half over that assessed for the preceding year.

The first business of the legislature was the election of two United States senators for the State. Isaac P. Walker and Henry Dodge, having received the largest number of votes, were declared elected. They served until the next general election. Among the bills passed at this session were those for prescribing the duties of the State officers, dividing the State into congressional districts, the election of judges, the revision of the laws, the location of school and other lands, the improvement of the Fox River, appraisal of university lands in relation to the organization of schools, the construction of plank-roads, the salaries of State officers, some forty acts relative to the organization of towns and counties and local taxes, thirty for State roads, thirty-eight appropriation bills, and ten for the incorporation of villages and cities and other organizations. Among the important acts, were one for the establishment of the State university, consisting of a board of regents, — composed of a president and twelve members, to be divided into three classes, and who shall serve one, two, or three years, — a secretary, and treasurer (this bill repealed the one passed by the previous session of the legislative assembly); another, an act to exempt a homestead from forced sale, by the provisions of which a homestead, consisting of any quantity of land, not exceeding forty acres, used for agricultural purposes, and the dwelling thereon, and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, or instead, thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land, not exceeding one-fourth of an acre, within the

recorded plat of any village or city, with the dwelling-house thereon, should not be subject to forced sale on execution of any final process from a court, for any debt or liability contracted after the first day of January, 1849. In the latter part of the session, another act was passed, exempting from forced sale a certain number of cows, swine, oxen, horses, sheep, and farming implements; also the provisions of a debtor, the tools and implements of any mechanic, libraries, family pictures, beds, bedding, and all necessary wearing-apparel, besides sundry other exemptions.

The act to provide for revising the statute laws of the State was an important one, by the provisions of which three commissioners were to be chosen, who were authorized "to collate and revise all such public acts of the legislature, which shall be in force at the close of the present session, as are general and permanent in their nature;" that they should lay before the legislature the acts so revised and arranged by them at the next session; and that the laws so revised should be submitted and approved by the said commissioners, who should prepare the same for publication. In July, 1848, the legislature elected M. Frank, C. S. Jordan, and A. W. Randall commissioners. The last-named, however, declined to serve; and the governor appointed C. M. Baker to fill the vacancy. The commissioners immediately entered upon the work; and the same was so far completed, that they were enabled to report to the next session a large part of the work; which, having been examined by the legislature, was adopted with some few amendments. The law authorizing the publication directed Hon. C. M. Baker, one of the commissioners, to arrange the chapters into parts and titles, to unite or divide the work into subdivisions as should be necessary.

"The Revised Statutes of Wisconsin," as thus revised, was passed at the second session of the State legislature which commenced its session in January, 1849, and was printed at Albany, 1849, and published by C. L. Sholes, who had the contract for publishing the same. It made a volume of eight hundred and ninety-nine pages octavo.

The legislature adjourned its first session without electing regents of the university, having passed a bill authorizing the

governor to fill all vacancies, which included the whole Board. In the month of September, the governor made the following appointments for the university: A. L. Collins, T. W. Sutherland, J. Catlin, J. T. Clark, J. H. Roundtree, J. Bannister, E. Root, Rufus King, Henry Bryan, Cyrus Woodman, E. V. Whiton, and Hiram Barber, regents.

The passage of the Homestead Exemption Bill caused much discussion, not only in the State, but over the country. It was the most liberal law passed by any State authority. One newspaper at Madison, the leading paper of the dominant party in the State, said, —

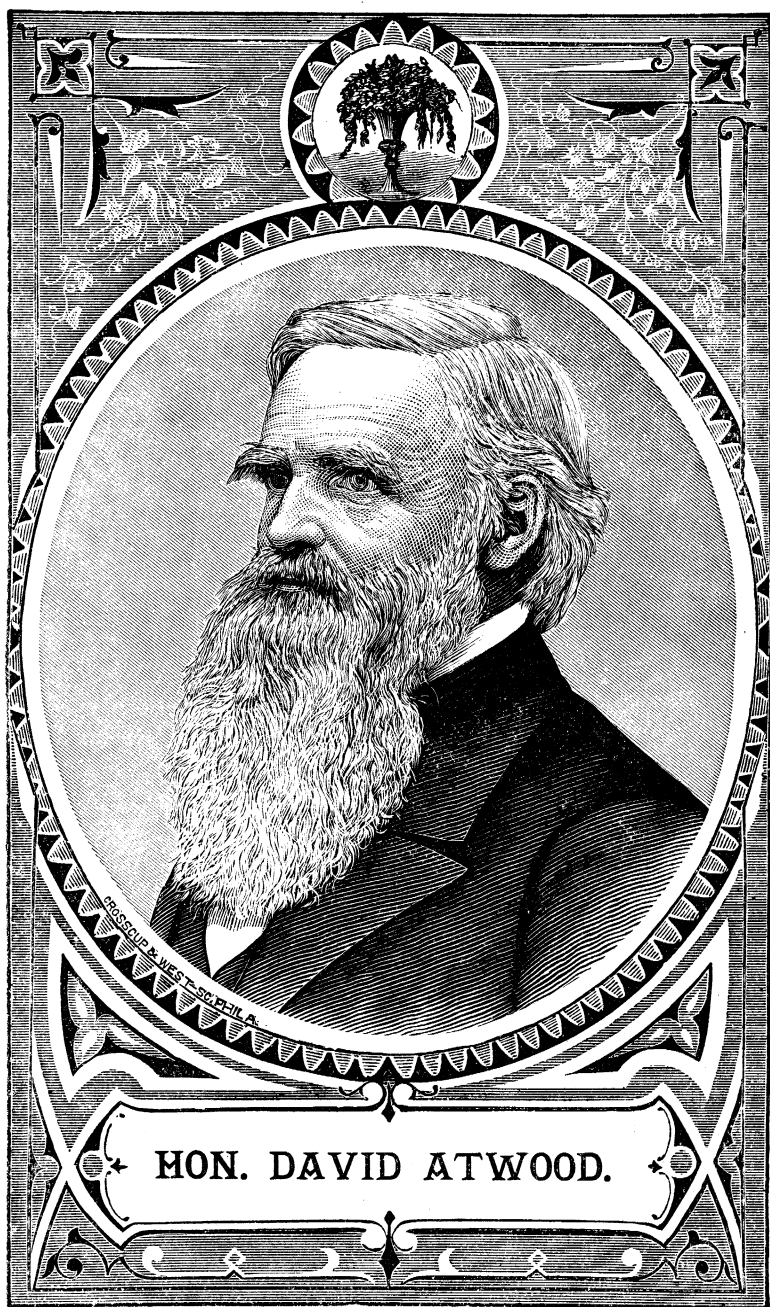
“The legislature has passed a bill, which, if not immediately repealed, will work some most wonderful changes in the business transactions of our new State. This, to a majority of our people, was the most odious feature in the condemned constitution. We can regard it as nothing more or less than a covert, under which villany can practise its devices unmolested, as it is a permission for rascals to get in debt, if they can, and pay when they please, not when they ought, as justice demands.”

On the other hand, it was contended that governments are organized to restrain the oppressor, and protect the oppressed; that it is not an uncommon thing to see the rich and powerful oppress his brother-man, because the law gives him authority; and that cases of forced sale have taken place which make the heart bleed to reflect on “man’s inhumanity to man;” and that proper exemption laws injure no one, as both parties were aware of the law, and contracts could be made which work no hardship.

The board of regents of the University of Wisconsin held their first meeting, at which time it was decided to open a preparatory department for the reception of pupils in February, 1849. John W. Sterling was elected professor of mathematics, and appointed to take charge of the preparatory department at the time designated. The present site was selected, and the purchase consummated the following year. The tract, which was purchased of Hon. Abram Vanderpoel, was the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, town seven, range nine, except block nine in the village of Madison. The price stipulated was five dollars per acre, and the taxes of 1849. At

the same meeting of the board of regents, John H. Lathrop, LL.D, was elected chancellor, and his salary fixed at two thousand dollars. In the fall of 1848, the election for president of the United States took place. The Free-soil party was organized this season, and an energetic political canvass was had. The Democratic electors, F. Huebschman, W. Dinwiddie, S. F. Nichols, and D. P. Mapes, received 15,000 votes, the Whig electors 13,747, and the Free-soil electors 9,548. The Democratic electors held a meeting on the 6th of December, and cast the vote of Wisconsin for Lewis Cass for president, and W. O. Butler vice-President. As is well known, at this election in the United States, Gen. Zachary Taylor was elected president, and Millard Fillmore, vice-President.

Charles Durkee, Orsamus Cole, and James D. Doty were elected members of Congress from Wisconsin at this election.



CHAPTER XXV.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. NELSON DEWEY.

Second Session of the State Legislature—Gov. Dewey's Message—The Slavery Question—The State Legislature outspoken on the Subject—Dewey's Re-election—Election Statistics—Great Increase of Population—The Winnebago Scare—The Opening of the University—State-Prison, &c.

THE second session of the State legislature met, according to law, on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, holding a session of eighty-three days.

In the senate, Lieut.-Gov. J. E. Holmes was president, William R. Smith chief clerk, and F. W. Shollner sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Harrison C. Hobart was elected speaker, Robert L. Ream chief clerk, and Felix McLindon sergeant-at-arms. Gov. Dewey in his message referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He said that the government had effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title had been extinguished to that part of the State lying north of Fox River, embracing all the lands belonging to them; that on the 29th of June, 1848, he had selected the alternate sections of unsold lands (odd numbered) donated by Congress for the improvement of the Fox River, to the amount of a hundred and twenty-five thousand acres, and that the residue could not be located without further action of Congress; that two hundred thousand acres of the five hundred thousand acres donated by Congress to the State had been selected, but that the approval of the selection had not been made by the government. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the locating and erection of a state-prison, and the modification of certain laws.

On the 17th of January, the two houses met in council, and proceeded to the election of a senator to the Congress of the United States; when it appeared Isaac P. Walker received forty-five votes, Byron Kilbourn eighteen votes, Alex. Botkin eighteen votes, and four votes scattering. Mr. Walker was declared duly elected.

One of the first acts passed was "An Act relating to Interest," by the provisions of which any rate of interest agreed upon by parties in contract, specifying the same in writing, shall be legal and valid, and that, when no rate of interest is agreed upon or specified in a note or contract, seven per cent shall be the legal rate. This was a step forward beyond any thing taken by any State legislature. It had the effect to bring capital into the State, and to stimulate private improvements and the development of the country. The law, however, was subsequently repealed. An act was also passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have the charge of the same.

Of the acts passed at this session, ten are relative to the boundaries of counties; fifty-five, to the laying-out of roads; eighteen, on the organization of towns; eight relative to courts; five, organizing school-districts; fourteen, authorizing special taxes; fourteen, changing the names of towns and individuals; and a large number of appropriation bills.

The question of "slavery in the Territories" was one that engrossed the public mind in Congress as well as the individual States; and the State legislature adopted a joint resolution on the 8th of February, 1849, instructing the senators in Congress, and members of the house of representatives, of Wisconsin, to oppose the passage of any act for the government of New Mexico and California, or any Territory belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be required, unless it shall contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, into said Territories, except as punishment for crime; also to oppose the admission of any more slave States into the Federal Union; and also to exert their influence to procure the repeal of all laws permitting slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

On the 31st of March, joint resolutions were passed by the legislature, to the effect that "Hon. I. P. Walker, one of the senators of this State in Congress, in presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories, has violated his pledges given before his election on that subject, outraged the feelings of the people, misrepresented those who elected him, and has openly violated the instructions contained in the resolutions passed by this body on the subject of slavery at the present session; and is hereby instructed to immediately resign his seat." At the same time, the course of Hon. Henry Dodge, the other senator from Wisconsin, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Walker, received the cordial approval of the legislature. The report of the secretary of State estimated the expenses of the fiscal year, commencing Jan. 1, 1849, at \$46,980.

The discovery of gold in California produced in Wisconsin, as in other States, a powerful excitement; and the emigration to the Pacific coast was very large. In the mining-districts in South-western Wisconsin, there was a large depopulation. The reports received gave accounts of the distress and sufferings experienced by those who left the State, and, in some cases, death for want of the common necessities of life. While a few returned in better circumstances than when they left, large numbers returned broken in health, and in a destitute condition.

The first session of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin commenced on the 8th of January, 1849: present, Hon. A. W. Stow chief justice, Hon. E. V. Whiton, Hon. M. M. Jackson, Hon. Charles Larrabee, and Hon. Levi Hubbell, associates. There were about fifty cases on the docket.

From the report of the board of public works made to the legislature, it appears that the quantity of land within the Fox River reserve, surveyed and located up to that time, was 123,988 acres; lands on the reserve, previously sold by the government, in lieu of which other lands were to be located by the State, 98,370 acres; lands within the reserve recently ceded by the Menomonees, and granted to the State, 75,000 to 80,000

acres: total number of acres about 300,000. The estimated cost of the Fox River improvement and the canal across the portage was estimated at \$373,706.09.

On the 30th of January, the first organization of the State Historical Society was made. Hon. Nelson Dewey was elected president, one vice-president from each of the organized counties of the State, Rev. Charles Lord recording secretary, I. A. Lapham corresponding secretary, E. M. Williamson treasurer, John Catlin, Beriah Brown, and Alexander Botkin, executive committee. Gen. William R. Smith was invited to deliver an address before the society at its next annual meeting, and I. E. Arnold, Esq., as substitute.

At the general State election held in November, Nelson Dewey was elected governor, S. W. Beall lieutenant-governor, William A. Barstow secretary of state, Jairus C. Fairchild treasurer, and Eleazar Root superintendent of public instruction. On the question of suffrage to colored persons, 5,625 votes were given for suffrage, and 4,075 against it. Charles Durkee, Orsamus Cole, and James D. Doty were elected members of Congress 1849-51. During the year 1849, the preliminary steps for the organization of the institution for the education of the blind were taken at Janesville. A school for the blind had been supported by the voluntary effort of the people of that place and vicinity. Its operations having been brought to the notice of the legislature, that body, by act approved Feb. 9, 1850, organized the Wisconsin Institution for the Blind, the object of which was declared to be "to qualify, as far as may be, the blind for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The institution was to be under the charge of five trustees appointed by the governor, who were empowered to employ a superintendent and teachers necessary to conduct the school, and to perform other duties necessary for the proper management of the same. Like almost all the schools of the kind in the country, it opened free of charge to those who required its advantages. The funds for its support were for the first year derived from a tax of one fifteenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property, since

which time it has been supported by an annual appropriation. The institution was first opened on the first Monday of October, 1859, when eight pupils were admitted. The estimated expense for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1850, was fifteen hundred dollars.

The State superintendent of schools, Hon. Eleazar Root, was chosen by the people in 1849. He was nominated by the State central committee of both political parties, and elected without opposition. He was favorably known as a firm friend and devoted advocate of the cause of education. His first term consisted of one year. He was re-elected, his second term being two years. From his first report, issued in 1850, we learn that there were estimated to be 80,445 children between four and twenty years of age in the State, of which 46,136 were attending school; that the average wages of male teachers per month were \$15.22, and of female teachers, \$6.92; that there were 704 schoolhouses, 359 being constructed of logs; and that there were ninety-six unincorporated private schools. During Mr. Root's administration, besides issuing a publication of the school-laws with notes and instructions, accompanied with suitable forms for conducting proceedings under them by the different school-officers, he gave much attention to the formation of graded schools in various parts of the State.

The settlement of Wisconsin from the time of the organization of the State government was marked in a very extraordinary degree; transcending all that had been witnessed in the creation of new political communities, by the peaceful migration of men and of the arts, distancing even all previous experience in the settlement of the New World. During the decade from 1840 to 1850, the population advanced from 30,000 to 305,000, while at the corresponding decades of its growth, Ohio presents an increase only from 45,000 to 212,000, and the corresponding increase of Indiana and Illinois was in a much smaller ratio. The migration to Wisconsin, unparalleled as it was in the experience of States, has not been the fitful result of the gambling mania which lured its hordes of victims to the Pacific coast: it has been the steady and persistent flow of men and capital, seeking permanent homes for themselves and their families. Of those of this number may be



named the German and the Scandinavian ; both nationalities soon becoming thoroughly Americanized in thought, feeling, and language. From these sources, Wisconsin derived large accessions of numbers, of wealth, and of enterprise, owing to its excellent advantages of rich, productive soil, at the nominal government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre, its valuable mines of lead and other mineral, its forests of pine-timber, as well as the unlimited water-power of its streams for all the demands of industry.

The third session of the State legislature convened Jan. 9, 1850, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850, after a short session of thirty-four days ; Hon. S. W. Beall, lieutenant-governor, presiding in the senate, William R. Smith chief clerk, and James Hannahan sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Hon. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker, Alexander T. Gray chief clerk, and E. R. Hugunin sergeant-at-arms.

The governor, in his message to the legislature, refers to the continued immigration to the State, to the work prosecuted on the Fox River, and to the contracts that had been entered into for the construction of the portage canal between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the improvement of the Fox River, Rapids des Pères, and Rapid Croche, for the sum of \$60,401 ; also refers to the necessity of a state-prison, the action of the board of regents of the university in proposing to erect one of the university buildings the present season, the business conducted by the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company in the issuing of certificates of deposit, which, in his opinion, were unlawful under the Constitution, and other subjects connected with the management of the financial affairs of the State.

The secretary of state reports the total receipts in the treasury the year past (1849), \$58,059.94, and estimates the expenses for the year 1850, including deficiencies, \$68,950.79 ; that the number of sections of university lands appraised is 634 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the appraised value \$117,691.46 ; total number of school-sections, 405 ; appraised value, exclusive of expense, of appraising, \$964,924.72 ; taxable property, \$27,450,000. The board of regents of the university, in their report to the legislature, refer to the site selected as being one of great beauty,

consisting of about fifty acres, bounded on the north by Four Lake (Lake Mendota), and that a portion of the residue of the tract had been surveyed, and laid out in streets and town-lots. Plans and estimates for the buildings were submitted; the principal features being a main edifice fronting towards the Capitol, three stories high, to be a hundred and forty feet in length, with an extreme depth of sixty feet, to contain thirteen public rooms, four dormitory buildings, two on each side of the main building, each to be four stories high, a hundred and ten feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, containing thirty-two study-rooms for the use of students. The plan as reported was adopted by the Board, subject to the approval of the legislature. According to the estimates of the architect, J. F. Rague, Esq., the buildings would cost nearly seventy thousand dollars. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held in 1850, proposals were received for the erection of one dormitory building; and the contract was awarded to Varney Parker for seventeen thousand dollars. The legislature in joint convention, Jan. 20, elected H. L. Dousman, Caleb Crosswell, and Albert S. Story, commissioners of the board of public works.

There appears to have been but little business of an important nature transacted at this session, though some three hundred bills passed both houses. A large part of the business was of a local character; such as the incorporation of plank-road companies, bridge companies, and laying out of roads. There were some twelve laws amending the revised statutes, four on locating county seats, twenty-two road-bills, sixteen on the subject of local taxation, twelve charters for bridge companies, seven in reference to Indians, fourteen plank-road charters, four amending the charters incorporating railroads, and about ninety appropriation bills. One act was passed fixing the salaries of the State officers.

The population of the State in 1850, as taken by the government, was 405,121, an increase, since 1848, of 94,575.

At the congressional elections held this year, Charles Durkee, Benjamin C. Eastman, and James D. Doty were elected members of Congress.

By an act of Congress approved Sept. 28, 1850, all the swamp and overflowed lands in the State were donated to the State.

During the winter and spring of 1851, serious apprehensions of danger were entertained by many citizens residing north of the Wisconsin River, from the return of numerous bands of the Winnebago Indians to their old hunting-grounds; and the military arm of the State was strongly solicited to protect our people, and remove them from the State. Gov. Dewey, not participating in these alarms, and desirous of obtaining correct information relative to the presence and intention of these bands, employed an agent — unknown to them, and acquainted with their character — to visit the localities occupied by them, for the purpose of persuading them to leave the State, and quiet the fears of the people. The course pursued practically accomplished the desired object. This nation have since been nearly all removed from the State by the agent of the General Government employed for that purpose; and it is believed that the mode adopted by the governor at the time of which we are speaking was effective.

The fourth session of the State legislature convened at the Capitol Jan. 8, 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851, after a session of seventy days. In the senate, Lieut.-Gov. S. W. Beall was president, William Hull chief clerk, and E. D. Masters sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Frederick W. Horn was chosen speaker, Alexander T. Gray chief clerk, and Charles M. Kingsbury sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Dewey, in his message, referred to the death of Pres. Taylor; said that the treasury and finances of the State were in a sound condition; that all liabilities authorized by law to be paid had been promptly met, with a surplus at the close of the year; that the total receipts into the treasury since the organization of the State government were \$160,218.53, and the expenditures during the same period, \$152,969.61; balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1851, \$7,248.92; that the estimated expenditures for 1851 were \$80,193.69. He recommended some changes in the assessment of taxes, gave full statistics of the school and university lands, spoke of the necessity of a state-prison, and the system of literary exchanges proposed by M. Vattermare, which he highly approved. He also referred to the operations of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, which, he stated, were in "derogation of the express pro-

vision of its charter, the constitution, and general law of the State." He referred to the question of "banks, or no banks," which was to be introduced for legislative action at the succeeding session, and expressed his opinion strongly against the banking system. He also referred to the Fugitive Slave Act, which was then agitating the public mind, and many other subjects of minor importance. The message is a lengthy document, and, like all that have emanated from Gov. Dewey's pen, is ably and carefully prepared. His recommendations were always entitled to proper consideration.

The first important measure of the session was the election of a United States senator to fill the place of Hon. Henry Dodge, whose term of office expired March 4. In a joint convention, held Jan. 20, a ballot was taken, and Henry Dodge received sixty-nine votes, James D. Doty seven, Alexander L. Collins three votes. Gen. Dodge was declared elected senator for six years, from March 4, 1851.

On the 26th of February, the two houses, in convention, elected A. Hyatt Smith, Alonzo Wing, G. Aigner, and J. Duane Ruggles, regents of the State University. Among the important acts of the session was one providing for the location and erection of a state-prison,—a matter that Gov. Dewey had, in his previous message, strongly recommended.

Three commissioners were to be appointed by the governor, who should, at their first meeting, decide upon all sealed communications, specifying the advantages of certain localities, addressed to them, and were empowered to purchase, or accept as a donation, on the part of the State of Wisconsin, and receive deeds for such lands, not to exceed, in the whole, twenty acres; one of their number to be acting commissioner. The Board was required to procure plans for a prison to accommodate two hundred prisoners, with separate cells; such plan as adopted to be approved by the governor. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

By this law, Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor, and A. W. Worth, were appointed commissioners to determine the best point for the location of the new prison. They examined Madison, Portland, Genesee, Horicon, Kaukauna, and Waupun;

and on the 4th of July, 1851, a majority of the commissioners decided to locate at Waupun. Seymour Wilcox of Waupun donated twenty acres of land as a site for the prison buildings. On the 21st of July, 1851, a contract was made with James K. Smith for the construction of the main upright part of a temporary prison, for \$4,600. The commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of a state-prison, and pay indebtedness, at \$25,000, and also recommended the purchase of an additional twenty acres for the prison site.

On the 13th of February, the legislature, in convention, elected D. M. Loy, Timothy Burns, and Caleb Crosswell, board of public works, B. S. Henning register of State land-office, and James Murdoch treasurer.

The judges of the Supreme Court on the 18th of June elected Hon. Levi Hubbell chief justice until the election in August, 1852. From the report of this Board, made in 1852, it appears that the offices of the register and receiver of the State land-office were opened March 20, 1851, since which time 8,194.73 acres have been sold. Amount still on hand belonging to the improvement, and subject to entry, 36,231.21 acres; amount received for quantity sold, \$10,363.59.

There were four hundred and seven acts passed, two joint resolutions, and fourteen memorials to Congress. Of the acts, seventy-two were appropriation bills, ten incorporating colleges and academies, twenty-seven charters for bridge companies, eighteen for plank-road companies, twenty-seven bridge companies and amendments to previous charters, fifty incorporating cities, towns, and villages, sixteen relative to counties, seventeen ferries and mill-dam, thirty-six State and town roads, ten railroad charters and amendments to charters, and thirty amendments to revised statutes. A joint resolution of the legislature, rescinding a vote of censure on Hon. I. P. Walker, United States senator, March 31, 1849, was also passed.

In relation to the business of the session, one newspaper remarks, "An immense number of new laws have been created, and pretty much all of the old ones altered or amended in some shape; so that the presumption that every one knows the law is rebutted by a violent suspicion, at least, that they do not know any such thing. A number of unimportant ones have



been passed. The principal measure of the session, the apportionment bill, was passed on the last day of the session, but was vetoed by the governor as unconstitutional. A bill for the improvement of the State Capitol was also vetoed."

The trustees of the Institution for the Blind, in their second annual report, stated that the expenses for conducting the institution for the year ending October, 1850, was \$1,830. In pursuance of the law of March 15, 1851, they had caused a building to be erected, twenty-six feet in width and forty-two feet in length, of faced stone, which would accommodate twenty pupils. During the year, eight pupils were in attendance. The dormitory building erected for the State University was completed during that year; and the first term of the year 1851-52 was opened in the new edifice, on the 17th of September.

The Democratic State Convention was held on the 19th of September, 1851; and the following persons were placed in nomination: for governor, Don A. J. Upham; lieutenant-governor, Timothy Burns; secretary of state, William A. Barstow; treasurer, Edward Jannsen; attorney-general, Charles Billinghurst; and State superintendent of schools, Azel P. Ladd.

The Whig State Convention met on the 24th of September, and nominated for governor, Leonard J. Farwell; lieutenant-governor, James Hughes; secretary of state, Robert W. Wright; treasurer, Jefferson Crawford; attorney-general, John C. Truesdell.

At the general election in November, the Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of D. J. A. Upham for governor. L. J. Farwell, the Whig candidate, had a majority of 560 votes.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. L. J. FARWELL.

Events of 1852 — Governor's Message — Land Grant Difficulties — Legislation
Statistics — A Cyclopædia of Events during the Year 1852.

THE administration of Gov. Leonard J. Farwell commenced on the fifth day of January, 1852; and, in accordance with the constitution, the legislature met on the 14th of January, at the fifth annual session.

Hon. Timothy Burns, lieutenant-governor, took his seat as president of the senate. John K. Williams was elected chief clerk, and Patrick Cosgrove sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, James McMillan Shafter was elected speaker, Alexander T. Gray chief clerk, and Elisha Starr sergeant-at-arms. The legislature adjourned April 19, after a session of ninety-six days, — the longest ever held under the Territorial or State organization up to this date. The governor, in his message, says that the expenses of the State for the fiscal year ending the 31st of December, 1851, provided for by permanent appropriations, including sundry prior indebtedness, was \$101,885.98; unpaid appropriations and salaries for 1851, \$27,985.88; and the estimated expenses for the year 1852, \$109,283.29. He said that complaints had been made that loans of the school-fund had, in some instances, been made on insufficient securities, and recommended a commission to make examination of the title of land mortgaged, to ascertain whether the security was adequate. He also made the following recommendations: to memorialize Congress to cause the agricultural lands within the State to be surveyed, and brought into market; to cause the mineral lands in the State to be surveyed, and geologically examined, and offered for sale; to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of

rivers and harbors. The question of "bank, or no bank," having been submitted to a vote of the people, and decided in favor of banks by a large majority, he recommended the necessary measures to carry into effect this constitutional provision, and urged that every safeguard and precaution be taken for the safety of the bill-holder.

Many important measures were introduced, and became laws,—a larger number than had been passed at previous sessions. Some five hundred and four bills were passed, and twenty-six memorials to Congress adopted. Among other acts was one for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, by which act all the unsold lands granted by Congress, estimated to be about two hundred thousand acres, should be selected, and brought into the market at a minimum price,—not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre,—the lands to be disposed of as the improvements progressed; or "so much of said lands may be sold as will produce twenty thousand dollars, and until one-half of said sum shall be expended, when a further sale shall be made to re-imburse the amount expended; and the fact of such expenditure shall be properly certified to." This bill was vetoed by the governor, but was passed, and became a law, by a majority of votes of both houses.

An act was passed to provide for the organization of a separate Supreme Court, and for the election of justices thereof; providing, that on the last Monday of September, after the passage of the act, an election for one chief justice and two associate justices should be had, whose term of office should commence on the first day of June, 1853; the term of office of the chief justice to expire the last day of May, 1857, associate justice to serve until May, 1855, and the other until May, 1859; the terms of the two latter justices to be decided by lot. The salary of the chief justice and associates was fixed at two thousand dollars. A bill was passed to provide for the establishment of a commissioner of emigration for the State, in the city of New York. The salary of the commissioner was fixed at fifteen hundred dollars, and the sum of \$12.50 to be expended in printing information of the State in the English, German, and other languages for gratuitous circulation. A bill was passed to authorize the

business of banking; a bank comptroller to be appointed, after the passage of the law, by the governor, to hold his office for two years, with a deputy comptroller, who should provide blank notes to be engraved and printed, and who should deliver the same to any "person, or association of persons, formed for the purposes of banking under the provisions of this act, on their duly assigning and transferring in trust to the State treasurer any portion of the public stocks of the United States, or any State stocks on which full interest is annually paid, said stocks to be valued at the average rate at which the stocks may have been sold in New York within six months previous to the time they are deposited with the bank comptroller." By the provisions of the act, railroad bonds of the State would be received by the State treasurer in lieu of public stocks, with certain provisos. An act was passed to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number of the members of the legislature was increased from eighty-five to one hundred and seven. Also the following: a bill to regulate licenses for the sales of ardent spirits, one to quiet tax titles, one to borrow the sum of fifty thousand dollars on the faith and credit of the State to defray extraordinary expenditures, and one to effect the completing of a documentary history of Wisconsin, and Gen. William R. Smith of Iowa County was by the act appointed to compile said history. Among the railroad incorporations was the Milwaukee and La Crosse Company, the doings of which company in subsequent years was the occasion of much comment. Of the number of bills passed, there were thirty-one plank-road charters, thirty charters for railroads, villages and cities, bridges and ferries, eighteen amendments to general and session laws, eight academies incorporated, twenty in reference to counties, nine to courts and legislation, fifteen change of names of towns and individuals, one hundred and ninety-two appropriation bills, twenty relating to schools and school-lands, and others not enumerated.

The most important subject acted upon, as before stated, was the bank question. The people had by a large majority declared in favor of banks; and most of their representatives came to the Capitol backed by positive instructions to take such preliminary steps as would secure the constitutional establishment

of such institutions. The provision of the bill as to receiving railroad bonds as a basis for security of the circulating medium, it was thought would give an impetus to the railroad enterprises of the State. The provision, also, of individual liability was supposed to perfect the bill.

The trustees of the Blind Institution, in their report, stated that the building provided for by act of the legislature of March 15, 1851, was completed in May, 1852, and was furnished throughout, and fitted for the reception of pupils, on the first of June in that year.

The judges of the Supreme Court on the 7th of January, 1852, elected Hon. M. M. Jackson chief justice, who declined the position, when Hon. E. V. Whiton was elected.

On the 15th of March, P. H. Prame, William Richardson, and Andrew Proudfit were elected by the legislature a board of public works.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was incorporated by act of the legislature, approved April 19, and was located on a valuable and eligible site near the village of Delavan, in Walworth County. The original site of $11\frac{64}{100}$ acres was donated to the State by Mr. F. K. Phoenix, a member of the first board of trustees; and in 1857 the trustees purchased twenty-two acres of land lying on three sides of the original site. The organization of the institution was effected in June, 1852. An appropriation of a thousand dollars per year for three years was made, and a contract entered into for a building thirty-four by forty-four feet in size, of two stories besides the basement and attic, to be completed by June, 1854. At the organization, the number of deaf-mutes in the State was a hundred and seventy-five. Eight scholars were then in attendance, who were temporarily cared for in a rented house.

The railroad mania in Wisconsin in 1852 was at fever-heat. Engineers were engaged in surveying roads from Beloit to Madison, Janesville to Milwaukee, Milwaukee to La Crosse, Chicago, Green Bay, and Fond du Lac, from Racine to the Illinois State line; and their speedy construction was confidently predicted.

At the fall elections of 1852, E. V. Whiton was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Samuel Crawford and A. D.



Smith, associates: the opposing candidates were Charles H. Larabee, Marshall M. Strong, and James H. Knowlton. B. C. Eastman, J. B. Macy, and Daniel Wells, jun., were elected members of Congress, and the Democratic electoral ticket chosen, which electors, at a meeting of the electoral college, afterwards gave the five votes of Wisconsin for Franklin Pierce for President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. L. J. FARWELL.

Events of 1853 — Legislation — Trial of Judge Hubbell — State Historical Society Election Contest, &c.

THE sixth session of the legislature convened on the twelfth day of January, 1853, and adjourned on the fourth day of April, until the sixth day of June following, when it again met, and adjourned *sine die*, on the 13th of July; the whole length of the sessions being one hundred and thirty-one days. In the senate, Hon. Timothy Burns, lieutenant-governor, took his seat as president. J. K. Williams was elected clerk, and Thomas Hood sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Henry L. Palmer was elected speaker, Thomas McHugh secretary, and Richard F. Wilson sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Farwell's message was a short one. He says, "that, during the past season, our citizens have enjoyed unusual prosperity in ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise, abundant harvests and high markets, and a downward tendency in rates of interest, with prevailing confidence among business men and in business enterprises." In reference to the finances of the State he says, "The receipts into the general fund, from Dec. 31, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1852, were \$133,652.62, and the disbursements, \$134,593.33; overpaid from this fund, \$940.71. The estimated expenses and liabilities to be defrayed for 1853 were \$99,275.04, and the means applicable to the payment of the same estimated at \$118,557.65." The total value of the taxable property of the State at this date was \$27,017,502.43. The report of the superintendent of public instruction gives the whole number of school-children, in 1853, as 144,783; whole amount of

money received, \$127,718.42; due on school-lands sold, \$681,-931.71. The governor also refers to the progress of work on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and the importance of having the general banking-law so amended as to prohibit, under severe penalties, the receiving, paying out, or passing as money in this State, circulating paper, of any form whatever, in the similitude of bank paper, by any person, or body corporate, that is not, at the time of such receiving, paying out, or passing, authorized by some express law of the United States, or one of the United States, or of Canada; and declaring all contracts, the consideration of which, in whole or in part, consists of such circulating paper, absolutely null and void for any purpose whatever.

At this session, there were one hundred and twelve laws passed of a general nature, and four hundred and nine of a private and local character. Of the first, fourteen were in reference to counties, sixteen on the courts of the State, ten in reference to school-lands and school-matters, six joint resolutions, and twenty-four memorials to Congress generally for postal service. Of the latter, twelve were for incorporation of academies, twenty-four authorizing towns and organizations to perform certain acts, nine incorporating and amending bridge charters, eight to change the names of persons, fourteen for construction of dams, fourteen in reference to ferries, sixteen to incorporate insurance-companies, ten to legalize certain acts, seven charters to manufacturing-companies, nineteen acts relative to the city of Milwaukee, thirteen mining-companies incorporated, five to organize certain towns, thirty-one plank-road charters, forty-five chartering and amending charters to railroads, ten to amend session laws, thirty-five to lay out State roads, and five in reference to taxation.

At no previous session of the legislature had as many local measures been enacted. The people of the State were much interested in railroad enterprises, as will be shown by the large number of charters granted. On the 28th of March, the two houses, in convention, elected John Taylor state-prison commissioner. He was subsequently removed by the governor, and Henry Brown appointed in his place. Herman Haertel was elected emigrant commissioner; R. P. Eighme, register of State

land-office ; James Murdoch, receiver ; Charles Dunn, Rufus C. Parks, J. K. Williams, and Nelson Dewey, regents of the State University ; L. M. Miller, Benjamin Allen, and Andrew Proud-fit, commissioners of board of public works.

On the 26th of January, 1843, William K. Wilson of Milwaukee preferred charges in the assembly against Hon. Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of the State, of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office. The assembly appointed a committee of five to examine the same ; and, on the 23d of February, they reported that they had the same under consideration, and had taken testimony upon the subject of said charges, and the judicial conduct of said Judge Levi Hubbell ; and, upon the proofs so taken, found that the said Levi Hubbell had been guilty of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his said office, as set forth in the charges and specifications against him, and that public justice required that the said Levi Hubbell should be removed from his said office of judge of the second judicial circuit.

On the 4th of March, a resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to report articles of impeachment, and that "said committee are hereby directed to go to the senate, and at the bar thereof, and in the name of the assembly and of the people of the State, to impeach Levi Hubbell, judge as aforesaid, of corrupt conduct and malfeasance, and acquaint the senate that the assembly will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same." On the 22d of March, the committee reported that they had performed the duty assigned them. On the 26th of March, a joint resolution was adopted, that "the two houses will, on the 4th of April next, take a recess until the 6th of June," at which date the two houses re-assembled. On the 8th of June, the senate sent a message to the assembly, informing them that they were ready to proceed with the trial of Hon. Levi Hubbell in the senate-chamber.

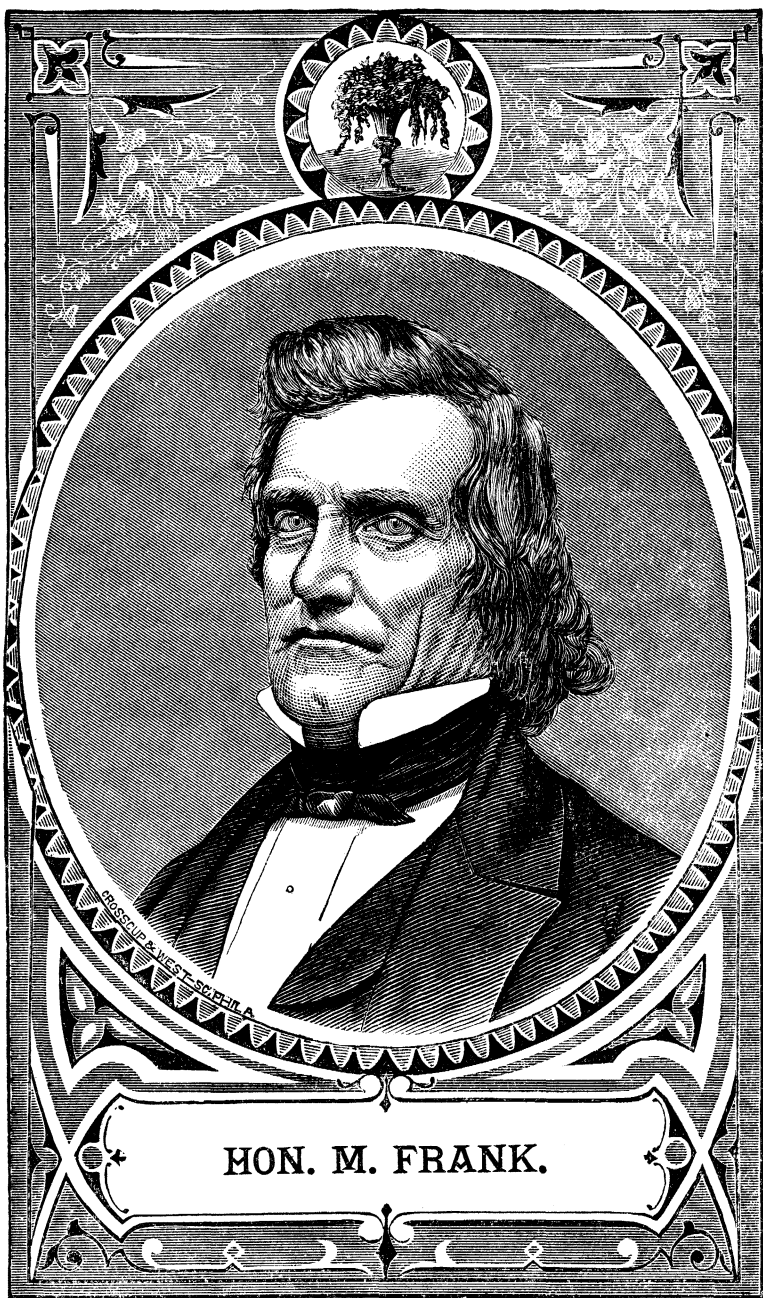
In the senate, the trial of the impeachment was carried on, on the part of the State, by a committee of the assembly, who secured the services of Edward G. Ryan, Esq., as attorney ; and the respondent retained Jonathan E. Arnold and James H.

Knowlton, Esqs., as his attorneys. There were eleven articles of impeachment, and sixty-eight specifications to the same.

Without going into further details of this trial, which created great interest throughout the State, it may be stated, that on the 9th of July, after a full trial, the senate announced, that judgment had been taken upon all the articles of impeachment, and upon all the specifications thereunder respectively; and it appeared that not a sufficient number, according to the provisions of the constitution, had voted to find the respondent at the bar guilty of any one of the said charges and specifications. The president of the court arose, and declared that Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of this State, was acquitted of all the charges preferred against him by the Honorable the Assembly of Wisconsin, in their several articles of impeachment. When the court adjourned *sine die*.

Among the acts of a general nature passed at this session was one for the incorporation of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The object of the society was to collect, embody, and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, paintings, papers, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of the State; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils, and adventures; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and the past and present condition and resources of Wisconsin; to promote the study of history by lectures, and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the State. An act was passed to provide for the geological survey of the State, providing that the governor should appoint a State geologist, who was to appoint an assistant. It was provided that the work should commence in that portion of the State known as the "Lead-mines," the State geologist to report to the governor from time to time during the progress of the survey. All specimens of minerals and of geology were to be deposited in the cabinet of the State University; and the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was appropriated annually, for four years, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

An act to submit to the people the question of a prohibitory liquor law was also passed. The question was to be voted upon



at the general election, on the first Monday of November ; and also an act to provide for the punishment of murder in the first degree, and to abolish the penalty of death, by the provisions of which the penalty of murder shall be imprisonment in the State-prison during the life of the person convicted. Another act was passed, to submit the question to the people, to hold biennial sessions of the legislature. The regents of the State University reported that the foundation of the second dormitory building had been carefully protected from injury, and asked for a State appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to complete the work on the building ; that the university grounds had been suitably enclosed, and about seven hundred trees set out. Of the six departments of instruction marked out by the Board, the chair of ethics, civil polity, and political economy, was occupied by the chancellor ; the chair of mathematics, by Prof. John W. Sterling ; that of ancient languages, by Prof. O. M. Conover, with S. H. Carpenter employed as tutor. Prof. E. S. Carr, late of Castleton Medical College, had been elected to the chair of chemistry and natural history.

The trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution reported that they had engaged the services of Louis H. Jenkins as principal ; that the institute building had been put under contract (a brick building two stories, thirty-two by forty-four feet in size), and were satisfied, that, when completed, it would be inadequate for the purpose. They asked the legislature for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the erection of the east transverse wing according to the plan adopted by the Board, and approved by the governor.

✓ The report of the bank comptroller showed that there were twelve banks doing business under the general banking-laws during the year 1853 ; that the total amount of circulating notes issued to such banks, outstanding on the 31st of January, 1854, was \$593,066, for the redemption of which, securities had been assigned to the State treasurer, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$608,000.

The Annual Report of the State-prison commissioners showed the number of convicts confined on the 31st of December, 1853, to have been sixty-one. The prison building contained

but sixty-seven cells, showing room only for six additional convicts. He also reported, that, on the 14th of December, he entered into a contract with Andrew Proudfit for doing the mason-work of the south wing of the main building, to be completed by Dec. 20, 1854, upon an enlarged plan of the Albany County Penitentiary, which would contain 280 cells. The indebtedness of the prison on the 31st of December, 1853, was \$12,880.28.

The Democratic State Convention was held on the 9th of September, at Madison, when the following persons were put on nomination for State officers: for governor, William A. Barstow; lieutenant-governor, James T. Lewis; secretary of state, Charles D. Robinson; state treasurer, Edward H. Janssen; attorney-general, George B. Smith; superintendent of public instruction, Hiram A. Wright; state-prison commissioner, A. W. Starks; and William M. Dennis, bank comptroller.

On the 13th of September, the Whig State Convention was held, which nominated Henry S. Baird for governor; Bertine Pinckney, lieutenant-governor; J. A. Hadley, secretary of state; James Maxwell, treasurer; Orsamus Cole, attorney-general; J. G. McMynn, superintendent of schools; B. F. Pixley, bank comptroller; and Elisha Starr, state prison-commissioner.

On the 10th of October, another convention was called by Free-soilers and others, known as the "People's Convention," at Watertown, which put in nomination the following ticket: for governor, Leonard J. Farwell; lieutenant-governor, Edward D. Holton; secretary of state, J. A. Hadley; treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings; attorney-general, James H. Knowlton; superintendent of public instruction, John G. McMynn; bank comptroller, James S. Baker; and state-prison commissioner, Selah Booth.

Gov. L. J. Farwell declined being a candidate for re-election: Edward D. Holton was substituted in his place, and Bertine Pickney for lieutenant-governor. At a subsequent date, James H. Knowlton declined the nomination of attorney-general; and Orsamus Cole was placed on the ticket in his place, and B. F. Pixley as bank comptroller, vice James H. Baker, declined.

Before the election in November, the nominees of the Whig Convention withdrew their names as candidates, except Henry S. Baird for governor; and the Whigs generally united with

the Free-soilers, and those dissatisfied with the Democratic ticket, in voting for the People's ticket.

The official vote of the State showed the following figures: for governor, W. A. Barstow, 30,405; E. D. Holton, 21,286; H. S. Baird, 3,304. Lieutenant-governor, J. T. Lewis, 32,176; B. Pinckney, 23,378; scattering, 270. Secretary of State, A. T. Gray, 31,843; J. A. Hadley, 23,599; C. C. Sholes, 215. Treasurer, E. H. Janssen, 31,992; S. D. Hastings, 20,811, James Maxwell, 2,778. Attorney-general, G. B. Smith, 31,705; Orsamus Cole, 23,776. State superintendent, H. A. Wright, 30,904; J. G. McMynn, 23,061. Bank comptroller, William M. Dennis, 30,750; B. F. Pixley, 24,363; scattering, 211. The vote on the prohibitory liquor law was, for the law, 27,519; against it, 24,109. There was no party issues particularly involved in this election. The issues were all confined to questions of State-policy. The prohibitory liquor law was prominently discussed in the canvass.

In April, 1853, Gov. Farwell appointed Edward Daniels State geologist; and the latter selected H. A. Tenney as assistant.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. BARSTOW.

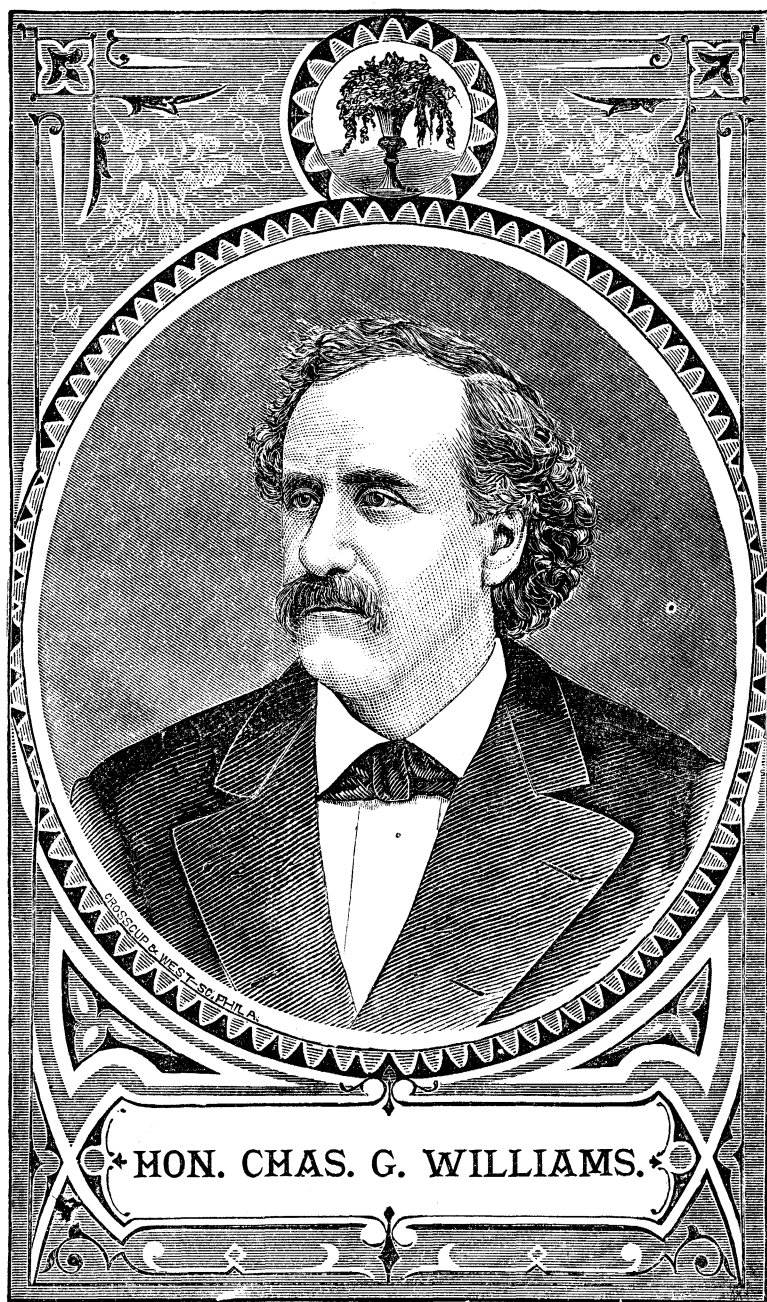
Events of 1854 — Legislation — Newspaper Criticisms on the Legislature — Great Excitement in Milwaukee and Racine over a Fugitive Slave — His Arrest and Capture — Litigation — The School Board Fraud.

ON the second day of January, 1854, the administration of the State government passed from the hands of one set of men to those of another, and this without parade, military display, or ostentatious demonstration. In the morning, Leonard J. Farwell called at the room of William A. Barstow, governor-elect, and, after exchange of friendly greetings, informed him that he was ready to commit to his hands the high trusts of the State at twelve, m. The State officers elect repaired to the Executive office, accompanied by most of the retiring officers, and many citizens, when the oath of office was administered by Judge N. B. Eddy to all, except Lieut.-Gov. James T. Lewis, who was absent. George P. Delaplaine, Esq., who had been private secretary to Govs. Tallmadge, Dodge, and Dewey, was re-appointed to that position.

The seventh session of the legislature convened on the 11th of January, 1854, and adjourned on the 3d of April, after a session of eighty-three days. Lieut.-Gov. J. T. Lewis was president of the senate, Samuel G. Bugh was elected secretary, and J. M. Sherwood sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker, Thomas McHugh chief clerk, and William H. Gleason sergeant-at-arms. Gov. Barstow in his message referred to the unusual health, and unparalleled prosperity of the people of the State, saying that every branch of industry had prospered, the internal improvements conducted by private enterprise had steadily progressed, and were mani-

festing their importance by substantial benefits to the people. He referred to the death of Hon. William R. King, Vice-President of the United States, recommended a change in the system of county governments, and gave an exhibit of the condition of the treasury for the year 1853: general fund, \$152,565.32; principal of school fund, \$67,704.76; principal of university fund, \$11,095.47; income of school and university fund, \$80,267.06. The disbursements were, general fund, \$160,786.64; school funds, loans, and income, \$89,795.55; university fund and income, \$3,903.94; overpayments of general fund, \$8,281.32. The secretary of state estimated the probable amount to be drawn from the treasury during the year 1854 for the general expenses of the State at \$147,210.70, and the means applicable to meet the same; viz., State tax (six mills on the dollar), \$150,000; arrearages due from counties, \$9,332.74; and miscellaneous, \$7,685: total, \$160,017.74. He referred to the vote on the prohibitory liquor law, and suggested such legislation as would subserve the true interests of the State. The State superintendent of schools reported that there had been expended in the erection of schoolhouses \$289,346.89, of which \$45,071.84 were expended in 1853, and that, of the forty-five counties in the State, reports had been received from thirty-nine. The whole number of school-districts reported in the State was 2,072 and parts of districts, 932; number of children over four and under twenty years, 138,279; increase over preceding year, 13,496. The amount expended for schools in 1853 was \$175,134.17.

Among other bills passed at this session was one for the construction of the south wing of the State-prison (and twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose); one to prohibit the circulation of unauthorized bank-paper; one to provide for a State lunatic asylum, commissioners to be appointed, who were to select and purchase not less than one hundred acres of land, and, with the advice and consent of the governor, to cause to be erected suitable buildings for the use of said institution, to be constructed in accordance with the plan of the Worcester Hospital for Insane. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated to defray expenses incurred under the provisions of this act. As will eventually be seen, this act was



repealed, and the work commenced on the building discontinued. An act to amend Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, and to compile the school-laws of the State; an act to provide for international literary exchanges with Alexander Vattemare of Paris, providing that fifty copies of such State publications as may be designated by the governor be procured annually, until otherwise provided, and sent him, under the direction of the governor, and through the medium of the State Historical Society. The sum of one hundred dollars per annum was appropriated to defray the expenses of transmission of such books and exchanges, and a bill providing for a final settlement with the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company. There were one hundred general laws passed, six joint resolutions, and thirty-five memorials; three hundred and thirty-seven laws of a private and local character, of which eleven were relative to academies, twenty-four counties and county-seats, ten authorizing the erection of dams, five for ferries, six insurance-companies and four iron companies chartered, thirteen relative to the city of Milwaukee, twenty-five charters and amendments to railroads, thirty-three plank-road charters, forty-five for State roads, ten on schools, nine for extending the time for collection of taxes, and a large number of appropriation bills.

Of the business of the session, there appears to have been a diversity of opinion as to the merits of the bills passed, and the refusal of the legislature to pass others which were before that body for consideration. One newspaper, referring to the legislature, says, "The session has been much longer than was anticipated, and its expenditures much greater than could have been expected at its beginning, exceeding those of the preceding session, although quite an amount was appropriated to pay expenses incurred by the impeachment trial. The people worked confidently for a prohibitory liquor law, as there was a majority of the vote of the people in favor of it at the election of 1853. A bill for a more equitable system of assessment and taxation, one to protect the extortionate and illegal fees which it was claimed the commissioner of school and university lands exacted from purchasers, and one providing for the creation of the office of State auditor, to protect the State against numerous unjust and exorbitant claims which are liable, without such an officer,

to pass the legislature without due investigation, were defeated."

Another paper says, "The great majority of the assembly were elected on the 'Maine Law' issue. They were good and honest men. They had, however, an eye single to the end of passing that law; and their zeal and their uncompromising earnestness blinded them as to the best way to accomplish this object. They were elected to pass some kind of a prohibitory liquor law, and would take none but *the* one modelled upon their first crude and undigested idea of one. When that was defeated, they declared that their responsibility no longer existed, and they would have no law. Take it all in all, it has, perhaps, done as well as the majority of legislatures do, neither worse nor better. Government is an evil at best, and only tolerable so far as necessary to insure order, to protect right, and to regulate society."

There was a great excitement in Milwaukee and Racine in the early part of March of this year, growing out of the first case under the Fugitive Slave Law in Wisconsin. From the newspapers we have a brief statement of the facts connected therewith. A colored man named Joshua Glover had been for some time employed in the mill of St. Claire and Rice, near Racine. He was the slave of B. S. Garland of Missouri, and who, hearing of his whereabouts, came on, procured a process in the United-States District Court, and, with the assistance of Deputy Marshals Cotton and Carney, proceeded to the shanty of Glover to make the arrest. They found him, with three or four other colored men, playing cards. The marshal and his *posse* knocked at the door of the shanty. One of the negroes inside opened the door, and admitted them. As they proceeded to arrest Glover, he made some demonstrations of resistance, when Marshal Cotton presented a pistol. Glover raised his hand either to ward it off, or to snatch it, when Marshal Carney struck him with a club that knocked him down. He was then secured, and placed into a wagon, when, with his captors, he was started off to the southward, for the purpose of misleading the mob which they expected after them. After travelling south a few miles, they struck off to the west, and reached Milwaukee by a circuitous route, at about three o'clock on Saturday morn-

ing, and lodged Glover in the county jail. In the mean time, alarm had been given in Racine by a negro present at the arrest, and searches were instituted in various directions for the officers and fugitive. As soon as it became known in Milwaukee that a fugitive was in the jail, that building was surrounded with people, and a great excitement ensued. Lawyers set to work to devise some plan for releasing the prisoner by legitimate means. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by Gen. Paine, which was issued by Judge Jenkins, county judge of Milwaukee, and a telegraphic despatch was also sent to Racine for a warrant to arrest the men who had assaulted and beaten him in the shanty. Meanwhile the thousands congregated about the court-house and jail were called to order, a meeting organized, addresses calculated to fan the flame of indignation already kindled were made, and resolutions passed asserting the right of every person to a *habeas corpus* and a trial by jury. A vigilance committee was appointed to see that the fugitive was not secretly taken away. A writ of *habeas corpus* was got out by the negro's counsel, C. K. Watkins, Esq., and served upon the United States marshal. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon. About this time, the steamer from the South landed nearly a hundred men from Racine, who marched in solid phalanx to the jail. The excitement of the multitude became overpowering. Demands for the prisoner were made, and, on refusal to comply, the door of the jail was attacked with axes, planks, &c., broken in, the negro rescued, put in a wagon, and driven towards Racine. An attempt to call out the militia proved a failure.

The steamer also brought the sheriff of Racine County, who arrested Garland and his accomplices for assault and battery. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the United States District Court. An understanding was finally entered into, that Garland should be forthcoming on Monday morning, and he was left with the United States marshal, to be delivered over at that time.

Such was the termination of the first attempt in Wisconsin to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. Sherman M. Booth, editor of the "Milwaukee Free Democrat," took an active part in the rescue of Glover; and on the 8th of July, the grand jury of the

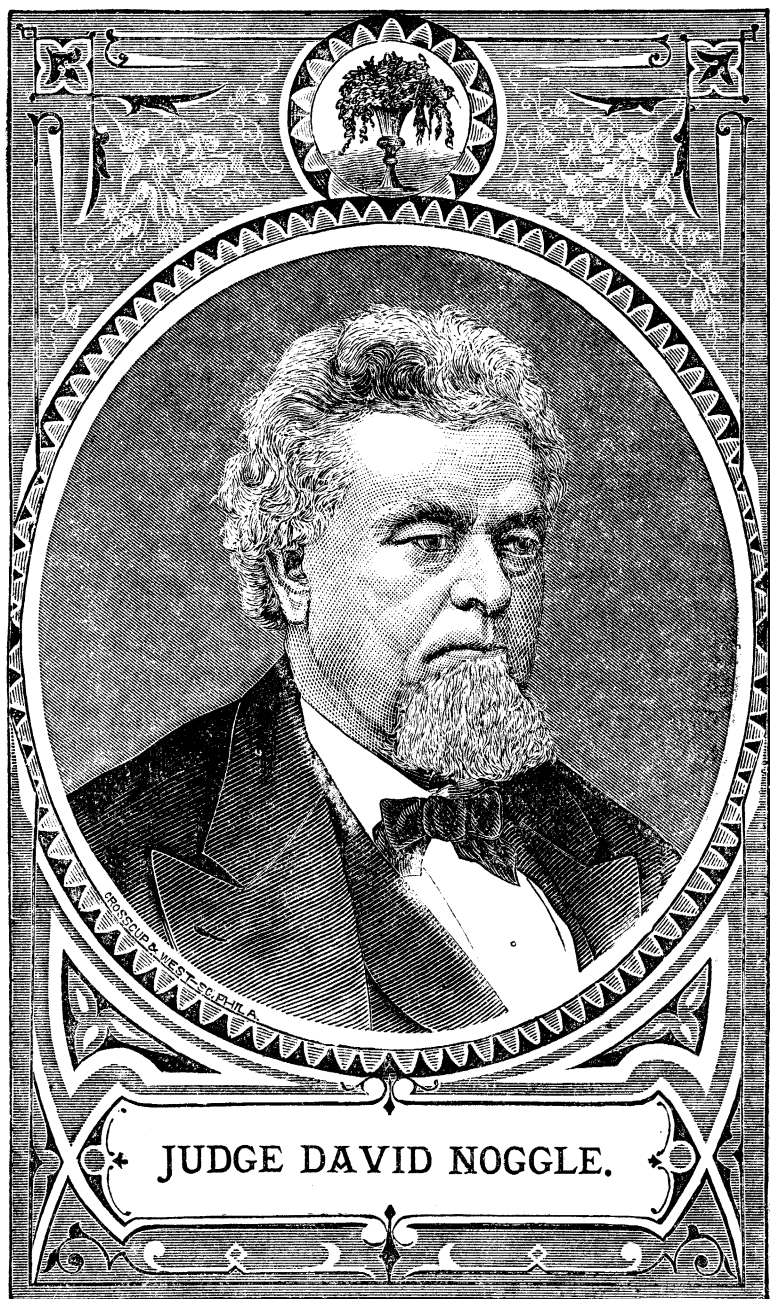
United States District Court found a true bill of indictment against him, with two others, for being engaged in this case. On the 27th of May, 1854, while Mr. Booth was in confinement in charge of the United States marshal, he made application to Justice A. D. Smith of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in vacation, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a release from imprisonment. This application was brought before the Supreme Court at its June session; and on the 19th of July the decision was given. Each of the judges read an elaborately prepared opinion on both the purely technical points at issue and on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Chief-Justice Whiton disagreed with the opinion of Judge Smith as to the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject, but agreed with him that the law was constitutional, inasmuch as it conferred judicial powers on court commissioners, and deprived the alleged fugitive of a right of trial by jury. Judge Crawford read an able opinion, in which he held that power to legislate upon the subject was possessed by Congress and the States concurrently. The reasons urged on the subject of the judicial powers of the commissioners were not, he said, sufficient to create in his mind a belief that the law was unconstitutional. He considered the case of a fugitive slave as analogous to the case of a fugitive criminal, and that a trial by jury, not being provided for the claim of the owner, did not invalidate the law. Judge Smith also read an opinion affirming the previous position assumed by him on the unconstitutionality of the law. The court were unanimous in the opinion that Booth was entitled to his discharge on the ground of irregularity in the warrant. The further history of this case, as found in the judicial records, will be referred to hereafter.

Among the matters that took place this year (1854) was one that created much excitement throughout the State, and had the effect, indirectly with subsequent events, to materially injure the Democratic party then in power. The following is believed to be the history of what is known as the "School-Land Fraud." In April, 1854, the leading Democratic paper, "The Argus and Democrat," announced as authority that all the school-lands subject to entry were purchased on the 20th of April at the appraised value. The amount included all in

the market of the 16th Section, and five hundred thousand acre tract. James Ludington, president of the Bank of the West, was the purchaser. In reply to another newspaper's comments on this sale, this paper took issue as to the number of acres included in the purchase, and stated the amount to be about one hundred and sixty thousand acres, instead of over a million, as had been published. Mr. Chapman, cashier of the Bank of the West, stated that the amount would be from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand acres.

On the 1st of June following, it was announced that the parties interested had said "they never intended to take all these lands," they should take what they considered desirable, and leave the rest. The commissioners, in a published statement of May 19, state that Mr. Ludington made application to purchase seventy thousand acres of school-land, and was informed that such an amount would probably comprise nearly all, or quite all, that there was in the market; and he, in reply, stated he would take all there was for sale, and requested the papers to be made out. A thorough investigation of the books in the land-office showed that the amount still for sale was greater than was estimated; but the fact was not discovered until some weeks after the application was made, as it took that length of time to make the examination.

It was confidently affirmed by some parties, that no one was allowed to enter any lands, as the agents of Mr. Ludington were, through their agents, selecting the lands; and, until his purchase was completed, others would have to wait. On being informed of the amount of lands on sale exceeding seventy thousand acres, Mr. Ludington remarked that he would take the quantity applied for as above, and would pay for it according to the rules of the land-office. According to Section 32 of the Revised Statutes, every person making application for the purchase of any school or university lands should produce to the secretary of state an application in writing, describing the tract or lot which he proposed to purchase by the proper number of the section, township, and range, and the subdivision of the section, and his name subscribed thereto, which application the secretary was to file and preserve in his office. The commissioners claimed that they acted in good faith; that



Mr. Ludington, after receiving the lists prepared by the office, proceeded to select about seventy thousand acres, and the remaining lands were put again in the market as rapidly as he could make selections, and the certificates could be prepared for him, and the lands entered in his name on the books; that no favoritism had been shown him, and that he was treated in all respects as other purchasers, and in accordance with the laws of the State. It was claimed, on the other side, that while Mr. Ludington may have deposited money to cover all the payments required, a general deposit of money on a blank application was illegal and void; and that other parties desirous of purchasing for actual improvement found the land-office doors closed against them, and the officers helping a speculator make his application from their books; and that such a sale was an outrage on the people, and should not have been permitted by those whose duty it was to protect the people in their rights, and that the best interests of the State were seriously injured thereby.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company completed their road as far as Madison, in the month of May; and on the 23d a great celebration was held at the seat of government. The opening of this road gave an impetus to emigration, and to the development of the country. When it is remembered, that, before this road was commenced, all the grain raised in this section of the State had to be drawn to Milwaukee by teams, and that the expenses on the road often absorbed the price received therefor, it will be seen that it was a cause of congratulation that such an easy and cheap mode of transportation was available. In the summer of 1854, Prof. E. Daniels, State geologist, was superseded by Dr. J. G. Percival, by appointment of Gov. Barstow.

At the election, in November, 1854, C. C. Washburn, Charles Billingshurst, and Daniel Wells, jun., were elected members of Congress from this State.

Mr. Haertel, commissioner of emigration, in his report says he entered upon the duties of his office on the first of May, 1853, and appointed John A. Byrne his assistant; that he had prepared a series of articles descriptive of Wisconsin, and its desirability as a place of residence in an agricultural point of

view, its valuable mines, and inducements to emigrants to emigrate to this State. He received three hundred and seventeen letters within eight months, making definite inquiries. During the same period, three thousand persons visited his office at New York City, of whom two thousand came from Europe. The visitors were mostly Germans. Some thirty thousand of these pamphlets were distributed, and sent abroad. It is computed that the number of Germans arriving in Wisconsin in 1853 was between sixteen thousand and eighteen thousand; number of Irish between four thousand and five thousand; and the whole number of emigrants to the State, from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand. In the year 1854, some fifteen thousand Norwegians and Swedes came to Wisconsin. They have maintained, at their own expense, an agent at Quebec, who attends to their transportation and location in the United States.

The regents of the State University, in their report, stated that the second dormitory building will be completed during the present season. Prof. S. P. Lathrop of Beloit College was added to the faculty as professor of chemistry and natural history in February; and, in September, Daniel Read was elected professor of mental philosophy, rhetoric, and English literature, though he did not enter upon the discharge of his duties until August, 1855.

Reference has been made to the passage of a law for the construction of a building for a hospital for the insane. In pursuance of this law, Gov. Barstow appointed S. G. Bugh, D. S. Vittum, and A. S. Sanborn commissioners; and Dr. George R. McLane was appointed superintendent. The commissioners, on the 9th of August, caused to be published a notice for proposals for furnishing materials and doing the work for the erection of the lunatic asylum building, or such a portion thereof as the governor and commissioners might deem advisable to have erected; proposals to be received and opened on the 20th of October, which was subsequently postponed until the first day of November, and the reception of the same until Oct. 20.

From the report of a committee of the legislature in 1855, it appears that two separate proposals were received by the

commissioners, on or about the thirty-first day of October, 1854, one of which proposals was signed by Andrew Proudfit, and the other by Lamar and Resley, dated Oct. 31, on which last day the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Andrew Proudfit, and the work was commenced. Upon the assembling of the legislature of 1855, however, the question was raised as to whether the commissioners had acted in conformity to the law, either in respect to the plan of the building, the cost of construction, or the manner of letting the contract; and the whole subject was, as before alluded to, referred to a select committee.

The committee made a voluminous report, and found that the plan adopted by the commissioners was much more extensive than had been authorized, and bore no particular resemblance to the Worcester (Mass.) Asylum, which the legislature had adopted as a pattern. They also found that the work had been contracted by the piece, with no footings or statement of the aggregate amount; and, consequently, the total amount for which the State would be liable under the contract was entirely uncertain. The committee procured the assistance of architects and builders, who made an estimate of the cost of the proposed structure, upon the basis of the rates agreed upon in the contract; and the result of their figures was \$452,140.42, while the cost of the Worcester Asylum, to which they were limited, was less than \$100,000. The result of the investigation was, that the legislature annulled the contract. Mr. Proudfit had expended \$27,102.26 on the work when it was suspended.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. BARSTOW.

Events of 1855 — Legislation — General Progress of Private and Public Affairs.

THE eighth session of the State legislature assembled at the capital on the 10th of January, 1855, and adjourned April 2, after a session of eighty-three days. In the senate, Lieut.-Gov. James T. Lewis presided ; S. G. Bugh was elected chief clerk, and William H. Gleason sergeant at arms. In the assembly, C. C. Sholes was elected speaker, David Atwood chief clerk, and William Blake sergeant-at-arms. The Republican party had been organized in the preceding year, and a majority of the assembly were of that party.

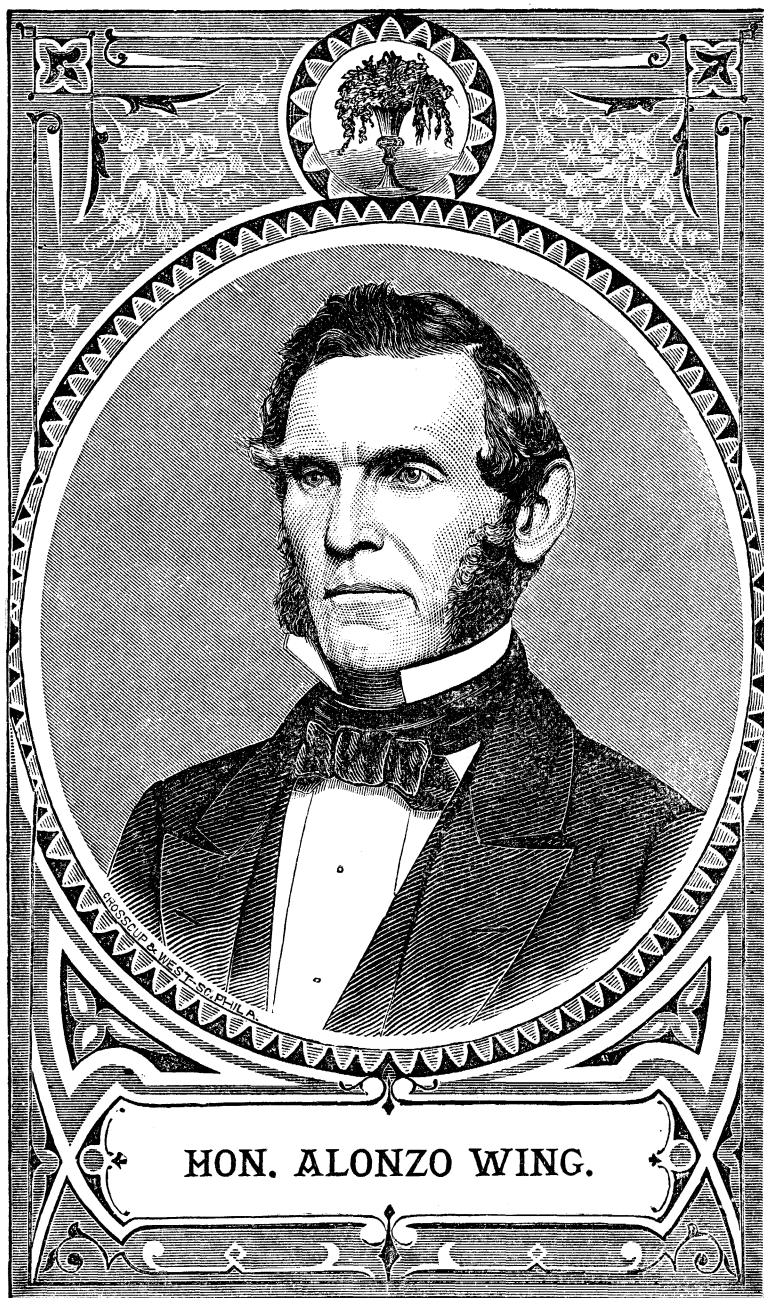
Gov. Barstow, in his message, opens with an appropriate reference to the results of the past year as affording reasons for the people of the State to indulge in congratulations to an extent never before warrantable ; that there was a balance of \$22,967.47 in the State treasury on the 1st of January, and that the secretary of state estimated the amount necessary to be drawn from the treasury during the following year, to meet accruing liabilities, at \$253,059.52, to meet which the resources of the State were estimated at \$288,829.91 ; that the expenses of the State for the previous year, exclusive of the accounts of the school and other funds, were \$222,154.12. Of this amount, \$80,000 is included in the extra appropriations of the previous year for the Deaf and Dumb, and Lunatic Asylums and for the State-prison ; and that the actual current expenses of the State were but a trifle over \$140,000.

The condition of the school-fund he reported as highly flattering, — that there would be for distribution the following year \$142,431.29, or about ninety-three cents to every child in the

State; that the increase had been over a half a million of dollars; and, in connection with this subject, he recommended the passage of a law restricting the sales of school-lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. In reference to banks, he stated that the bank comptroller's report gave the amount of bank circulation as \$937,592, which is secured by the deposits of stocks to the amount of \$1,033,000, leaving a margin of \$95,408 for depreciation and loss.

The governor also referred to the institutions of the State as being in a promising condition, and that all the public improvements were being carried forward as rapidly as possible. The State-prison, he reported as nearly finished, and of a permanent and substantial character, being fire-proof, two hundred by fifty feet, four stories high, and containing two hundred and eighty-eight cells. He urged liberal provision for the deaf and dumb, and blind institutions; and reported that the State geologist, Dr. J. G. Percival, had prosecuted his labors with great energy, which had been confined, thus far, to the lead districts. The Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company had pressed the work undertaken by them with energy; and the expenditures as reported by the president after the transfer of the work by the State, and up to the 20th of December, 1854, were \$183,460.53; and that the sum estimated as necessary to complete the work was \$32,388.84. He also referred to his former message, on the importance of making provision for the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to this State by act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850, numbering about 1,651,062 acres, and recommended that the lands should be sold, and a portion of the proceeds used in the erection of public buildings, such as the completion of the penitentiary, the construction of the buildings for the various charitable institutions, and, at no distant day, of a new Capitol edifice, or the enlargement of the one then in use, which even then, owing to the insufficiency of room for offices, seemed to be demanded.

The superintendent of public instruction reported the whole number of children in the State over four, and under twenty years, at 155,125, an increase of 16,467 over the number reported in 1854; and the amount of money expended during



the year for common schools, at \$242,116.54, of which amount \$163,485.64 were for teachers' wages, and \$55,309.38 for building and repairing schoolhouses. The total value of schoolhouses was \$347,542.55.

The board of regents of the State University reported that the building committee, in accordance with instructions of the Board, advertised for bids for the construction of the second dormitory building on the foundation previously laid. The contract was awarded to Messrs. A. A. Bird and William Larkin, who, with good and sufficient securities, undertook to complete the building by the first day of June, 1855, for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars; that the work had progressed under the supervision of a competent superintendent, and no doubt was entertained of its completion to the acceptance of the committee.

At the meeting of the Board in February, 1855, the department of medicine was ordained by the board; and Dr. A. L. Castleman was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine. In July following, Dr. D. Cooper Ayres was elected professor of obstetrics, &c., and Dr. George D. Wilbur professor of materia medica. To continue the history of this department of the university, it may be added, that in January, 1856, Dr. L. W. Thayer, jun., was elected professor of anatomy; and, in July of the same year, the following additions were made to the medical faculty: Dr. Joseph Hobbins, professor of surgery; Dr. Alexander Shue, professor of the institute of medicine; Dr. J. M. McCabe, demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. Castleman at the same time resigned the chair of theory and practice of medicine, but was re-elected in January, 1857. Dr. McCabe appears to have declined the honor conferred on him; and, at the time of Dr. Castleman's re-election, the void was filled by the election of Dr. J. H. Lewis.

The medical department seems to have perished for want of nutriment. It was thrown upon its own resources from birth. At one time an appropriation of two thousand dollars was voted for its benefit; but, after six hundred dollars of this amount had been drawn, the appropriation was rescinded. And from that time the Board seems to have done little else in

regard to this department than to institute semi-annual inquiries as to the use made of the six hundred dollars above referred to, and request the parties who drew the same to return it to the treasury. Aside from a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Castleman, no instruction was given under the ordinance establishing the department. In 1859 a chair of physiology and hygiene was established, not as a separate department, but simply as an accessory to the common course. Dr. David B. Reid was elected to fill this chair, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, who, after a year's residence, resigned, and the chair was vacated.

The trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in their report for the year 1854, say, that, of the appropriation made by the last legislature, of nine thousand dollars, two thousand were devoted to the support of the institution, two thousand for the erection of outbuildings and other needful fixtures, and five thousand for the erection of the east transverse wing. Unfortunately, when ready to carry out these plans, they were informed that there was no money in the treasury, and that the amount to which they were entitled could not be paid until the next year. They, however, raised the sum of two thousand dollars upon their own note, which enabled them to keep the schools going, and to pay debts which had been necessarily incurred. The erection of outbuildings, fences, &c., they were obliged to defer until they were in possession of funds to pay the same. The whole number of pupils who were under instruction for the year 1854 was thirty-one. The trustees of the Blind Institution reported that the number of pupils in attendance in 1855 was sixteen, which was all the building would then accommodate. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for the construction of the central main building; but, inasmuch as none of the funds so appropriated could be realized until after the first day of January ensuing, the trustees determined to commence the work themselves, and to prosecute it as far as possible that season.

The first Annual Report of the State Historical Society was published this year for the year 1854, showing that there had been received one thousand and fifty volumes for the library, and a number of paintings, autographs, and antiquarian specimens,

and that there had been expended of the State appropriation \$497.10. This was a beginning of the successful efforts of Dr. Lyman C. Draper, its corresponding secretary. The society at this time occupied a small room in the basement of the Baptist church at Madison. Of the growth and prosperity of this institution, unsurpassed by similar organizations in the United States, reference will be had in the further progress of this work.

The legislature, at this session, passed one hundred general laws, four hundred private and local laws, and thirty-six memorials to Congress, which may be divided as follows: of the general laws, twenty were amendments to laws in force, three in reference to counties, eight changing the time of holding circuit courts, five relative to county courts, twenty changing names, six relative to school-lands, &c. Of the private and local laws, fifty-eight were amendments to railroad, plank-road, and insurance-company charters; eight to incorporate bridge companies; one hundred and forty-four charters to railroads, educational institutions, and manufacturing companies; ten authorizing the erection of dams; twelve ferry-companies; eight in reference to Milwaukee City; twenty-one organizing school-districts; sixty-one for State roads; and twenty-eight in reference to taxes. Among other bills passed of a public nature, was one to abolish the office of commissioner of emigration, and travelling emigrant agent; one to suspend the sale of school and university lands, except for purpose of settlement and cultivation; an act relative to the rights of married women, providing that any married woman whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, should neglect or refuse to provide for her support, shall have the right, in her own name, to transact business, receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and education of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband; an act to repeal an act to provide for a State lunatic asylum, and to provide for a compromise with the contractor; an act to provide for levying a State tax for the year 1855; an act to provide for taking a census of the people of the State; an act to provide for protection of swamp and overflowed lands, and to grant pre-emptions thereon.

This session of the legislature was far from being harmonious: there was much party feeling displayed; and the intercourse between the governor and the assembly was not a pleasant one. The assembly had a Republican majority; and the governor was a Democrat. In a notice of the adjournment, the editor of "The Madison Democrat" says, "A body possessing a less amount of talent never met at the capital. It came with professions of industry, economy, and short sessions upon its lips. An idler, more lavish, and dilatory body has not, since the organization of the State, assembled within the walls of the Capitol; and the following is the result, in brief, of their labors,—an amount of local legislation unparalleled in the history of the State, a failure to enact a single law which will accomplish a reform in public affairs, time devoted to the pursuit of partisan and sinister objects to the total neglect of good and wholesome legislation, an amount of appropriations never before equalled in a single session, and a State tax of *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, seven dollars to every voter, and seventy-five cents to every man, woman, and child in the State."

This is pretty strong language. "The Madison Journal," in reply, says, "The legislature passed a prohibitory liquor law: the governor vetoed it. It passed a law to investigate the affairs of the State departments: the governor vetoed it. In short, with scarcely a single exception, every law to accomplish a reform in public affairs found an unscrupulous and active enemy in the governor, and was either vetoed, or—what is still more outrageous—pocketed. And that, as far as the State tax of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is concerned, the late legislature was not responsible for it; and, in every contingent expense of the legislature, that body has been the most economical, perhaps, that ever assembled here." From these two extracts, from the two prominent opposing papers at the seat of government, one can form his own conclusions on the merits or demerits of the session of 1855.

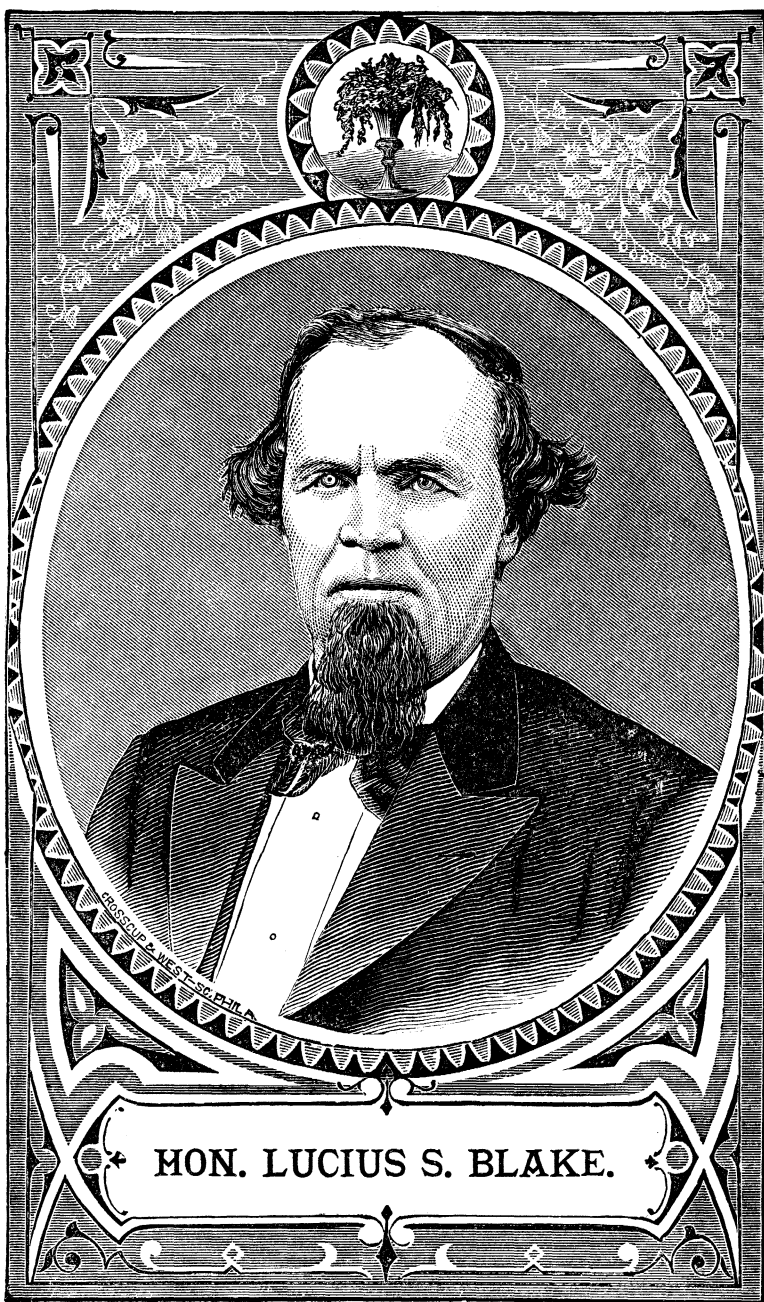
On the 1st of February, Charles Durkee was elected United States senator; and N. W. Dean, S. L. Rose, and Dr. A. L. Castleman, on 2d of April, were elected regents of the university.

The United States District Court by its grand jury having found a bill against Sherman M. Booth and John Ryecraft in the matter of the rescue of Glover, a fugitive slave, the case came before the court in January, 1855. The parties were tried, and found guilty of a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. The sentence of Mr. Booth was imprisonment in the county jail one month, and a fine of one thousand dollars, and costs of prosecution; and, of Mr. Ryecraft, ten days' imprisonment, and two hundred dollars fine, without costs. On the 26th of January the defendants made application to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for a writ of *habeas corpus*. On the 4th of February, the court pronounced its decision in favor of the application. Judges Whiton and A. D. Smith gave lengthy opinions on the case. Mr. Garland, the owner of Glover, commenced a prosecution against Mr. Booth in the United States District Court, for the loss of his slave. The case came up for trial on the 5th of July, at Madison, and was argued on the part of Mr. Garland by J. E. Arnold, and J. T. Mills on the part of Glover. The jury, under instructions and law given by the court, brought in a verdict of one thousand dollars, the value of a negro slave as fixed by act of Congress of 1850.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers was held at Madison Aug. 31, 1845. The following persons were nominated: for governor, William A. Barstow; lieutenant-governor, Arthur McArthur; secretary of state, David W. Jones; state treasurer, Charles Kuehn; attorney-general, William R. Smith; superintendent of public instruction, A. C. Barry; bank comptroller, William M. Dennis; state-prison commissioner, Edward McGarry.

The Republican State Convention met at Madison Sept. 5, 1855, and the following ticket was nominated: for governor, Coles Bashford; lieutenant-governor, C. C. Sholes; secretary of state, S. D. Hastings; attorney-general, Alexander W. Randall; state treasurer, Charles Roesser; superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn; bank comptroller, F. H. West; state-prison commissioner, James Giddings.

The State census, as authorized by act of legislature, was taken this year: the result showed a population of 552,109.



Orsamus Cole was elected Supreme Court judge, at the election in April, over Hon. Samuel Crawford, the retiring judge.

A. C. Barry was appointed by the governor superintendent of public instruction, to fill the place of Hiram A. Wright deceased.

A very spirited canvass was held in November, resulting in the election of the whole Democratic ticket. The vote on Gov. W. A. Barstow was very close; but the State canvassers declared him elected by one hundred and fifty-seven majority.

CHAPTER XXX.

GOV. BARSTOW'S SECOND TERM.

Events of 1856 — The Gubernatorial Fight — Barstow *vs.* Bashford.

IN reference to the fact that the board of State canvassers had declared Gov. Barstow to have received a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to a certificate of his re-election to that office, the newspapers of the day gave expressions to their opinions in decided language. The Republican papers intimate that there had been, for weeks after the election, unerring indications that Gov. Barstow had friends at work, who would furnish the State canvassers the means of arriving at the decision they would reach, even though that decision should conflict with the honest vote of the State, and annul, so far as the canvassers can annul, the real will of the people. To what extent they were privy to these labors, or instigated them, we have no means of knowing; but says one, though, possibly, unjustly, "No injustice is done them, when it is asserted that the granting of the certificate to Gov. Barstow was a foregone conclusion, and that the knowledge coming to them in their official character has been used for the sole benefit of their personal and political friends."

On the 7th of January, Gov. Barstow and the newly-elected State officers were sworn into office. Great preparations had been made to have an imposing celebration on the occasion. A large party from Milwaukee came on by special train to participate. There were five companies of the Milwaukee battalion, and two companies from Watertown. These companies, on their arrival, with the friends of the governor, marched in procession to his residence, where he and the other State officers entered a barouche, and were driven to the Capitol. Some two

thousand persons were present. Entering the senate-chamber, the newly-elected officers arranged themselves in front of the clerks' desks, and a statement and certificate of the State canvassers was read by Hon. Alexander T. Gray, which certificate was the legal evidence of authority of the State officers elect to assume the obligations; and the oath of office was administered by Judge A. L. Collins, first to Gov. Barstow, and then to the other officers. During the day, Coles Bashford, with a few of his friends, called at the Supreme Court room, and took the oath of office of governor, from Chief Justice Whiton. On the 10th of January, Mr. Bashford called at the executive office, and made a formal demand for the office of governor, of Gov. Barstow, which the latter declined to yield. Mr. Bashford secured the services of E. G. Ryan, J. H. Knowlton, T. O. Howe, and Alexander W. Randall, Esqs., as counsel in the suits which he instituted to obtain possession of the office.

The ninth session of the State legislature convened on the 9th of January, 1856, and was organized on that day; Lieut.-Gov. A. McArthur president of the senate, Byron Paine chief clerk, and Joseph Baker sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Hon. William Hull was chosen speaker, James Armstrong chief clerk, and Egbert Moseley sergeant-at-arms. The session took a recess from March 31, 1856, to Sept. 3, and adjourned Oct. 14. The whole length of the session was a hundred and twenty-five days; the political *status* of the legislature being as follows: senate, eleven Republicans, twelve Democrats, and two Independent; and in the assembly, forty-four Republicans, thirty-one Democrats, and seven Independent. In the senate, that body voted to receive a message from Gov. Barstow, and decided to recognize him as the governor *de facto* until the decision of the Supreme Court; and a joint resolution to meet in convention, to hear the message, was concurred in by the assembly.

On the 11th of January, the message of Gov. Barstow was read in joint convention, from which the following extracts are taken: The whole amount paid into the treasury to Dec. 31, 1855, was \$506,973.90, and the total disbursements, \$486,714.73; leaving a balance in the treasury on the first day of January, 1856, of \$42,526.26. The secretary of state's estimate for the

year was \$274,044.50; which amount, deducted from the State tax levied and equalized, under the act of 1855, of \$350,000, and adding to which balance the estimated receipts for bank, rail, and plank-road tax, and miscellaneous resources of \$62,476.54, left an estimated surplus, on the 1st of January, 1857, of \$138,432.04. He stated that the five per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sales of government lands, and belonging to the school-fund, was yet unadjusted, and the money withheld by the government. Efforts had been made to procure an adjustment of this claim, while counter-efforts, it was believed, had been put forth by some parties whose duty it was, and whose object it should have been, to assist the State in obtaining her just dues. He stated, that from the report of the bank comptroller the whole number of banks in operation on the first day of January was thirty-two, with an aggregate capital of \$1,983,000; of the number of banks, four were closing up their business; that the stocks and specie on hand, aside from individual bonds to secure the redemption of circulating notes, amounts to \$1,243,898.75, with a circulation of \$1,153,534. He recommenced appropriations for the State-prison, and for the erection of a State lunatic asylum, taking occasion to criticise the action of the last legislature for the hasty manner in their repeal of the law then in force, under which the work had been commenced, without making provision for discharging the liabilities of the State already incurred. He recommended the appointment of a committee of the legislature to visit the humane and benevolent institutions of the State, and report on appropriations needed for their successful management. He referred to the importance of a railroad to the Pacific, and recommended memorializing Congress on the subject. He recommended that no further legislation be had on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law, believing such a law unconstitutional, and that it could not be enforced, and a number of other important measures for their consideration.

On the 11th of January, 1856, the counsel for Mr. Bashford called upon the attorney-general, and requested him to file an information in the matter of a *quo warranto* against Mr. Barstow, who desired them to present their demand in writing, when he would take it under consideration. On the 15th, that

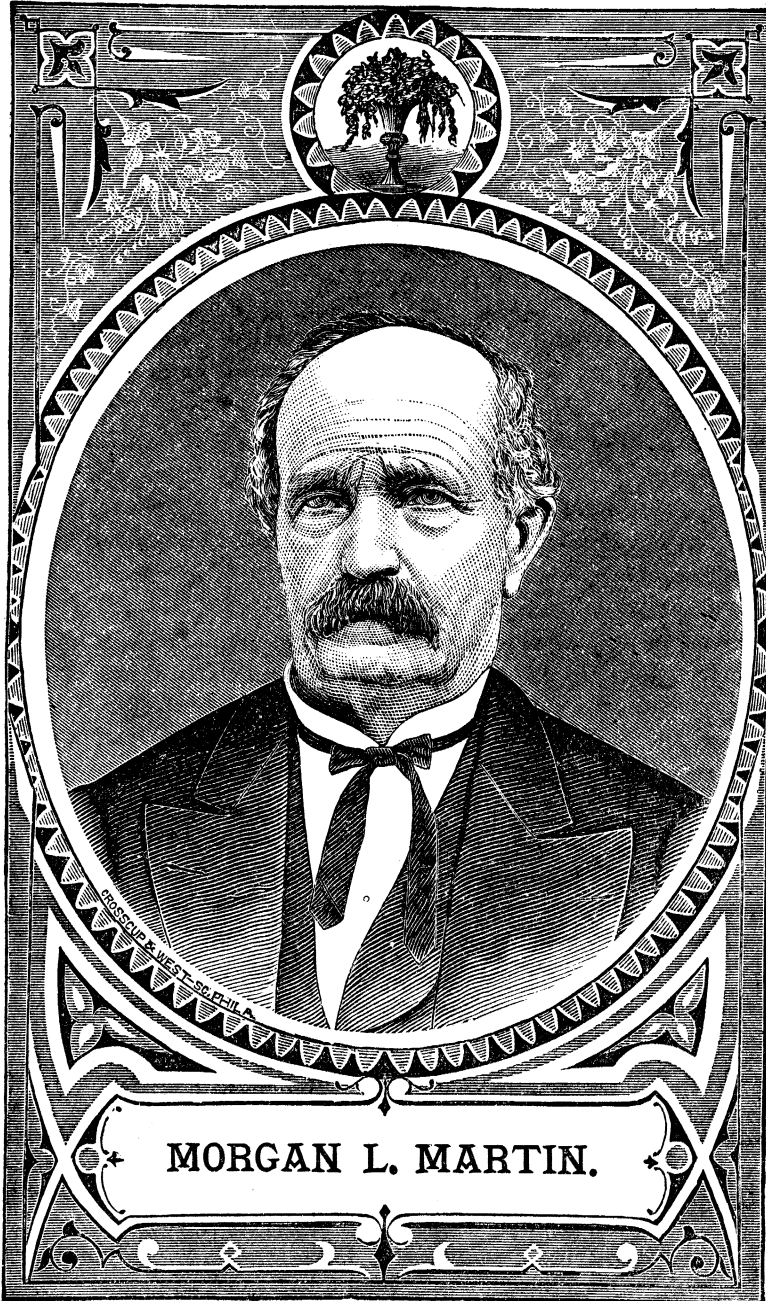
officer filed an information in the Supreme Court, in the following words: On the 15th of January, William A. Barstow, having been inaugurated into office on the 7th of said month, and Coles Bashford having taken the oath of office the same day, the following information was filed:—

“ STATE OF WISCONSIN, DANE CO., ss.

“ William R. Smith, attorney-general of the State of Wisconsin, who sues for the people of the State in this behalf, comes into the Supreme Court of the said State, before the justices thereof, at the Capitol, in the village of Madison, in the county of Dane, in the said State, on the fifteenth day of January, A.D. 1856, and for the said people of the State of Wisconsin, at the relation of Coles Bashford of the city of Oshkosh, in said State of Wisconsin, according to the form or the statute in such case made and provided, gives the said Court here to understand and be informed, that William A. Barstow, for the space of one day and upwards now last past, hath held, used, and exercised, and still doth hold, use, and exercise, the office of governor of the State of Wisconsin, without any legal election, appointment, warrant, or authority whatsoever therefor. And the said attorney-general further gives the Court here to understand and be informed, that at a general election for State officers of said State, held at the several election districts of said State, in the several counties thereof, on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1855, the said Coles Bashford was duly elected and chosen governor of the said State aforesaid; and that the said Coles Bashford hath ever since been and still is rightfully entitled to hold, use, and exercise said office, which said office of governor of the State of Wisconsin, aforesaid, the said William A. Barstow during all the time aforesaid, and since the time of his election, hath usurped, intruded into, and unlawfully held and exercised, to wit, at Madison, in the county of Dane aforesaid; and still doth usurp, intrude into, and unlawfully hold and exercise, to wit, at Madison, in the county of Dane, aforesaid, in contempt of the people of the State of Wisconsin, and to their great damage and prejudice. Whereupon said attorney-general prays the Court now here for due advice in the premises, and for due process of law against the said William A. Barstow, in this behalf to be made, to answer to the said people by which warrant he claims to hold, use, exercise, and enjoy the aforesaid office of governor of Wisconsin.

(Signed) “WM. R. SMITH, *Attorney-General.*”

On the 17th, a summons was issued from the Supreme Court, to W. A. Barstow, to appear before said court on the fifth day of February ensuing, to answer unto the State and to the information of C. Bashford. On the 22d of the month, J. H. Knowlton presented a motion on the part of Mr. Bashford:



“that the information filed by the attorney-general be discontinued, and that the said Bashford be thereupon at liberty to file in this court, in lieu thereof, an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* on his own relation, whereof a copy was delivered to the said attorney-general by J. H. Knowlton, on behalf of said Bashford, on the twelfth day of January instant; and that upon and from the filing thereof, the said Bashford be at liberty to prosecute and control the same by himself, or his counsel, as he shall deem advisable, and for such other or further order as the court shall deem proper in the premises.”

The motion was argued before the court by J. H. Knowlton, Jonathan E. Arnold, H. S. Orton, and E. G. Ryan; and on the 24th of January, the decision of the court was announced, denying the motion.

On the second day of February, 1855, the respondent, by his attorneys, Arnold, Orton, and Carpenter, moved in the said Supreme Court to quash the summons issued therein, and to dismiss the same, and all proceedings therein, for the reason that the court has no jurisdiction in the premises. The motion was filed, and the argument set down for the 11th of February; on which day the argument commenced, and was argued at great length by Messrs. Carpenter, Arnold, and Orton for the motion, and by Messrs. Randall, Howe, and Knowlton in opposition. The motion was denied by the court.

On the 21st of February, the time appointed for pleading to the information, the counsel for the respondent presented a stipulation signed by the attorney-general, and all the counsel, for their respective parties. “The counsel for respondent exhibited in court a certificate of the board of canvassers, on file in the office of the secretary of state, of the canvass of votes returned to said Board as having been cast for governor at the last election, in and by which it appears that the said board of canvassers determined that William A. Barstow was elected governor for two years from the first Monday of January, A.D. 1856. Also a certificate of election made out by the secretary of State, and transmitted to said Barstow, which certificates are in proper form, and the oath of office taken and subscribed by said Barstow on the seventh day of January, A.D.

1856. And the respective counsels submit to the court, whether said court have any jurisdiction to inquire beyond said certificates and the said canvass, as to the actual number of votes given at said election for said Barstow for governor." The counsel for the relater offered to prove that said certificates were made and issued through mistake and fraud, and also that Coles Bashford, at said election for said office of governor, did receive the greatest number of votes; all of which the said counsel offered to prove by competent evidence, and asked the decision of the court upon the question raised thereby; viz., whether the court had any jurisdiction to go behind the statement of returns and certificates thereof, and the certificate of election issued to the respondent by the board of State canvassers.

The court declined to enter the stipulation and to pass upon the questions suggested, as they were not presented in legal form, as no issue of law or fact was made: hence the usual and regular forms of pleading would be required until an issue was formed; and time was given the respondent, until Feb. 25, to file a plea to the information. On that day, the respondent by his counsel made a plea, to the effect that he ought not to be compelled to answer, because, by the laws of the State regulating the conducting general elections, and the canvass of votes thereat, applicable to the election stated in said information, it became the duty of the board of State canvassers, upon a statement of the whole number of votes polled, and for whom given, for said office of governor, to determine what person was by the greatest number of votes duly elected to the said office, and make and subscribe in such statement a certificate of such determination, and deliver the same to the secretary of state, whose duty it was, under the law, to make out and transmit to the person declared to be elected to said office a certificate of his election; and, further, that the secretary of state, state treasurer and attorney-general, did as such Board, on the 15th of December, 1855, perform the duties assigned them by the laws of the State, and determined that William A. Barstow was duly elected to the office of governor; and that they did make and subscribe on such statement a certificate of such determination.

Annexed to the plea was a tabular statement of the votes polled for governor and the other State officers; viz., for governor, 72,598 votes were polled; of which number, William A. Barstow received 36,355, Coles Bashford received 36,198, scattering 45.

To this plea a demurrer was interposed, assigning causes; and the attorney-general states and shows the following causes of demurrer to said plea: 1st, Because the matter, stated to the said plea, as therein pleaded, are not a legal answer in bar to the said information, and do not disclose a want of jurisdiction in this court further to proceed upon the said information; 2d, Because the defendant having, by his motion to that effect, raised the question of the jurisdiction of this court, and submitted the same to the adjudication of this court, and this court having thereupon by its order passed upon and adjudicated the question of its jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of this court to entertain, hear, and determine this cause, has become *res adjudicata*, and it is not competent for the defendant to plead the above plea to the jurisdiction; and for the further reason that the said plea is not verified by affidavit, and is in other respects informal and insufficient.

On the 29th of February, the argument of the demurrer came on, and was argued by Messrs. Ryan, Knowlton, Orton, and Howe. Judge Whiton gave his decision, sustaining the demurrer, and the respondent was required to answer over; in which decision Judge Smith concurred; and the respondent was then ruled to plead over within four days.

On the day fixed by the rule for the respondent to plead, Mr. Carpenter addressed the court, to the effect, that, with Mr. Arnold and Mr. Orton, he appeared at the bar of the court at the commencement of these proceedings, as the counsel for Gov. Barstow, to object to the jurisdiction of the court; and have presented the objection in all the forms known to the law; and that the court had asserted and re-asserted its determination to proceed with the cause, and hold and exercise full and final jurisdiction over it; and that he and his associates can take no further steps without conceding the jurisdiction of the court, and have so informed the governor; and in reply he has directed me to withdraw from the cause, and to present to the court a

communication from him as governor of the State, which he then presented. Whereupon the counsel for the relater moved for judgment upon the default of the respondent.

The attorney-general desiring time to consider what should be done on the part of the people, the further hearing was postponed until March 18, on which day he appeared, and presented to the court a paper, in which he protested against the action taken by the court in the name of the people of the State of Wisconsin, whom he represented; and, by virtue of his authority as attorney-general, thereby dismissed the information, and informed the court that he would no more prosecute the same in the name of the State; and asked the court that the written dismissal should be filed among the records of this information. The counsel for Mr. Bashford protested against the right or power of the attorney-general to dismiss or discontinue the case to the prejudice of his personal rights; that whatever might be his power or discretion to dismiss the proceeding so far as the people were concerned, he should not be permitted to turn the relater out of court without his consent.

On the 19th of March, the court proceeded to the decision of the motion of the relater's counsel for judgment of ouster against the respondent, and in favor of the relater, as well as upon the motion of the attorney-general to dismiss the suit.

Judge Cole gave his views at length on the question, and the several steps taken of its progress from the commencement of the suit, and, closing his opinion, said, "I believe that the relater is now entitled to a judgment establishing his right; and though this is so, and notwithstanding the practice may be anomalous, I do not think it an undue caution, an unreasonable exercise of the discretion of the court (if we have such discretion; and I think we have) to require of the relater some proof which will show, that, *prima facie*, he has a right to the office before we give final judgment."

Judge Smith gave his opinion also at length, and concurred with Judge Cole, that the relater should be required to show by proof at least a *prima facie* title.

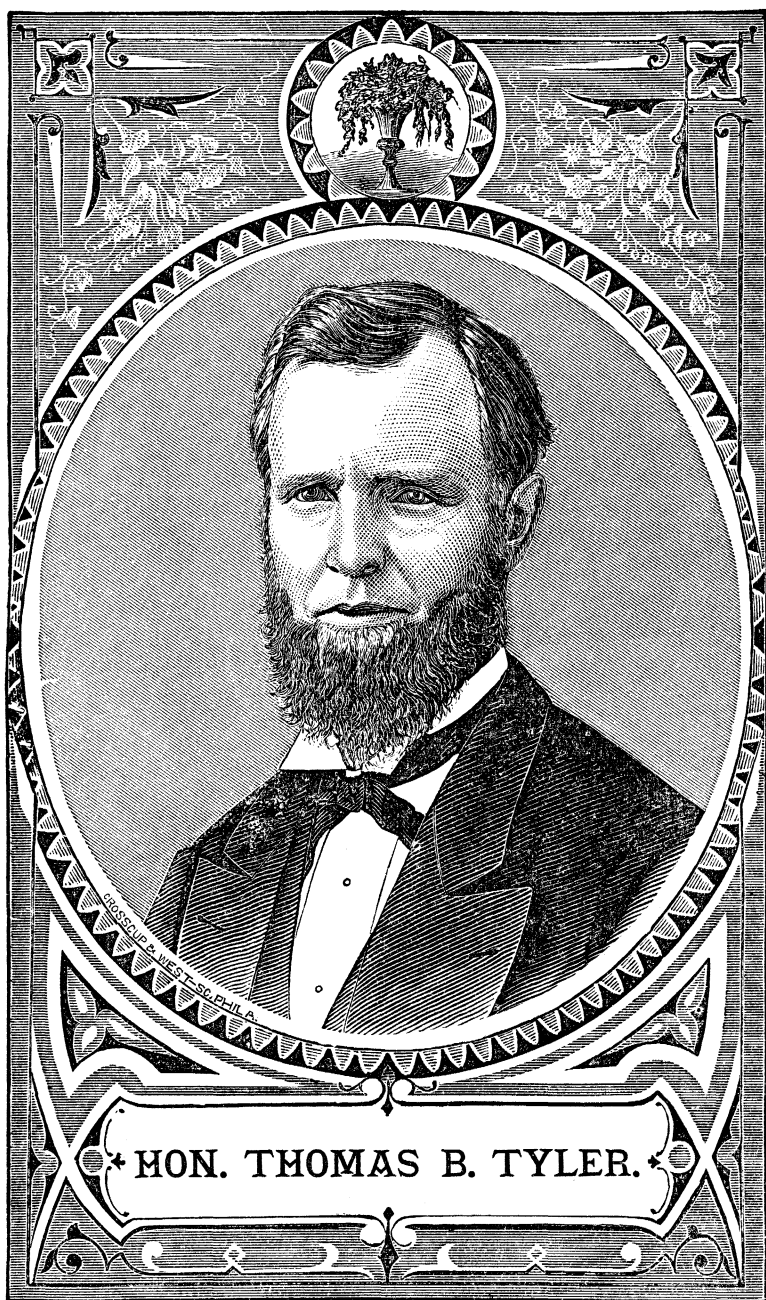
On the 20th of March, Chief Justice Whiton said, "We intimated that we would indicate the amount of proof necessary to establish the claim of the relater. We assume the statement

of the board of canvassers to be true and correct until disproved."

Mr. Ryan, for the relater, intimated his readiness to produce his proofs; but Attorney-General Smith addressed the court on the position he held at that juncture, and asked the opinion of the court.

The court then proceeded to hear testimony at length, touching the character of the returns made to the State canvassers, showing, as they said, gross frauds and forgeries in such returns to the State Board, &c.; from all which it appeared, by the finding of the court, that Coles Bashford, the relater, had received a majority of the legal votes cast and returned in conformity to law.

Chief Justice Whiton, in conclusion, gave the opinion of the court, that there must be a judgment of ouster against the respondent, and also one in favor of the relater; and judgment was rendered accordingly.



CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BARSTOW-BASHFORD CONFLICT CONTINUED.

Events of 1856 — Decision of the Supreme Court — Resignation of Gov. Barstow — Pluck of Lieut.-Gov. McArthur — Gov. Bashford gains the Day, and is placed in Charge of the Executive Office — Legislation, &c.

ON the 21st of March, Gov. Barstow sent a message to the legislature, in which he announces his resignation of the executive office, and giving his reasons for the same. He said he could not yield the independence of his department to judicial control without violating his known duty, and submitting to what he solemnly believed was an infraction of the constitution of the State; and that, from the time that the chief justice administered the oath of office to Mr. Bashford, to their announcement of their determination to decide who had received the greatest number of votes by an *ex parte* investigation, he had seen no indication that led him to hope for a just determination at their hands. With these views, and influenced by these and other considerations, he tenders the legislature his resignation as governor.

On the 23d of March, Lieut.-Gov. A. McArthur sent a message to the legislature, announcing that the resignation of the governor made it his duty to take the reins of government, and his determination to perform those duties in the best manner in his power.

On the 25th of March, Coles Bashford, accompanied by some friends, visited the executive chamber, then occupied by Gov. McArthur, when Mr. Bashford demanded of the latter possession of the office, which was by him declined, until his rights had been passed upon by the Supreme Court; and inquired whether he would attempt to put him out by force, if he could

not otherwise. He was informed by Bashford, that, while it would afford him pleasure to see him (McArthur) as one of the citizens of the State, he was the only governor; and that the people had invested him with certain rights, which he intended to exercise, without the employment of force if possible, but with force if necessary. To which McArthur replied, that this was virtually ejecting him by force, and so construed it. He should retire, protesting against Bashford's right; whereupon, preceded by his private secretary, he withdrew.

Gov. Bashford, upon taking possession of the office, sent a message to the legislature, in which he referred to the difficulties he experienced in obtaining his right to the office, and of the proceedings which had been taken in the courts by him to obtain such right, and transmitting an authenticated copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court, determining the case between himself and the late incumbent.

Lieut.-Gov. McArthur, on retiring from the executive chamber, returned to the senate, and resumed his duties as president of that body, which he had vacated on the resignation of Gov. Barstow. He stated to that body, on taking the chair, that inasmuch as both branches of the legislature, and the subordinate branches of government (the secretary of state, treasurer, &c.), acknowledged Gov. Bashford, he had concluded that it was useless to hold out longer. And on the 27th of March, the assembly recognized Gov. Bashford, which that body had before declined to do, and had refused to receive the message which he had sent them on his taking possession.

Such is an account of the famous case of Bashford *vs.* Barstow, as far as it relates to the action of the Supreme Court and the legislature. It has been thought advisable to give at some length the points of the case as adjudicated by the court; and the judicial record has been faithfully examined, and the material facts noted. This case, as is well known, created much excitement throughout the State, and, in fact, throughout the United States. It must be remembered, also, at the date of these occurrences, that party feeling was very high. The Democratic party, which had the control of the political affairs of the State and Territory mostly from the first organization, was losing its power; and the Republican party, then but recently

organized, was to take its place. Gov. Barstow came in for a full share of the abuse and opprobrium of his political opponents and nothing could be said of him or his administration by this class, except that every principle of honesty and integrity had been violated in the transaction of public affairs. The whole burden of the informalities and irregularities in reference to the recent State canvass was placed upon his shoulders, and there can be no question that he bore much more than he was justly entitled to.

It will be necessary now to note the acts of the legislature, a consideration of which has been deferred, owing to the case before the courts.

The legislature continued in session until the thirty-first day of March, 1856. It passed a hundred and six general laws, and four hundred and fifty-six private and local laws. Of the former, there appears to be but few of general public interest; and, of the latter, most of the acts were the amendment to charters, and charters to various railroad, plank road, and other incorporations. Of the general laws, the most important was an act providing for a revision of the laws then in force, and to prepare a code of practice and pleading for the government of civil actions in the State, which code was to conform somewhat to the code then in use in the State of New York; and the governor was authorized to appoint three competent persons as revisers, who should prepare the same for publication, and who should report the same at the adjourned session of this legislature.

In pursuance of this act, Gov. Bashford appointed Timothy O. Howe, James R. Doolittle, and Samuel J. Todd to the work. These gentlemen on the 16th of May sent a communication to the governor, declining the appointments; the reasons given being that the time prescribed was inadequate to accomplish such a revision as would meet with the views of the legislature, or the wants of the State; in addition, they were by the act required to execute another task, which would render useless a large portion of the former labor; that the adoption of the New York code of procedure to the constitution of this State would render the revision and amendment of at least four very important titles, embracing some thirty-six chapters of the

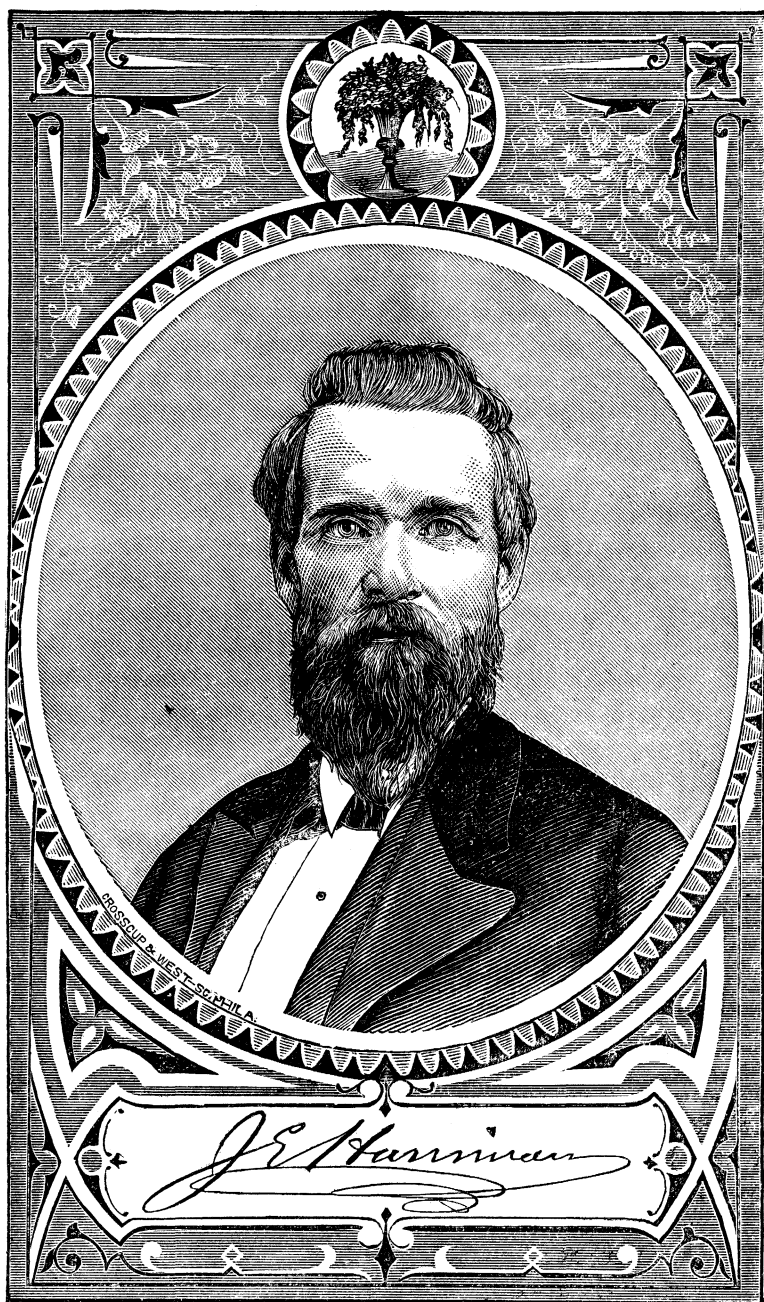
previous edition of our laws, quite unnecessary and useless. For these reasons, they declined to act under the appointments, and returned their commissions.

The legislature re-assembled, agreeably to adjournment, on the 3d of September, 1856. In the assembly, three hundred copies of an act entitled "An Act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the Construction of Railroads in the State," was ordered printed. Gov. Bashford sent a message to the legislature. He said he did not feel it his duty to call their attention to any new business, except some matters that had arisen since the adjournment. He referred to the death, in the month of May, of Dr. James G. Percival, State geologist, and said that his report of the survey of 1855 was nearly completed at the time of his decease, and was forwarded to the governor by Dr. Jenckes of Hazel Green. This manuscript was placed in the hands of I. A. Lapham, to be prepared for publication. He called attention to the grant of lands by Congress to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus to St. Croix River, and to the west end of Lake Superior. The amount of land donated, he thought, would exceed two millions of acres; and he recommended suitable legislation in connection therewith.

On the 12th of September, 1856, the joint select committee of the legislature, appointed "to investigate the offices of the state treasurer, secretary of state, and school and university land commissioners from the commencement of the State government" made a report. From this report, which is a very full one, it appears the committee found that the books in the offices of the treasurer and school-land commissioners had been kept in a loose and careless manner; and, in the latter office, the books were disfigured and defaced with erasures of names and figures, and other names and figures substituted with interpolations, remarks, and alterations, which, in many instances, rendered it impossible to ascertain either the original entries, dates, or the amount of principal and interest paid; that the entries on the journal of the treasurer were made without any regularity of date, entries being made first as late as July or August going back to January of the same year. The vouchers of the treasurer were also found in great confusion, there

being no arrangement either of name or date, but being thrown into one confused mass. These, extending through a period of eight years, had to be arranged and compared with the corresponding entries on the journal of the treasurer. Many of the vouchers were missing; and many of those laid before the committee as vouchers were rejected, because they offered no evidence of the payment of money to any person. A list of such missing and rejected vouchers accompanied the report. It also appeared, by the report on the testimony of competent parties, that the State officers and clerks were allowed to take money from the treasury in anticipation of their salaries, leaving no other evidence of indebtedness than a slip of paper upon which was written, "Good for —— dollars," mentioning the amount taken, and signing their names. One party had borrowed money from the assistant treasurer on his own due-bill. A full account of the defalcation of E. H. Janssen, state treasurer, is given; and the blame attached to that officer is due to Mr. D. H. Seaver, assistant treasurer, as the treasurer was absent from the Capitol, owing to sickness and death in his family; and the business of the office was left exclusively in the charge of his assistant. His defalcation is estimated at \$8,628.70.

The details of the sales of lands in the office of the commissioners of school and university lands are given; and charges are made of favoritism, and that many re-sales of forfeited lands were sold a second time to purchasers for a less amount than they were sold for originally, thus making it an object for purchasers to forfeit their lands; and that the fund granted for the purpose of insuring the lasting establishment of our common school system, instead of working the beneficial results intended, the committee were compelled to say that the result of their investigation showed that there was no foundation for such hope or belief; that tens of thousands of dollars of this fund had been embezzled, and many hundred of thousands "lost and squandered," whatever may have been the hope of every citizen of the State who loves the sacred cause of education, to the contrary; that criminal negligence, wanton recklessness, and utter disregard for the most responsible duties which could be imposed upon man, had distinguished the management of this



fund. Appended to this report are affidavits, and statistics of the condition of the offices referred to.

In reply to this report, and charges against the late State treasurer and commissioners of the school and university lands, those gentlemen, on the 19th of September, sent a reply to the legislature, vindicating their conduct against these charges. They stated, that, notwithstanding repeated applications to the investigating committee for the privilege of examining the testimony taken before them, they had not been allowed to see it; but, on the contrary, such privilege had been positively refused, and they had been able only to gather some conception of the import from common rumor, by which they were given to understand that it contained matters reflecting severely upon their integrity as men and as public officers; that, upon reading the report of said committee, but one impression can be made, and that is, that all the irregularities, of whatever description, that are alleged to have occurred in the management of the school-fund and sale of school-lands during a period of eight years are chargeable to them.

In reply to the charge "that the books are disfigured and defaced with erasures of names and figures, and other names and figures substituted with interpolations," &c., they have to say that the books in the land-office since the re-organization of the system of managing the affairs of that office, in the summer of 1854, are not justly liable to any such censure, and that there is not any thing in the exhibits, or the proof submitted with the report, to justify the remark. To the remark that the State officers and clerks were allowed to take money from the treasury in anticipation of their salaries, leaving no other evidence of their indebtedness than a slip of paper upon which was written, "Good for —— dollars," it was an accommodation to the treasurer to pay moneys in this way to officers who kept their accounts with him, and settled once a year. It was his business to see that we did not overdraw our accounts; and, so far as they were concerned, there was nothing in the report of the committee, or in the testimony, to show that they were at any time overdrawn. The books in the secretary's office show when they receipted for their salaries; and it was not against these we made drafts. The treasurer accounted

to them for their fees, he having received them; and their settlements with him always showed that they had kept very far from overdrawing their accounts. They were not allowed, as the report states, to take money from the treasury; but, when the treasury was indebted to them, the treasurer paid a part that was due upon their giving an acknowledgment for the amount so paid.

The commissioners also go into minute details relative to the purchase of school-lands by various parties, whenever they are charged with irregularities and wrong-doing, which we will not repeat, more than to say that they claim to have refuted all charges against them.

To this document, the investigating committee on the 10th of October, made a reply to the legislature, re-affirming the position taken by them on their first report, and denying the statements set forth by the late school-land commissioners.

The session closed on the 13th of October. Of the important measures passed at this adjourned session, there was one to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number of the members of the assembly was increased from one hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-seven; one to secure the enlargement and immediate completion of the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers; one to provide for determining, and finally settling and paying, the claim of Andrew Proudfit for work done and materials furnished under his contract for building the State Lunatic Asylum; one to accept the grant, and execute the trust conferred on the State by act of Congress, entitled "An Act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the Construction of Railroads in the State;" an act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, and proceedings of the courts of the State; an act comprising three hundred and sixty-eight sections; an act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by the act of Congress before alluded to; an act to provide for the disposal and sale of the swamp and overflowed lands; an act to provide for the revision of the general laws of the State; an act for levying a State tax for the year 1856, of three hundred thousand dollars; an act to execute the trust

created by act of Congress, &c., by incorporating the Wisconsin and Superior Railroad Company, and granting a portion of said lands thereto; also an amendatory and supplementary act, &c., to the same company.

The bill to accept the grant of lands, and to execute the trust conferred on the State by Congress, to aid in the construction of railroads in the State, was one of great importance, and occupied the closing days of the session. Much difference of opinion was entertained on the merits of the bill introduced, known as the "Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Bill." The various sections of the State had an interest in this land-grant, and the benefits to arise from it; and it was after a long debate that a bill designed as a compromise was passed, but was vetoed by the governor; and another bill similar to the first was introduced to obviate the objections of the Executive. This bill passed, and received his approval. It will be necessary to recur to this measure hereafter, as the history of this land-grant, and of the La Crosse Railroad, has had a famous reputation.

It will be seen while the business of the first part of the session was limited, and but little accomplished, the latter part was an active one; and many important measures were considered and enacted.

To summarize the business of the whole session, we find one hundred and forty-five general laws passed, three joint resolutions, and twenty-seven memorials to Congress. Of the laws, fourteen were amendments to general laws, fifteen appropriation bills, thirteen concerning courts, twenty-nine change of name, ten amendments to Revised Statutes, eight on railroads, twelve authorizing the secretary of state to audit accounts, six on schools, three on taxation; and, of the private and local laws, seventy are amendatory acts to charters of rail and plank roads, ten to booms, thirteen to bridges, one hundred and thirty-five charters to institutions and corporations, nine to cemeteries, eleven to mill-dams, twenty-four ferries, twenty-two concerning Milwaukee, thirty-six to school-districts, seventy-two State roads, nine organizing towns, and thirteen to villages. The superintendent of public instruction reported that the whole number of children in the State on the first day of September, 1855, between the ages of four and twenty, was 186,085; increase

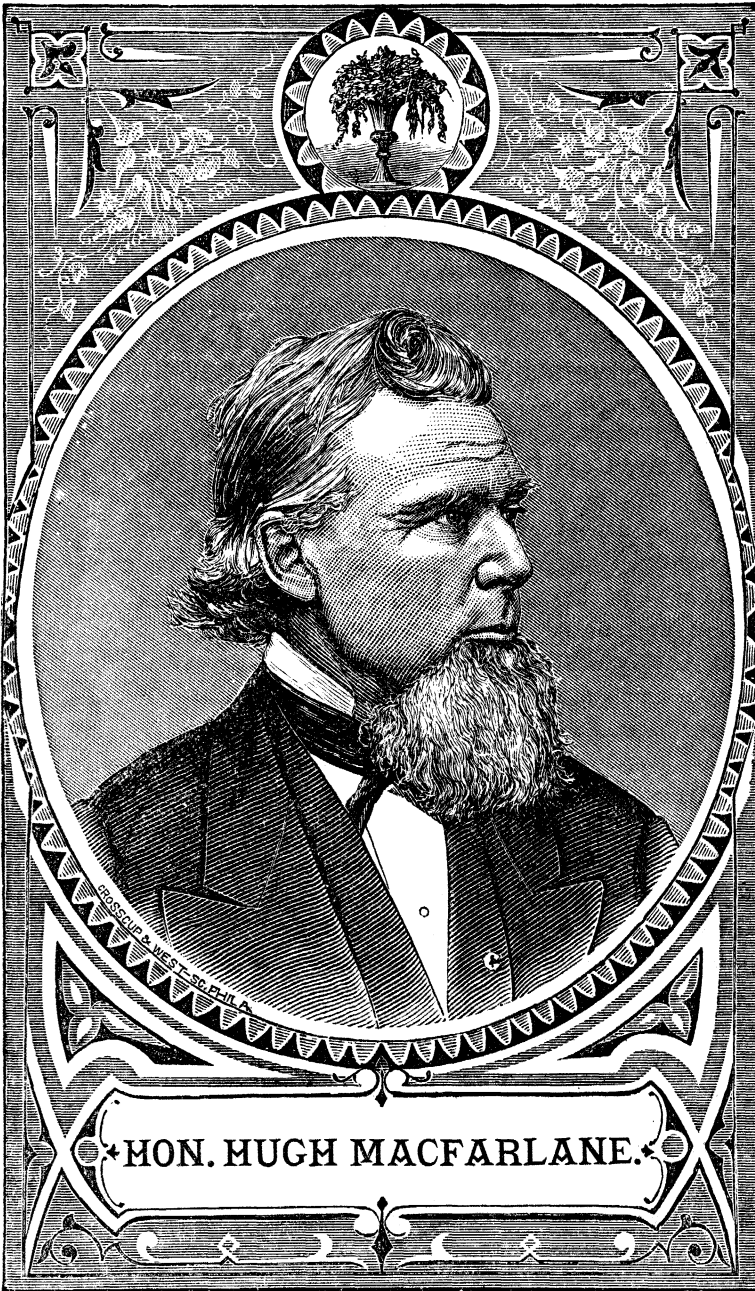
since 1855, 30,960. Amount received for the year 1855 for school-purposes, \$264,764.03, of which amount \$216,542.72 was for teachers' wages. The regents of the university reported that the second dormitory building, which was under contract, and in process of erection, at the date of the last report, was completed and accepted in June, 1855. The contract price of the building was eighteen thousand dollars. The whole cost, including furnace, additional fixtures, and extras, was estimated to be about twenty thousand dollars. The trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution stated that it would be necessary to commence as early as possible the erection of the main building, which would cost not less than thirty thousand dollars. The whole number of pupils in attendance during the year 1855, thirty-four.

The trustees of the Blind Institution reported that the erection of the main edifice, and the east wing connected with it, had progressed with all possible speed, with strict reference to durability; and, further, that they expected to finish the building at an early day, should the legislature furnish the necessary means for that purpose. The number of pupils in the institution was fourteen.

Agreeably to the act providing for a settlement with Andrew Proudfit for work and materials on the State Lunatic Asylum under his contract, the governor appointed Timothy O. Howe, Fred. S. Lovell, and William Pitt Lynde, commissioners to hear the testimony in the case, and to determine the amount of damage which he had sustained by reason of the legislature annulling said contract. The governor appointed James R. Doolittle, J. A. Sleeper, and C. Abbott, attorneys on the part of the State; and Mr. Proudfit secured the services of E. G. Ryan, Orton & Hopkins, and Samuel Crawford, as his attorneys. The commissioners, after a careful and impartial investigation of the whole subject, and arguments of counsel, on the 1st of January, 1857, awarded him the sum of \$7,400. The opinion of Mr. Howe, which was concurred in by Messrs. Lovell and Lynde was clear and conclusive, and was published in the newspapers of that day. The high character of the gentlemen composing the commission has given the public assurance that justice would be done by them, regardless of all party feeling; and their award demonstrates that that confidence was not misplaced.

The presidential election took place in November of this year (1856); and the canvass was as exciting as in other parts of the Union. The result was, that the Republican party was successful in the State; and the Republican electors—E. D. Holton, James H. Knowlton, Gregor Menzel, W. D. McIndoe, and B. McWilliams—had a majority of 13,247. John F. Potter, C. C. Washburn, and C. Billingshurst, Republicans, were elected congressmen over Jackson Hadley, Samuel Crawford, and H. C. Hobart, Democrats.

The electoral college met on the 4th of December, 1856, and cast the vote of the State for John C. Fremont for president, and William L. Dayton vice-President.



CHAPTER XXXII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. BASHFORD.

Events of 1857 — Legislation — Election of United States Senator — Legislation
— The Capital — Election Contest, &c.

THE tenth session of the legislature convened on the 14th of January, 1857, and was organized in the senate, Lieut.-Gov. A. McArthur being president, and the election of William Henry Brisbane as chief clerk, and Alanson Filer sergeant-at-arms. The assembly was organized by the election of Wyman Spooner as speaker, William C. Webb chief clerk, and William C. Rogers sergeant-at-arms. The legislature held a short session of fifty-four days, and adjourned on the 9th of March. The Republican party had a majority in both houses.

Gov. Bashford in his message said, "At no time since our existence as a State has a greater measure of prosperity and happiness been enjoyed among the people than during the year just terminated." He reported the condition of the several funds as follows:—

The general fund was indebted to the other funds on Jan. 1, 1856	\$13,946.88
The deficiency of the previous state treasurer was	32,358.54
The disbursements during the year from the general fund amounted to	349,350.45
Total	\$395,655.87
The amount of receipts during previous year	388,653.59
Balance due other funds from the general fund, Jan. 1, 1857.	\$7,002.28
The total capital of the school fund, Jan. 1, 1857	2,047,903.74
The total capital of university fund	310,887.35

He also reported that the convicts in the State-prison on Dec. 3, 1856, was a hundred and eight, and the current expenses during the year, \$27,384.66; that the number of banks organized and doing business was fifty, the aggregate capital amounting to \$3,290,000,000, an increase of \$1,320,000 over preceding year. The whole amount of circulating notes issued to banks was \$1,950,967, which notes were secured by stocks, &c., for their redemption, valued at \$2,208,476; and that several banks had been closed up without any loss to the bill-holder. He also referred to the State University, and solicited attention to their report; from which it appears that the whole number of students in attendance during the year 1856 was a hundred and sixty-nine; that several new departments had been created and established; and that it was proposed soon to organize the law-school, and the department of civil engineering. He said that the report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution gave evidence of an able and economical administration of its affairs, and that it was in a flourishing condition, and that the rapid accession to the number of its pupils rendered necessary the early erection of the main building; that the Blind Institution had nearly completed a spacious and beautiful edifice, and asked for an appropriation to finish and furnish it in a proper manner, and to improve the grounds. He reported a very favorable condition of the affairs of the State Historical Society, whose library on the 1st of January contained 3,120 volumes, besides a fine collection of oil paintings, and valuable memorials of the early history of the State and Territory. He stated, that, in pursuance of law, he had appointed John F. Potter, Samuel J. Todd, and B. McWilliams commissioners to revise the General Statutes of the State.

Among other subjects which he suggested for the consideration of the legislature, none, he said, seemed to demand more attention than a law to diminish the excessive amount of special legislation which was demanded at each session, and that a strict compliance with the provisions of the constitution of the State, in this regard, would greatly shorten the sessions of the legislature, and diminish the expenses of the State. He remarked that nearly two-thirds of all the legisla-

tion of previous sessions might have been attained through general laws: he also remarked that a general railroad law would be productive of great benefit.

He recommended that power be granted to the secretary of state to audit and allow all accounts against the State, where the same could be ascertained by computation. He referred to the State Lunatic Asylum, and the settlement with Mr. Proud-fit, and recommended immediate steps for the erection of a suitable asylum. He also recommended some changes in the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, and also to the claims of the State against the General Government for the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the sale of government lands within the State, which amount he estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which is withheld from the State. He said that patents had been received from the general land-office, in part for the swamp and overflowed lands donated to the State, to the amount of 1,477,545 $\frac{49}{100}$ acres, and the State would ultimately receive in all about two millions five hundred thousand acres. He said the work on the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement had progressed favorably by the company who had the same in charge, and that contracts had been let for the entire work, between Portage City and Green Bay. He closed with referring to the troubles in Kansas, and by transmitting to the legislature a petition of six persons, formerly residents of this State, who emigrated to that Territory, and had been thrown in prison at Leecompton upon charges of high crimes and treason, for defending their property against an organized band of armed marauders from Missouri.

On the 23d of June, agreeably to the constitution of the State, the legislature met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a United States senator in place of Hon. Henry Dodge, whose term of office expired March 4 of that year; and, a vote having been taken, James R. Doolittle received seventy-nine votes, and Charles Dunn thirty-six votes, two scattering; whereupon the president declared the votes given for James R. Doolittle were out of order and void, and that, no person having received a majority of the votes, there was no election, and proceeded to give the reasons for his decision,

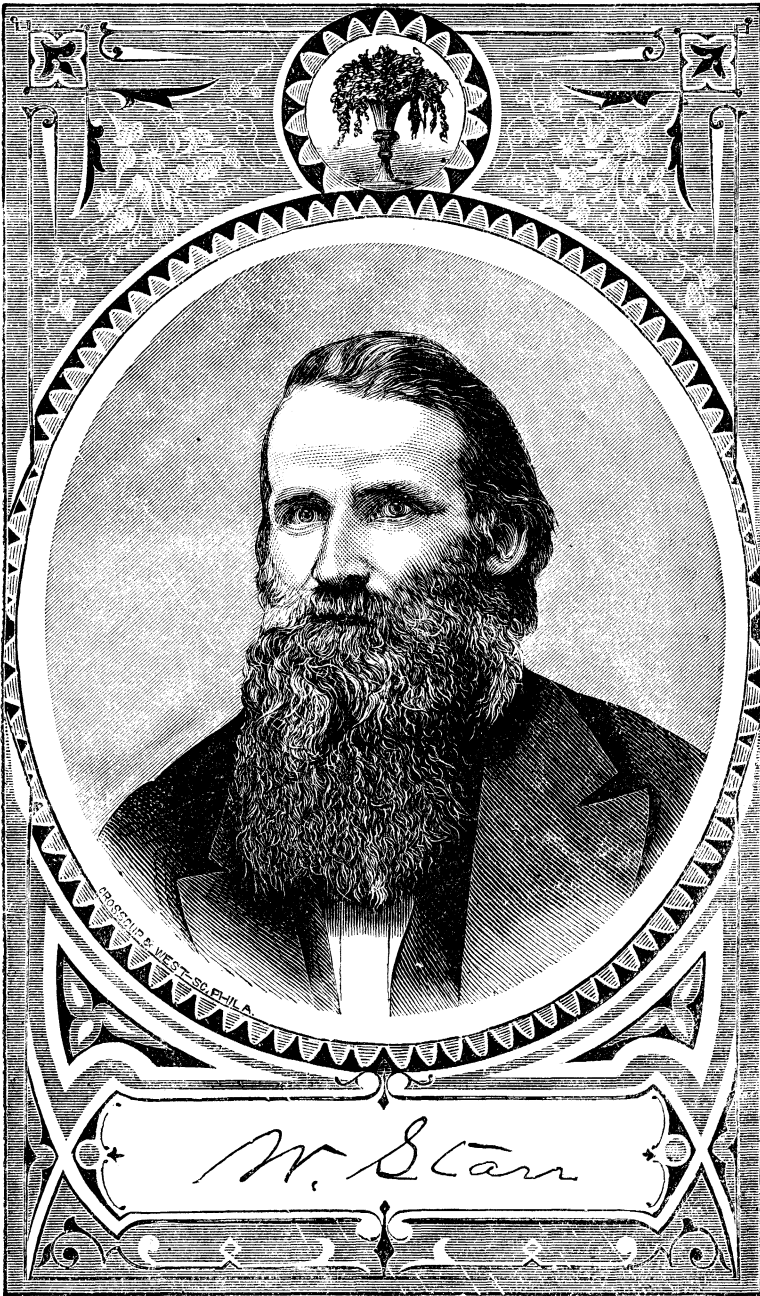
to the effect that Mr. Doolittle having been chosen a circuit judge in 1853, and the term for which he was chosen not having expired, he could not be voted for at that time: whereupon an appeal from the decision of the chair was taken; and, a vote being taken, it appeared that forty votes were for sustaining the president, and seventy-one votes against it. So the decision of the chair was not sustained. In the Republican caucus on the first ballot, Mr. Doolittle received twenty-five votes, Timothy O. Howe twenty-five votes, and E. D. Holton twenty-one votes. On the 16th of February, the legislature in joint convention elected Horace A. Tenney, E. S. Carr, J. G. McMynn, and J. L. Pickard, regents of the State University.

A number of important bills were passed at this session. Among them were the following: a bill relating to the writ of *habeas corpus* to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, the right of trial by jury, and to prevent kidnapping. This was known as the Personal Liberty Bill, and designed to invalidate the acts of Congress on that subject. An act providing for the erection of the main edifice of the State University, and the sum of forty thousand dollars appropriated for its construction. An act authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol, and providing and appropriating means for the payment of the same, by the provisions of which the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress for the completion of the public buildings. This act, in addition to securing the funds that would arise from the sale of such lands, also provided that the city of Madison should donate the sum of fifty thousand dollars in city bonds, payable in twenty years, to the same object. An act to provide for a geological and agricultural survey of the State. To carry out this act, James Hall of Albany, N.Y., Ezra S. Carr and Edward Daniels of Wisconsin, were appointed commissioners; and six thousand dollars per annum were appropriated for the term of six years for salaries and expenses in connection with the survey. An act to extend the right of suffrage to male persons of African blood who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, the act, before taking effect, to be submitted to a vote of the people in November,

1857. An act to consolidate the rail and plank roads in the State. An act to provide a State hospital for the insane; and the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act. To provide for the levying of a State tax of three hundred thousand dollars for the year 1857. An act to authorize the State Historical Society to publish an Annual Report and Collections of two thousand copies. An act to encourage academies and normal schools, and for the appointment of a board of regents of normal schools. An act to establish a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents (subsequently known as the State Reform School). An act to provide for the appointment of a superintendent of public property, and to define his powers and duties. The whole number of general laws passed was a hundred and two, six joint resolutions, and twenty-six memorials to Congress, and four hundred and fifteen private and local laws. The recommendation of the governor on this latter class of legislation did not find much favor with the members of the legislature. To summarize, there were fourteen amendatory laws to acts passed in 1855 and 1856, thirteen authorizing the erection of dams, seven for ferries, sixteen incorporating insurance-companies, twenty-eight in reference to Milwaukee, seven for plank-roads, sixty-three incorporating and amending railroad charters, fifty-four on State roads, seventeen relief of school-districts, seventeen extending the time for collection of taxes, and many others of more and less importance. At the spring elections of 1857, Edward V. Whiton, Republican was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court, by about twelve thousand majority over Montgomery M. Cothren, Democratic candidate.

The governor appointed Ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell, Levi Sterling, and J. P. McGregor, commissioners of State Lunatic Asylum; and on the 30th of March, Martin Mitchell, W. D. Bacon, and Edwin Palmer, commissioners to select a site for the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

Very soon after the organization of the State government, the Capitol building became inadequate to the proper accommodation of the several departments which had been brought into being, and the business of which rapidly increased with the growth of the State. Still, by renting rooms in other



buildings, it was made to answer the purpose for ten years after Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

At this time, it had become apparent that a new Capitol must be built without further delay; and the necessity gave rise to a proposition in the legislature to remove the seat of government from Madison to some other point. Whether there was any real danger of the success of the proposition, or not, the people of Madison became alarmed, and voted to donate to the State fifty thousand dollars in city bonds to aid in the construction of a new Capitol on the old site. This proposition was accepted by the legislature; and on the 3d of March, 1856, an act was passed, as previously referred to, authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol.

By the act of the legislature, approved Feb. 28, 1857, the governor and secretary of state were authorized to adopt a plan, and contract for the east wing of the building. On the 27th of April, plans were received from seven architects; and the one submitted by Messrs. Kutzbock and Donnell was accepted; and after the time elapsed for receiving proposals from contractors, and the same being opened, the contract was awarded to John Ryecraft of Milwaukee, as being the lowest bidder, at ninety-two thousand dollars. Mr. Ryecraft subsequently gave up his contract; and it was awarded to A. A. McDonnell. The work was immediately commenced, and was completed, and occupied by the assembly, in 1859. A particular account of this wing will hereafter be given.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company completed their road to the Mississippi in the month of April, 1857. It was an occasion of great rejoicing. On the 16th of that month, an excursion-trip was made, which was largely attended. The opening of this road promised great results to the western part of the State, which had been entirely cut off from railroad communication with the lake shore. In accordance with the act of the legislature, approved Feb. 28, 1857, enabling the regents of the State University to borrow forty thousand dollars from the principal of the university fund for the construction of the main edifice of the university, to which reference has before been made, the board of regents, after due consultation, adopted a plan for the edifice of the Roman Doric style

of architecture, combining beauty of outline with convenience of internal arrangement. The drawings were furnished by William Tinsley of Indianapolis, an architect of experience and reputation. The edifice was to contain a chapel, a lecture-room for each department, with study annexed for the use of the professor, apartments for library, apparatus, cabinet, and for collections in natural science and in art.

The plan was accepted, and the contract for the building awarded to James Campbell for the entire work, to be complete at \$36,550; he being the lowest bidder. The stone-work of the basement story was in an advanced state of forwardness in the fall of 1857; and it was expected that it would be completed before winter, so as to enable the building-committee to complete the whole structure before the first day of November, 1858. The committee in their report say, "The exterior plan of the building is a model of architecture, imposing and massive; and the internal arrangements are such as to most fully meet the wants and necessities of the institution in all its several apartments. The ground was broken for the construction of the building on the 1st of June, 1857. The following is a brief account of its arrangement. It stands on the highest point of ground in the university park, one hundred feet above the level of Lake Mendota, and the water table of the structure will be more elevated than the dome of the present (old) Capitol. The general design of the building is a parallelogram, one hundred and forty by seventy feet, and about sixty feet to the cornice, to be surmounted by a dome whose extreme height will be nearly one hundred and fifty feet. It is not, however, a building of plain surface, like those now erected, but is broken by angles and projections, securing additional convenience, and higher architectural effect; giving adequate space for its cabinet collections, laboratory, scientific apparatus, libraries, reading-rooms, society-rooms," &c.

At the first meeting of the commissioners of the State Lunatic Asylum, held May 5, 1857, L. J. Farwell was elected president, J. P. McGregor secretary, and Levi Sterling building-superintendent; and they employed Stephen V. Shipman as architect. After the adoption of plans, specifications, and detailed drawings, notice was published in every city in the

State, that proposals would be received until Sept 1, 1857, for doing all the work, and furnishing all the materials, in accordance with the plan and specifications.

On the 1st of September, the bids were opened, and the contract awarded to Nelson McNiell of Portage City, as the best bidder, for building the central or main building, one longitudinal, and one transverse wing for the sum of seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. McNiell, after making some progress on the work, finally abandoned the same, and threw up his contract, which caused much delay in the completion of the building.

From the first annual report of the commissioners appointed to locate and erect a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, the commissioners inform us that they accepted an invitation to attend a convention at the New York House of Refuge in the month of May, where seventeen institutions were represented, and also the institutions located at Rochester, N.Y., Massachusetts Reform School at Westborough, and other institutions, from which they received much valuable information. On their return, they adopted the plan of the Maine State Reform School. The plan of building consisted of three detached parallel buildings, each fifty-nine feet distant, and all united by a narrow corridor nine feet wide, set in the centre, and across each building, extending through the whole, adapting all in their internal accommodation, and external view, in appearance, to one building. The central building was sixty-four by one hundred feet, four stories high above the basement. The side-buildings were to be fifty-seven by ninety-four feet, and three stories above the basement; the corridor two stories above the basement, to be built of Waukesha stone. The whole cost of the structure, when completed, it was thought would exceed largely the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars. The institution is located at Waukesha, twenty miles west of Milwaukee, and situated on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Sixty acres of land were to be donated to the State for the purchase of the location; and eleven acres additional were to be purchased. A portion of the work was put under contract to be completed the same season so as to afford accommodations for eighty boys.

Agreeably to law, the plan adopted, and the contract for building, were approved by Hon. Coles Bashford, governor, David W. Jones, secretary of state, and William R. Smith, attorney-general.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers was held at Madison, Aug. 28, 1857. Quite a spirited time was had. On the third formal ballot, James B. Cross received eighty-nine votes for governor; J. C. Fairchild, thirty-seven votes; F. Huebschmann, fourteen; and a number scattering. Mr. Cross was nominated. Edward D. Campbell received eighty-three votes for lieutenant-governor, and Henry M. Billings, fifty-one. Mr. Campbell was declared nominated. The other candidates put in nomination were David W. Jones for secretary of state; Charles Habich, state treasurer; Gabriel Bouck, attorney-general; Lyman C. Draper, superintendent of public instruction; J. C. Squires, bank comptroller; Edward McGarry, state-prison commissioner.

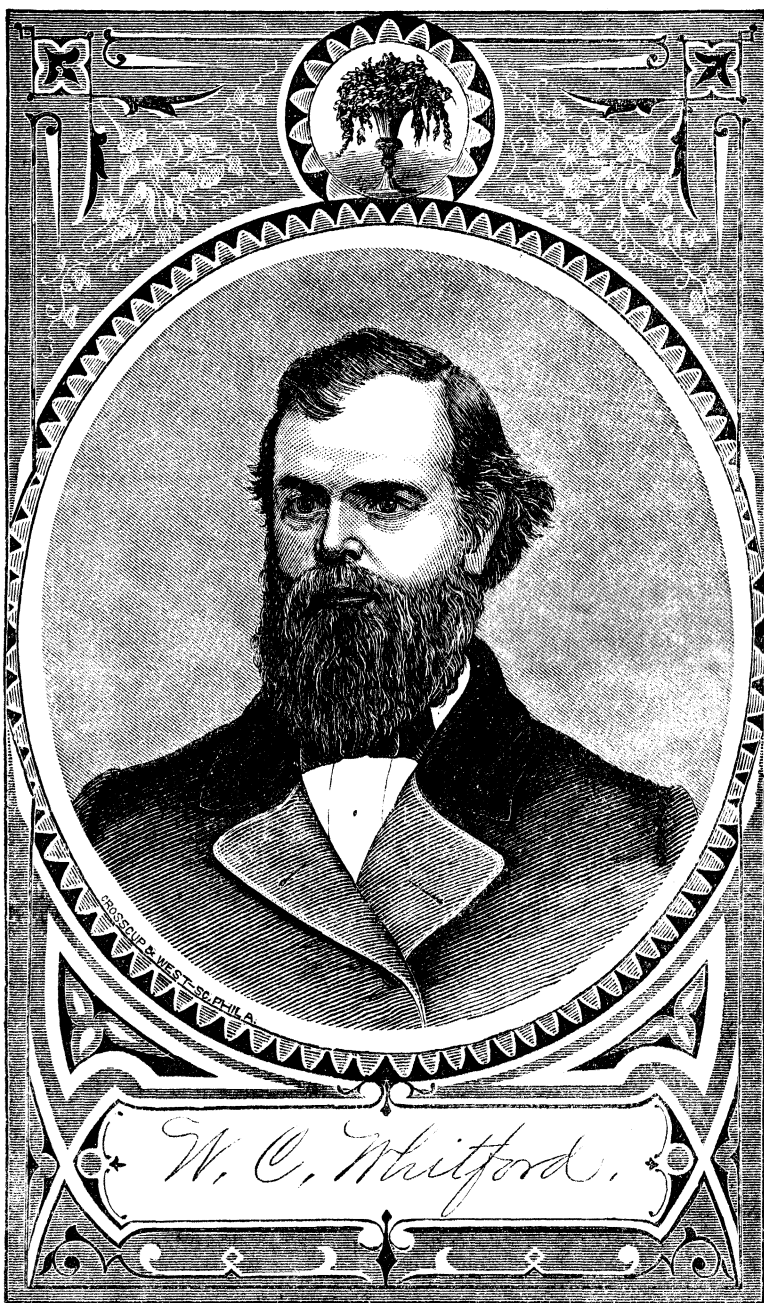
The Republican State Convention met on the 2d of September. The following persons were nominated: governor, Alexander W. Randall; lieutenant-governor, Carl Schurz; secretary of state, J. L. V. Thomas; treasurer, S. D. Hastings; attorney-general, M. M. Jackson; bank comptroller, J. P. McGregor; superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn; state-prison commissioner, E. McGraw.

At the election in November, A. W. Randall, Republican, was elected governor by 454 majority; E. D. Campbell, Democrat, lieutenant-governor by 107 majority; D. W. Jones, Democrat, secretary of state, 1,886 majority; S. D. Hastings, Republican, treasurer, 379 majority; Gabriel Bouck, Democrat, attorney-general, 516 majority; L. C. Draper, Democrat, superintendent of public instruction, 391 majority; J. C. Squires, Democrat, bank comptroller, 835 majority; and Edward M. McGraw, Republican, State-prison commissioner.

The year 1857 will be remembered by many as a disastrous one in a financial point of view. Early in the fall, what is known as a monetary panic came over the country; and the Western States felt it severely, and Wisconsin among the number. A number of prominent merchants were obliged to yield to the pressure and scarcity of money, and close up their places

of business. The following statistics are from the report of the secretary of state for the year 1856:—

Aggregate number of acres of land assessed	11,891,920
Aggregate valuation per acre	\$3.22
Aggregate valuation of land assessed	\$38,268,908
Aggregate valuation of city and village lots	10,423,839
Aggregate valuation of personal property	5,524,455
Aggregate assessed	54,217,202
Valuation equalized	150,000,000
State tax, ratio two mills	300,000



CHAPTER XXXIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. RANDALL.

Events of 1858—The Governor's Message—Alleged Frauds concerning Land Grants—The Investigation—Bill for the Removal of the Capital to Milwaukee—Legislation.

THE administration of Coles Bashford as governor of the State closed on the fourth day of January, 1858. On that day, the inauguration of the new State officers took place at ten, A.M. Only the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction, were present, of the new officers. Quite a number of the citizens of Madison were present, though not as many as usual, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of the inauguration. The oath of office was administered to Alexander W. Randall, governor; David W. Jones, secretary of state; Samuel D. Hastings, state treasurer; and Lyman C. Draper, state superintendent of public instruction; and, subsequently, to William H. Watson, Gov. Randall's private secretary, by Hon. Orsamus Cole, one of the justices of the Supreme Court. The other officers elect were expected to arrive during the day. Gov. Randall appointed Rufus Parks superintendent of public property, and Horace Rublee, state librarian. Gen. J. Duane Ruggles was appointed assistant secretary of state; F. A. Scofield, assistant state treasurer; and S. H. Carpenter, assistant superintendent of public instruction.

The eleventh session of the legislature was held on the 13th of January, 1858, and adjourned on the 17th of March, after an unusually long session of one hundred and twenty-five days.

In the senate, Hon. E. D. Campbell, lieutenant-governor elect, took his seat as president, and J. L. V. Thomas was elected secretary, and Nathan L. Stout sergeant-at-arms. In

the assembly, Frederick S. Lovell was elected speaker, L. H. D. Crane chief clerk, and Francis Massing sergeant-at-arms. The political complexion of the legislature was as follows: senate, eighteen Republicans and twelve Democrats; the assembly, fifty-one Republicans and forty-six Democrats. Gov. Randall in his message gives the following statistics: estimated receipts for the year 1858, \$525,824.25, and the revenue to meet the same, \$455,478.59, — a deficit of \$70,345.66; and says in regard to the same, "The report presents a gloomy prospect for the tax-payers of the State, especially in the present time of great financial distress;" but he added, "This deficit will be reduced by the issue and sale of fifty thousand dollars of State bonds to replace that number which are due the present year, and for the payment of which the new bonds will be issued and sold." He reports the whole number of school-children in the State as 241,647, an increase of 27,761 over the number reported for the previous year; the number of children who had attended the public schools, 153,613; and the amount apportioned to the schools in March, 1857, sixty-six cents to each scholar; and the apparent amount to be apportioned the present year, about \$230,000, nearly ninety-five cents to each pupil. He further reported that there were fifty-seven pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and twenty in the Institute for the Blind; that the commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane had let the contract for the building, and progress had been made in the work; that the productive fund of the university was \$315,913.46, giving an income of \$22,116.74. The institution had one hundred and sixty-four students in attendance. He said that the State Historical Society had a library of over four thousand volumes, and about the same number of unbound documents and pamphlets, a collection of forty oil portraits, and a cabinet of geological and antiquarian specimens; and he recommended every reasonable facility for its substantial prosperity. He gave a few statistics of the agricultural productions of the State for the year, as reported to the secretary of state; viz., barley, 409,000 bushels; corn, 5,100,790 bushels; oats, 6,312,304 bushels; potatoes, 2,318,694 bushels; wheat, 8,717,756 bushels; butter, 6,655,686 pounds; and 22,706,700 pounds of lead; and he recommended important amendments to the banking-law.

He reported that the whole number of banking associations organized and doing business in the State was seventy-five, of which number twenty-seven were organized in 1857; the whole amount of circulating notes to January, 1858, was \$3,215,488, which were secured by the deposit of public stock and specie in the sum of \$3,862,041; that the revision of laws under the law of 1857 was nearly completed. He referred to excessive local legislation, and to the enforcement of the laws on that subject, and recommended a change in the assessment laws. He referred to the Pacific Railroad, which he heartily recommended, and to the slavery question, which was greatly agitating the country, and took strong party grounds against its extension into new Territories. He also referred to the grave charges that had been made the previous year, of corrupt conduct in the legislature, which disposed of the grants of land donated to the State for railroad purposes, and recommended a thorough investigation of the same.

On the 21st of January, the select committee of the assembly, to whom had been referred that portion of the governor's message relating to alleged frauds and corrupt conduct in relation to land-grants, made a report, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution: —

“Resolved, by the assembly, the senate concurring, that a committee of three members of the senate, and five of the assembly, be raised, whose duty shall be fully and impartially to investigate into the frauds, bribery, and corrupt acts reported or alleged to have been perpetrated or committed by members of the legislature or others, in the disposal, or procuring the disposal by the legislature of 1856, of the lands granted to the State to aid in the construction of railroads, by act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, &c.; and that same joint committee and a majority thereof are hereby vested with plenary power to perform and discharge this duty, and may send for and compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers, documents, and records, with power to employ one or more clerks, to administer oaths, and to report to the legislature the facts found, and the testimony taken by them.”

This resolution was passed by the assembly, and concurred in by the senate, and the committee appointed, of which Hon. Denison Worthington was chairman. On the 13th of May, the committee made a voluminous report on the subject, with the testimony taken in the case. Many persons of political and

personal high standing were involved more or less by the report. How far all the charges, light or heavy, are sustained by the testimony, must be left to the judgment of the people of the State. Many who had been supposed to have been deeply implicated were but little, if any, involved in any criminal action; and others, whose purity had been regarded as above suspicion, were believed to be guilty.

The members of both political parties were involved in the charges preferred and in the result. It appears by the report, that thirteen senators and fifty-nine members of the assembly were implicated; also the bank-comptroller, lieutenant-governor, private secretary of the governor, a judge of the supreme court, three officers of the assembly, and some twenty-three prominent lobbyists and public men interested in the land-grant. Bonds and stock to the par value of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars were given or assigned to the senators; four of whom received or were assigned the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the remainder ten thousand dollars each. In the assembly, bonds and stock were assigned to the value of three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; one of which, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars; eight, ten thousand dollars each; and the remainder, five thousand dollars each. One senator who voted for the land-grant bill in the senate declined receiving his share; and in the assembly four members voted for the bill who had no bonds assigned them; and in the senate four members voted for the bill, but had no bonds. Those who voted against the passage of the bill in both houses, to the number of eighteen, were excluded from any participation in the benefits being distributed. The three State officers received ten thousand dollars each, and the private secretary of the governor five thousand dollars.

In making out the list of persons who were to be the recipients of bonds, the amount designated on the book was given opposite their respective names. The committee report that the figures indicated the number of bonds, of one thousand dollars each, that were to go to some one; making in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars. In the list were five dashes. These dashes were intended to represent the governor, Coles Bashford. This is quite evident from a reply to a question propounded to

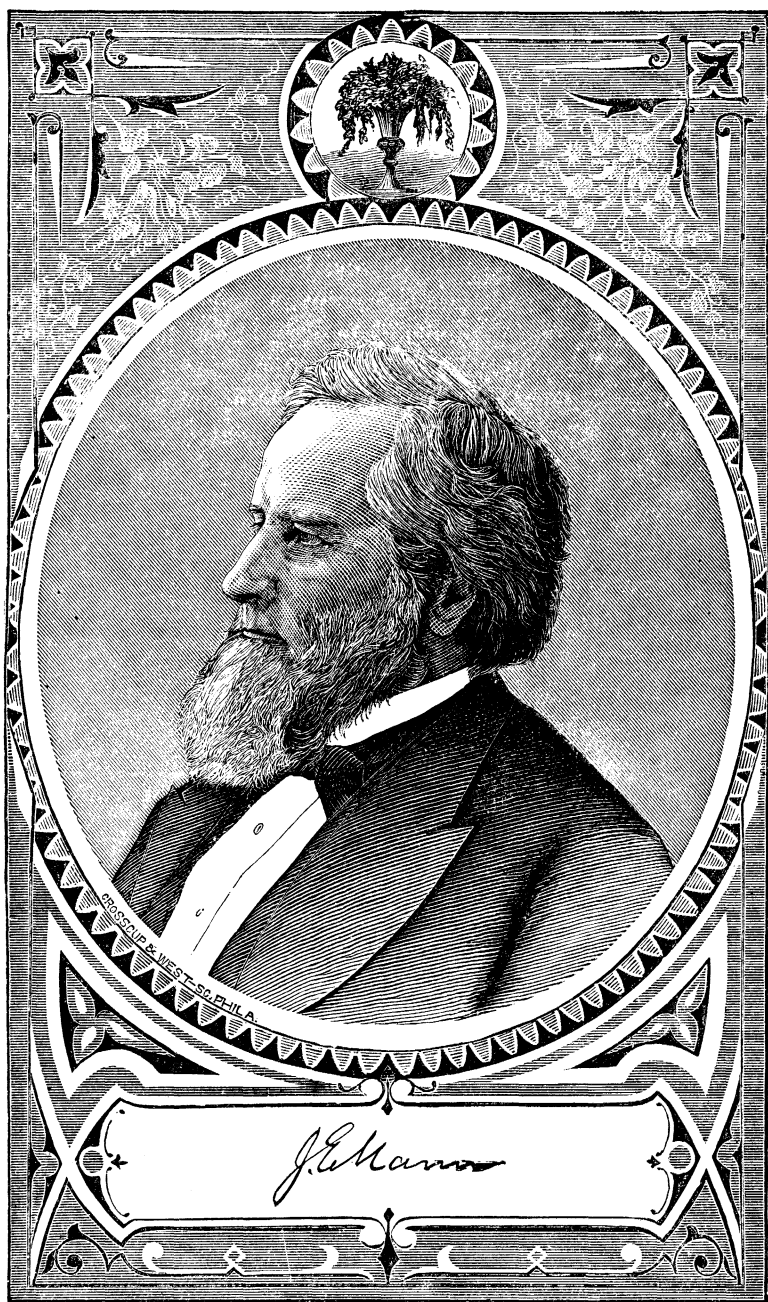
Byron Kilbourn, as to who was the person thus indicated. He was asked if it was the governor. He replied that the inquirer "was a very good guesser."

It is not necessary to go further into details in relation to this affair. It created great excitement all over the State, as well as at the East, much to the discredit of the people of Wisconsin. It may be proper to give the names of some of the parties whose names are given as the recipients of these pecuniary favors, who subsequently denied receiving them; but we forego the temptation.

Among other measures that were before the legislature was a bill, introduced toward the close of the session, for the removal of the State capital, temporarily, to Milwaukee. The bill came up on its passage, the 15th of May, in the assembly, having been ordered to a third reading the day before. The closest vote of the session was had on it. On the first vote there was a *tie*, the speaker not voting. Mr. J. H. Knowlton (opposed to the bill) changed his vote for it, which carried it, and immediately moved a reconsideration. The reconsideration was carried by one majority, — thirty-nine to thirty-eight. The final vote was then taken; and there was an exact tie, every man voting. As it requires a *majority* to carry a bill, it was of course lost.

The history of this movement is a singular one. It was begun only in jest; but, by one means or another, it grew into a serious matter, and came so near success, that, on the day previous, the proposition had a majority of six in the assembly. The attempt only anchored more firmly the capital at its present advantageous location.

There was considerable feeling in the legislature in reference to the management of the affairs of the State University; and a committee, of which Temple Clark of the senate was chairman, made a report on the same, to the effect that certain changes should be made. In consequence of the public sentiment expressed, the board of regents, at their meeting on the 2d and 3d of June, 1858, passed an ordinance embodying the plan of organization, in its main features, of the assembly bill on the subject; organizing the department of "science, literature, and the arts," of the following schools: agriculture, commerce, engi-



neering, natural science, philology, philosophy, and polity ; the establishing of five scholarships yielding one hundred dollars per annum each, to be awarded, on examination, to meritorious young men desirous of pursuing an extended course in any of the university schools. The department of "science, literature, and the arts" was to report to the Board a system of higher graduation. All schools or chairs of instruction previously established in the university, by ordinance or otherwise, were abolished ; and all appointments in the same were declared to be null and void. This ordinance was to go into full force and effect at the opening of the next academic year, on the fourth Wednesday of September, 1858. A committee of correspondence was appointed to report to the July meeting of the Board. At the adjourned meeting, July 29, Chancellor Lathrop resigned his position ; which was accepted, and resolutions adopted, testifying to his untiring devotion to the interests of the institution, and that his long and faithful administration met with their unqualified approval. On the day following, the regents elected the following persons as professors : Hon. J. H. Lathrop, LL.D., professor of ethical and political science ; Daniel Read, professor of mental philosophy, logic, &c. ; J. W. Sterling, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy ; Ezra Carr, professor of chemistry and natural history ; J. D. Butler, professor of ancient languages ; J. C. Pickard, professor of modern languages ; and Henry Barnard, LL.D., of Hartford, Conn., as chancellor.

The legislature passed one hundred and fifty-five bills of a general nature, and two hundred and eighty-one of a private and local character, five joint resolutions, and forty-one memorials to Congress. The following are a few of the more important general laws passed : to authorize the borrowing of money, on the faith and credit of the State, for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, and fifty thousand dollars of State bonds to be issued and sold for that purpose ; for the formation of county agricultural societies ; to provide for the incorporation of academies and other institutions of learning ; to provide for disposing of the drainage fund, and the distribution of the interest thereof ; for the organization, enrolling, and discipline of the militia of the State ; to amend an act entitled

"An Act to authorize the Business of Banking;" an act relating to the public printing; to amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes; to amend the law on offences against the public policy; a strong anti-gambling law; to provide for levying a State tax for 1858, of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to authorize the governor to visit the several State and public institutions in other States, and to appropriate seven hundred and fifty dollars for services and expenses incurred in so doing; and in relation to the publication of the revised statutes. To summarize: there were thirty-eight laws amending general laws, ten relative to circuit courts, eighty-three amendatory to private and laws, twelve on railroads, twenty on schools, twenty-six State roads, fourteen on taxation.

In relation to this session of the legislature, "The Madison Patriot" says, —

"The legislature which closed its labors on the 17th will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable, in many respects, of all those that preceded it. That a large majority of the members were men of integrity, and disposed for the public weal, cannot be doubted; but they were nearly all new members, and without former legislative experience. They set out to accomplish a great good, by holding up to public scorn and execration the wholesale briberies and iniquities of the immediate past: but they lacked concentration of effort; and, for want of union and preconcerted action, they failed to achieve the great triumph they sought, by providing a 'sovereign remedy' for the evils they exposed. Although the business of legislation was greatly retarded by the various investigations, still the revision of the statutes consumed less time than was reasonably expected. This massive work passed through the forms of legislation nearly as perfect as it came from the revisers, — a compliment to the commission, of no mean magnitude."

On the 15th of June, bids were opened for the printing of the Revised Statutes as authorized by the legislature; and the same was awarded to W. B. Keen of Chicago as the lowest bidder.

The governor appointed, on the 7th of June, H. A. Tenney, state comptroller. Subsequently the law under which the appointment was made was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

An exciting criminal case took place at Portage City in the month of April. John B. Du Bay was charged with killing a

man by the name of Reynolds. The jury, however, disagreed; and the case adjourned to next term of the circuit court at Madison, when another trial was had with the same result.

At the fall elections of 1858, John F. Potter, Cadwalader C. Washburn, and Charles H. Larrabee were elected members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. The opposing candidates were Beriah Brown, Charles Dunn, and Charles Billingshurst. Messrs. Potter and Washburn were Republicans, and Mr. Larrabee, Democrat; and of the members of the legislature of 1860 elected, in the senate there were fourteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans; and in the assembly, forty-seven Democrats, forty-nine Republicans, and one Independent.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. RANDALL.

Events of 1859 — Legislation — The Bashford Investigation — The State Institutions — Death of Chief-Justice Wheaton.

THE work on the east wing of the new Capitol had sufficiently progressed to admit of occupancy by the legislature in 1859. The legislature convened on the 12th of January, and adjourned on the 21st of March, after a session of sixty-nine days. The officers were as follows : —

Hon. E. D. Campbell, lieutenant-governor, president of the senate, Hiram Bowen secretary, and Asa Kenney sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, William P. Lyon was chosen speaker, L. H. D. Crane chief clerk, and Dr. Emanuel Munk sergeant-at-arms. Gov. Randall, in his message, stated that the total receipts into the general fund during the calendar year 1858 (excluding the bank-tax due Jan. 1, 1859, which belonged to the revenue of the following year) were \$358,058.11, being largely below the amount estimated by the secretary of state in his last annual report; and the disbursements from the general fund for the year 1858 were \$440,253.16. The estimated income into the general fund from all sources for the year 1859, including arrearages due the State, and excluding the deficiency in the account of Treasurer Janssen, was \$632,156.55. The following are statistics from reports of State officers and benevolent institutions. The whole number of banking associations on Jan. 1, 1858, was seventy-four, having an aggregate capital of \$5,940,000; thirty-two new banks had been organized in 1858, with an aggregate capital of \$2,240,000; and seven banks had increased their capital to the amount of \$275,000. Eight banks had relinquished business, leaving the whole num-

ber in operation Jan. 1, 1859, ninety-nine, with an aggregate capital of \$8,045,000. The whole amount of countersigned notes in circulation was \$4,882,442, which were secured by the deposit of stocks and specie to the value of \$5,439,576.95.

The whole number of children in the State, between the ages of four and twenty, was 264,078; an increase over 1857 of 22,669. Value of schoolhouse property, \$863,478.49; and the amount expended for teachers' wages, over \$334,000.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution reported fifty-two pupils in attendance, and that the main building required some ten thousand dollars to complete the same.

The Blind Institution reported an attendance of twenty-five pupils, and asked nine thousand dollars for its support, and about thirteen thousand dollars for fencing, grading, school-apparatus, and a workshop for male pupils.

The House of Refuge reported progress in the erection of their buildings, and recommended a change of name, so as to give the institution the name of "State Reform School."

The Hospital for the Insane reported December, 1859, that on the 22d of June they appointed J. Edwards Lee, M.D., late of Pennsylvania Hospital of the Insane, superintendent; that the portion of the building which had been in course of erection was approaching completion; and that, as soon as the necessary appropriations could be made for the support of the institution, the house could be opened for the reception of patients.

The whole number of convicts in the State-prison was two hundred and eighty-seven; and the appropriations required for current expenses were thirty thousand dollars.

The governor referred to the land-grants and the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, and gave his reason for refusing to execute deeds of conveyance of lands to which the company claimed it was entitled; and said that the company had failed to build the road from Madison and from Portage City according to law, and recommended some action by the legislature in regard thereto. He recommended a change in the interest law, so as to limit the rate to seven per cent. He also reiterated his views in regard to the relative powers and duties of the Federal and State governments, and in regard to the power and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories by positive enact-



ment. He recommended a short session, adhesiveness to the laws of the State on special legislation ; and reported that the credit of the State was unimpaired, that the State had been guilty of no repudiation, and that there was no stain upon its honor, although individuals or corporations had been corrupt or unfortunate, and failed of their promises. "Unlike other States, Wisconsin makes no concealment of public crimes, and has no hiding-place for unfaithful servants."

On the 2d of February, Harrison C. Hobart, Moses M. Davis, Nelson Dewey, O. M. Conover, and Carl Schurz were elected by the legislature regents of the State University. On the 3d, Coles Bashford, late governor of the State, sent a communication to the assembly, asking an investigation of the charges that had been preferred against him in the public prints and elsewhere, and that he was prepared to purge himself of each and every charge of corruption which had been made against him, in relation to, or growing out of, the grant of lands to the State for railroad purposes. On the receipt of this communication, a committee of five was appointed to examine and report on the same ; which committee on the 9th of March reported that they had given the memorial consideration, and had taken a large amount of testimony relating to all the charges which had been brought against Gov. Bashford touching the disposition of said grant, and were of the unanimous opinion that the evidence shows that the fifty bonds referred to in the report of the investigating committee were received by Gov. Bashford, as a gratuity from the La Crosse Company, after the grant had been disposed of, and without any previous understanding that he was to receive the same, or any favor whatever, from said company ; but the committee strongly disapproved of the acceptance of said gratuity, or a similar acceptance by any public officer, of favors from those having business-relations of an official character with him. The committee, however, believed it due to Gov. Bashford to say, that they could not find that he was influenced, in his official action in the disposal of the grant, by any favor from the La Crosse Company ; nor do they believe that he ever intended it should influence his action in the discharge of his official duties ; and in conclusion they stated that the evidence during the investigation showed that he was actu-

ated by good motives in the disposition of the grant, and that, in regard thereto, he meant to guard and protect every interest of the State which might be affected by it.

The legislature adjourned March 21, having passed two hundred and twenty-three general, and two hundred and forty-seven private and local laws. In reference to this session, it is said by one of the local papers at the capital, "that, of all we have seen assembled here, none has seemed actuated by a more earnest desire to promote the public good, and none has surpassed it in the intelligence and general good sense of its members; and, while it has sought to reduce the general expenditures of the State, it has been generous towards all public charities; and, in providing for the completion of the asylums of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane, and for public libraries in the several towns of the State, has shown that it was governed by wise and enlightened principles of legislation."

Among the most important subjects which this legislature considered and disposed of were the amendments to the Revised Statutes, some sixty-six acts; the mortgage law, authorizing the redemption of lands sold under foreclosure of mortgages by judgment or decree of court; the assessment law, a measure beyond many others difficult to frame, and which it was believed would prove of great value to the State; to prescribe and limit the rate of interest; and an act to provide for the government of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. Five joint resolutions and twenty memorials were also passed. Of the private and local laws, sixty-four were amendments to charters, twenty-two relative to the city of Milwaukee, twenty-six to State roads, eighteen to school-districts, and others of more or less importance.

The act to provide for levying a State tax for the year 1859 was satisfactory to the people, from the fact that only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were levied,—about one-third the amount the State had annually paid for the previous six years.

Among the measures that were brought before the legislature was one providing for the erection of the west wing of the Capitol, and appropriating fifteen thousand dollars towards

the work. Up to this date, the city of Madison had contributed more than one-half the amount expended on the Capitol enlargement. While a general approbation was expressed and felt in regard to the new Capitol, it was nevertheless thought by many, that in view of the hard times, and heavy taxes of the previous year, it was inexpedient to make any appropriation for continuing the work that season. The bill making the appropriation was not introduced until late in the session. It did not reach the senate until the bill fixing the State tax at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars had passed, and become a law.

The amount of money that had been appropriated by the legislature was \$221,575.03, of which amount \$63,210 was for the Insane Hospital, \$34,775 for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutes, \$10,000 for the Reform School, \$49,500 for the State-prison, \$13,273.17 to the contractor on the east wing of the Capitol, \$10,000 contingent fund, and \$4,000 for stationery.

On the 12th of April, 1859, Hon. Edward V. Whiton, LL.D., chief justice of the supreme court, died at his residence at Janesville, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. A biographical memoir of this distinguished jurist will be found in another part of this volume.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers was held on the 24th of August, 1859. F. W. Horn was elected president on the eleventh ballot, Harrison C. Hobart was nominated for governor, and the balance of the ticket nominated as follows: A. S. Palmer lieutenant-governor, A. B. Alden secretary of state, Lion Silverman state treasurer, J. C. Squires bank comptroller, Samuel Crawford attorney-general, L. C. Draper superintendent of public instruction, H. C. Fleck state-prison commissioner.

The Republican State Convention met on the 31st of August, H. H. Giles president. The following ticket was nominated: governor, Alexander W. Randall; lieutenant-governor, B. G. Noble; secretary of state, L. P. Harvey; state treasurer, S. D. Hastings; attorney-general, James H. Howe; bank comptroller, G. Van Steenwyck; superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; state-prison commissioner, H. C. Heg.

At the election in November, the whole Republican ticket was elected. The whole number of votes polled for governor was 122,982, of which number, Gov. Randall received 63,466, and H. C. Hobart 59,516 ; the majority for the former being 3,950.

CHAPTER XXXV.

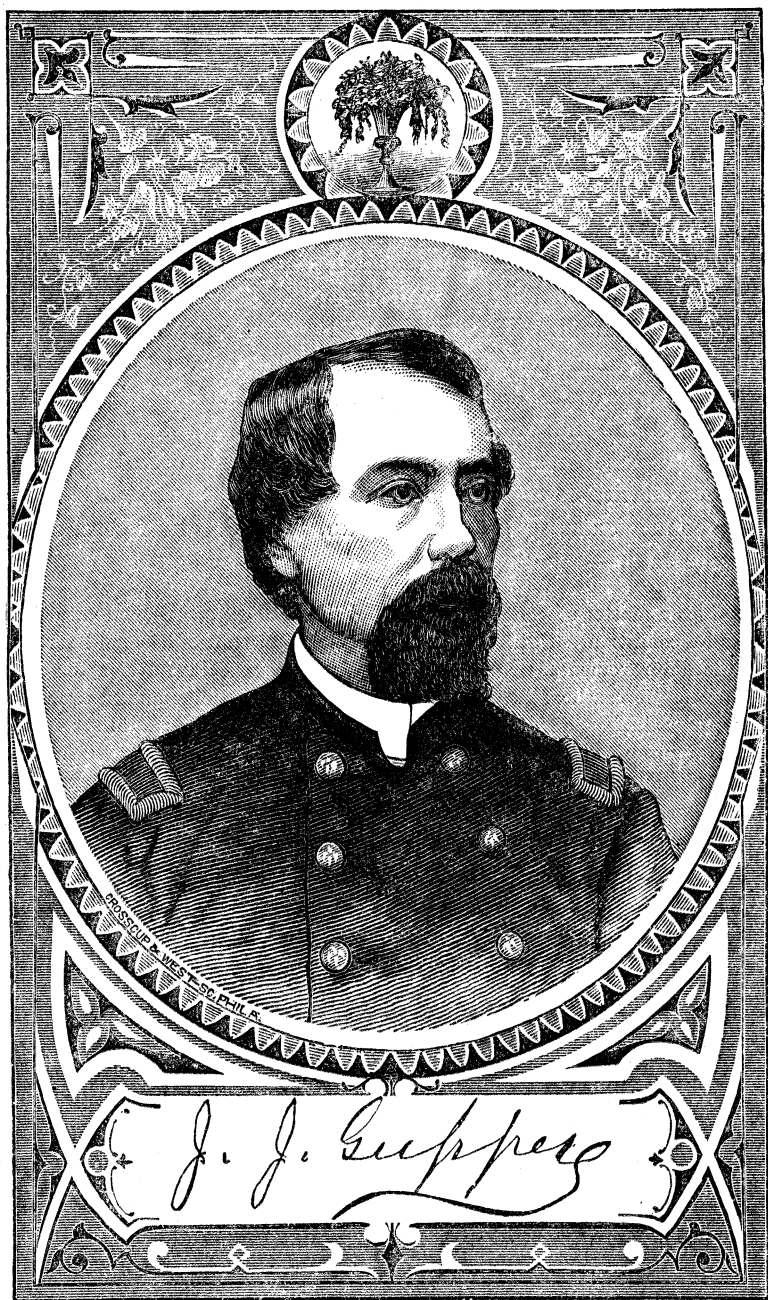
ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. RANDALL.

Events of 1860 — Statistics — Legislation — Presidential Election — Congressional Election, &c.

ON Monday, Jan. 2, 1860, the State officers elect were inaugurated at eleven o'clock, A.M., at the assembly chamber; the oaths of office being administered by Chief Justice L. S. Dixon. Quite a number of citizens were present to witness the ceremony. In the evening, an informal levee was held at the Assembly Hall, which was quite crowded with a concourse of citizens to meet and congratulate the new officers. The Governor's Guards, under the command of Capt. George P. Delaplaine, and the Madison Guards, commanded by Capt. Samuel Crawford, appeared in full uniform, armed and equipped, upon the floor, and, after going through with various evolutions, were introduced to the governor and other State officers.

The thirteenth annual session of the State legislature convened Jan. 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, holding a session of eighty-two days. Butler G. Noble, lieutenant-governor elect, being president of the senate, J. H. Warren chief clerk, and Asa Kinney sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, William P. Lyon was re-elected speaker, L. H. D. Crane chief clerk, and Joseph Gates sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Randall, in his message, said that the difficulties and embarrassments under which the State had labored had been outgrown. He gave some statistics from the annual report of State officers, and trustees of benevolent and humane institutions; viz., that there was a balance in the State treasury, Sept. 30, 1859 (the end of the fiscal year), belonging to the gen-



eral fund, of \$11,205.11; and, up to that date, all demands upon that fund had been promptly paid on presentation, and that the State owed no floating debt. He referred to the demand against the State by James Ross, state printer, which had been audited by the secretary of state, the legality and correctness of which was denied by the state treasurer, and which, therefore, he refused to pay. The amount claimed, and unpaid for the above reasons, was \$38,762.16, of which \$16,884.06 were claimed from the general fund. The aggregate receipts into this fund during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1859, were \$534,051.28, and the aggregate disbursements, \$490,522.96: of the amount expended, the sum of \$176,875.65 was for charitable institutions, Capitol extension, and State-prison; and the sum of \$124,768.85 was for charitable institutions, certified accounts, &c., belonging to accounts existing previous to Jan. 1, 1859. In reference to this he said, —

“It is a matter of congratulation, that the finances of the State are in so sound a condition. Unlike most new States, Wisconsin has paid for her public improvements, without creating a permanent State debt for such purposes. The school fund, on the 1st of October last, amounted to \$3,001,297.30, producing, on interest at seven per cent, \$210,090.81; and the amount to be appropriated in March next is \$245,272.41. The University fund at the same date amounted to \$300,725.22; and the interest therefrom, \$21,050.76; which amount is the income of the University, adding \$501.04, the balance in the treasury. The swamp-land fund amounted to \$988,712.88, and the interest, \$69,209.90. The number of acres of land in the State, assessed last year, was 17,411,418; and the equalized valuation, \$6.78 per acre; the aggregate valuation of personal property is \$13,607,893; and the total value of all property as equalized, \$168,620,233. The total taxation levied last year was one and four-tenths mills on the dollar valuation, producing in the aggregate the sum of \$234,310.11 of revenue.”

This was two hundred thousand dollars less than the previous year, and less than any year for the previous six years. He reported the number of persons of school age for 1859 at 278,871; the average length of time schools had been taught, five and one-half months; number of school districts, 4,331; value of schoolhouse property, \$1,185,181; wages paid to male teachers \$22.93, and female \$14.29; and the whole amount paid for teachers' wages, at \$536,860.

The whole number of banking associations doing business

Jan. 1, 1859, was ninety-nine, with an aggregate capital of \$8,045,000. Fifteen new banks had been organized during the year, with an aggregate capital of \$575,000. On the 1st of January, 1860, the whole number of banks was one hundred and eight, with a capital of \$7,760,000; amount of notes issued and in circulation, \$4,609,432, which were secured by deposit of specie and public stocks, valued at \$4,975,120.

The buildings for the State Hospital for the Insane, he said, would not be prepared for patients before the following spring; that the trustees estimated the amount of money required for the year 1860 at \$28,096, and for the extension of the buildings \$20,000; that work on the State Reform School was progressing, and that the sum of \$15,029.84 would be required that season, according to the estimates of the commissioners; that the buildings of the Deaf and Dumb Institution were nearly completed, and that \$24,500 were required for the support of schools, and repairs, for paying indebtedness on main building, and for sewerage, drainage, fencing, &c. The estimates for the support of the Institute of the Blind, for current expenses, were \$19,200, and there were twenty-two pupils in the institution. The number of convicts in State-prison, Jan. 1, 1860, was one hundred and eighty-two. He recommended the erection of the west wing of the Capitol, and an appropriation for laying the walls immediately. His views on the interest question were given at some length: he urged a change in the law, reducing the rate, and concluded his message by expressing his feeling on the question of slavery at length, saying that peaceable and legal remedies alone could relieve us of slavery extension and slavery agitation.

On the 2d of April, the legislature adjourned. In reference to the session, "The Madison State Journal" said,—

"Quite a large number of bills remained in the general file unacted upon. Of these, the most important were those providing for the reduction of the rate of interest taken by banks, and authorizing the State University to issue bonds to satisfy the loans which it had made, and which are nearly matured. The failure of the others is not a subject of much lamentation. Of the wisdom or the folly of the acts of the session just closed, it is as yet impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. That verdict can only be rendered when they have been published and tested. If it does not turn out that some unwise laws have been enacted, the late legislature has been more fortunate

than its predecessors : if it is not found that some good and wholesome acts were passed, we shall be much disappointed. The new assessment law, we class among these. It is doubtless the most important measure of the session ; and it is believed that it will be received with very general satisfaction by the people, and be found in its practical operations to distribute the burdens of taxation in a more fair and equitable manner than any previous law upon this difficult subject."

The session was a long one, — much longer than the amount of business to be transacted would seem to warrant. The difficulties, however, originated, not through lack of ability, but in consequence of the unfortunate disposition of the people of the State, to send up to the capital annually, with a few exceptions, an entirely new body of men to the assembly. Thus it happened that the great mass of the members of that house were wholly destitute of experience; and six or eight weeks would pass away before they were sufficiently familiarized with the forms and routine of legislation to begin upon the real business of the session. Every session, the legislature, under that system, had to pass through a long novitiate, and become versed in rules and parliamentary tactics, by a series of animated contests on such momentous questions as the chaplaincy, the mode of taking newspapers, and the distribution of postage-stamps, before they were prepared to do any thing better. The necessity of some change by which half of the members of this popular branch should hold over, as the members of the senate did, was beginning to be generally felt.

The legislature passed three hundred and eighty-six laws of a general nature, and one hundred and three private and local laws. In addition to the assessment law alluded to, some of the other important acts were, to amend the law relative to the enlargement and completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers ; an act to provide for the government of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, and repealing the law of 1859 ; to provide for levying a State tax (\$150,000) for the year 1860 ; to provide for letting the public printing by contract, and to establish maximum prices for the execution thereof ; and many others. Forty-eight of the general laws were amendments to the Revised Statutes ; twenty-nine, amendments to general laws ; and ten, to private and local laws ; twenty-one,

appropriation bills; twenty-three in reference to appeals; forty relative to courts; twenty-one, to lands; ten repealing certain laws; twenty-three, to roads; nine, to railroads; thirty-four, conferring certain powers on the secretary of state; and forty-five, on taxation, and extending the time for collection of taxes. Of the private and local laws, forty-six were amendments to incorporations, thirty-one authorizing banks to reduce their capital stock, seven incorporating and amendment charters to insurance companies, &c.

On the 20th of May, 1860, the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum elected Dr. John P. Clement as medical superintendent; and he appointed Dr. John Favill as his assistant. The first patient was admitted to the hospital on the 14th of July of this year. It had been ascertained that the number of insane persons in the State, of both sexes, exceeded two hundred; and the trustees were obliged to apportion the few that could be accommodated, among the counties presenting the most urgent cases, from one to three each, while many counties were necessarily excluded entirely. In view of the pressing demand, the medical superintendent, with the executive committee of the board of trustees, consisting of Dr. A. I. Bennett, Simeon Mills, and Thomas Haad, set about re-arranging and economizing the apartments; and so successful were they in their efforts, that, on the seventeenth day of December of the same year, eighty-nine patients had been received, and only eleven discharged.

At the Republican convention, held in the month of April, A. Scott Sloan was nominated for chief-justice of the supreme court; and Luther S. Dixon was brought forward as an Independent candidate for the same office. The latter was elected.

Henry Barnard, LL.D., chancellor of the University, resigned his position in June, 1860. The board of regents, however, did not accept of the same until January, 1861.

On the 10th of October, 1860, Gov. Randall appointed Henry D. Barron, of St. Croix Falls, circuit judge of the north-west judicial district, in the place of Judge Fuller, resigned.

During the year, there was considerable feeling manifested in the eastern portion of the State, by parties who had mortgaged their farms for the building of railroads. Some of the

companies who received these mortgages failed to build these roads, but had disposed of, and realized funds on, these evidences of debt. The matter went into the courts, and was the cause of much litigation. A meeting of an association, known as the Grand League of Farm Mortgagers, was held at Watertown, Wis., on the 12th of October, to discuss matters relative to the organization. The fall of 1860 was an exciting one all over the State, owing to the presidential election. W. D. McDoe, Bradford Rexford, W. W. Vaughan, J. Allen Barber, and H. Lindeman were put in nomination as Republican electors. Samuel Elmore, N. B. Van Slyke, S. J. Ullman, H. D. Barron, and H. S. Pierrepont were electors on what is known as the Breckenridge ticket; and Edward G. Ryan, Charles Dunn, J. C. Fairchild, Emil Rothe, and Benjamin Ferguson, as electors on the Douglas ticket. The contest was a lively one: public meetings were held all over the country, and addresses made by the ablest men of all political parties. At the election in November, the Republican electors received 86,110 votes; the Douglas electors, 65,021; the Breckenridge electors, 881; and 161 votes for electors who favored John Bell for the presidency. The Republican majority was 21,089 over Douglas. The electors, at a subsequent meeting in the electoral college, cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. At the same election, John F. Potter, Luther Hanchett, and A. Scott Sloan, Republican candidates for Congress, for the first, second, and third congressional districts, were elected, over J. E. Arnold, J. D. Reymert, and Charles H. Larrabee, Democratic candidates for the same position. The Republican party came strongly into power at this election; and all the subsequent State elections, until Jan. 1, 1864, were in the interest of this political organization. In the senate of 1862, there were twenty-two Republicans and eight Democrats; and, in the assembly, seventy Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats.



CHAPTER XXXVI.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. RANDALL.

Events of 1861—Legislation—The Thunders of Civil War breaking over the State—The President's Proclamation—Gov. Randall's Proclamation—Preparations for War.

THE fourteenth session of the State legislature convened on the 9th of January, 1861, and adjourned April 17, and, in pursuance of a proclamation of Gov. Randall for an extra session, convened again May 15, and finally adjourned May 27, 1861, after a session of one hundred and twelve days. Lieut.-Gov. Noble was president of the senate, I. H. Warren chief clerk, and J. A. Hadley sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Amasa Cobb was chosen speaker, L. H. D. Crane chief clerk, and Craig B. Beebe sergeant-at-arms. On the day following, the governor in person delivered his message before the two houses in joint convention. The message is a lengthy one, and gives an excellent synopsis of the governmental operations of the State for the year 1860. It contained also recommendations and suggestions for the consideration of the legislature at that session. Some of the statistics given by him, derived from the reports of State officers and trustees of benevolent institutions, are here given. These statistics may appear to many as superfluous; but they are given, as showing the growth and prosperity of the State from year to year. He says, —

“The aggregate receipts into the general fund during the year 1860 were \$416,286.12; and the aggregate disbursements from the same fund were \$359,580.29; leaving a balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1861, of \$56,705.83. Of the expenditures from this fund, the sum of \$169,809.23 was for the State prison, the various benevolent institutions, payment of interest on State loan, &c.; leaving, as properly, the cost of carrying on the State gov-

ernment. The estimates of the secretary of state for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1861, amount to \$469,331.04; and the expenditures for all necessary expenses of the State government are estimated at \$360,742.50. He states, that owing to the forfeiture of very large quantities of land (heretofore sold, and estimated as a portion of the productive school-fund, bearing seven per cent interest), this fund exhibits a large diminution on its nominal capital and actual revenue; and that, with the return of prosperous times in the course of the succeeding years, these lands will again be sold, and added to the productive fund. This fund, on Oct. 1, 1860, was estimated at \$2,339,694. The University fund is reported at \$286,725.92, the annual interest of which is \$20,070.08. The swamp-land fund amounts to \$813,820.34; and, during the past year, approved lists of swamp lands coming to the State under the act of 1850, amounting to about five hundred thousand acres, have been received at the executive office; and requests have been transmitted to the general land-office, that patents therefor should be issued to the State."

The governor calls attention to the necessity of commencing the enlargement of the Capitol, and says,—

"The public necessities daily require that this work should be commenced immediately. Millions of dollars in value of public and private property are constantly risked and perilled for want of this permanent public improvement."

He reports the equalized valuation of property in the State, last year, as follows:—

Value of real estate	\$156,555,774
Value of personal property	27,506,761
	<hr/>
	\$184,062,535

The State census was reported, in 1860, at 777,771; an increase in population of 572,380 in the previous ten years, and 225,662 in the previous five years. In 1850 Wisconsin was the twenty-fourth State in population, and was, at this date, the thirteenth. In consequence of the census being taken, a new apportionment of congressional and legislative districts was urged on the legislature of 1861. The number of persons in the State, between the ages of four and twenty, as returned to the superintendent of public instruction, was 288,984. Schools had been taught on an average of six and two-tenths months in the year; the whole number of school districts was 4,211; valuation of school-houses, \$1,314,716.09; average wages for male teachers \$24.20, and female teachers \$15.30; amount paid for teachers' wages in 1860, \$367,481.10.

The report of the board of normal schools informs us that the funds at their disposal, arising entirely from the sale of swamp lands, had been much abridged by the decrease in the amount of lands sold from year to year; while the amount appropriated directly to the institution in which normal classes had been taught was lessened by the payment of agencies, employed by the board in carrying forward the cause of education.

The total number of banks in operation on the 1st of January, 1861, was one hundred and ten, with capital amounting to \$7,237,000; and the amount of circulating notes issued to banks, and outstanding at that date, \$4,580,832; which circulation was secured by the deposit of specie and public stocks to the amount of \$5,208,805.

The number of pupils in attendance at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum during the previous year was eighty-seven. An appropriation of \$20,450 was asked for, \$13,500 for support and current expenses, and the remainder for additional buildings, steam-heating apparatus, &c., for the institution.

The trustees of the Blind Institution reported thirty-six pupils in attendance in 1860, and asked an appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars, of which amount ten thousand dollars was to be devoted to the support of the institution, and the remainder to complete existing contracts.

In the State-prison there had been, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Oct. 1, 1861, two hundred and forty-five convicts; and at the last-named date there were one hundred and seventy confined.

The whole number of persons subject to military duty exceeded a hundred and thirty thousand; and the governor recommended that steps be taken to place the volunteer militia upon a more efficient footing. He concluded with giving his views on the slavery question, the state of feeling at the South on the election of Mr. Lincoln as President, and the right of the Southern States to secede, as was agitated at this time, and said, —

“The hopes of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government, is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along the skeletons of nations have been strewn as warnings and landmarks upon the

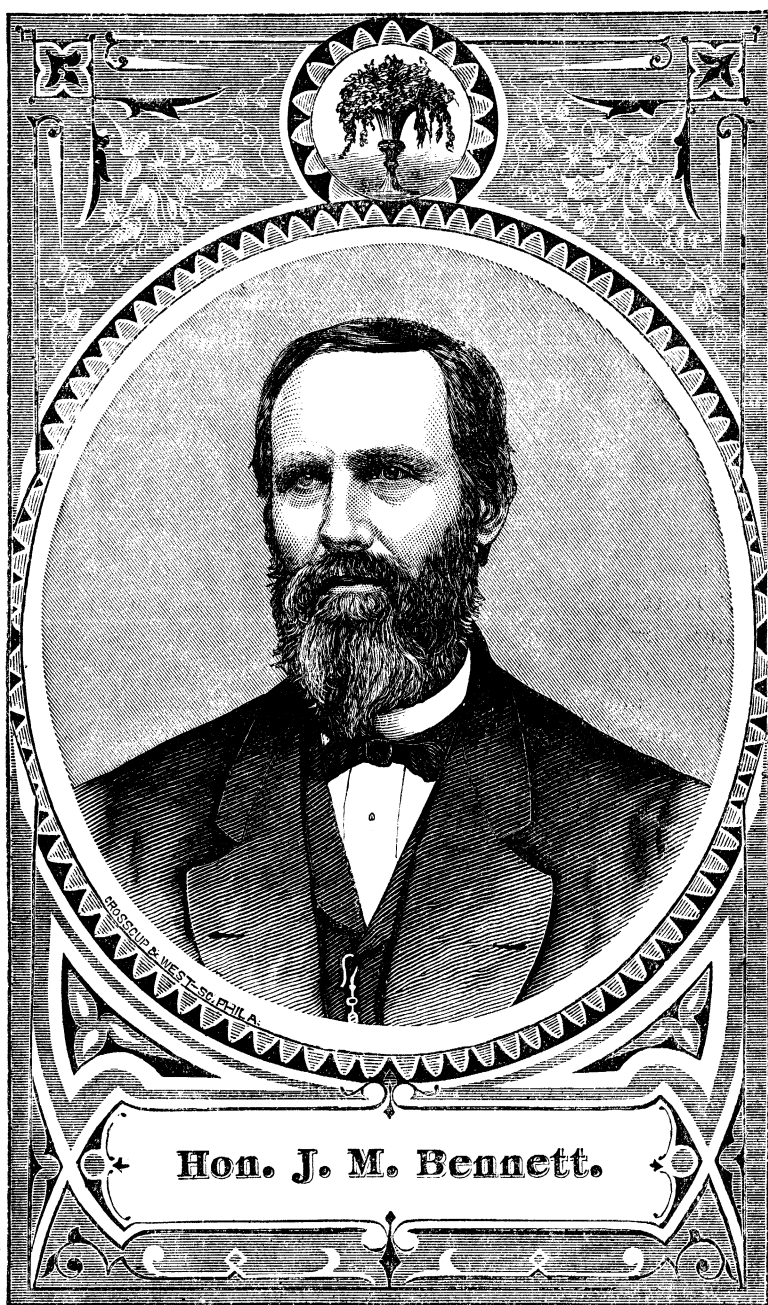
great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great and wise and good men in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled, strong, unmoved, immovable, so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it. Unmoved, immovable, here let it stand forever."

Agreeably to the constitutional requirement, the legislature met in convention Jan. 23, 1861, to elect a United States senator to fill the place of Hon. Charles Durkee, whose term of office expired March 4 ensuing. Hon. Timothy O. Howe received ninety-two votes, and H. L. Palmer thirty-four votes. The former was declared elected for six years.

Prior to the adjournment of April 17, 1861, the legislature passed three hundred and nine general laws, and three hundred and six private and local laws. Of the former, the following are among the most important: an act to provide for continuing the work on the State Capitol, by the provisions of which, the State officers, as building commissioners, were authorized to advertise for proposals, and let to the best and lowest bidder the erection and completion of the west wing of the State Capitol, in conformity with the plan commenced; the foundation of the wing to the top of the water table to be completed by Oct. 1, 1861, and the remainder of the building to be completed by the first of December, 1862; and, for the payment of the work, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the year 1861, fifty thousand dollars for the year 1862, and the remaining amount on the contract on or before Feb. 1 succeeding; the whole work not to exceed the sum of a hundred thousand dollars. An act was passed to apportion the State into senate and assembly districts, by which act three additional senate districts were created, the whole number of members of the legislature to be one hundred and thirty-three, instead of one hundred and twenty-seven, as heretofore; also an act to provide for the enlargement of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane; viz., to provide for the construction of a longitudinal and transverse wing in connection with the west side of the main building, corresponding in dimensions and general style of

architecture with the wing previously erected on the east side of said building, and the sum of forty thousand dollars appropriated for the construction of the same, — twenty thousand dollars in the year 1861, and the remainder or balance as may be required, in the year 1862; an act for the government and management of the State Reform School; an act to provide for the defence of the State, and to aid in enforcing the laws, and maintaining the authority of the Federal Government, providing, in case a call should be made by the President of the United States upon this State to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion, the governor was authorized to take such measures, as, in his judgment, would provide the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call; and to this end he was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men, and to commission officers for the same. He was also authorized to contract for uniforms for such of the volunteers as were not provided therewith, and for such other equipments as were necessary for putting said companies into condition for active service; and the sum of a hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying the law into effect. He was also authorized to prepare and sell State bonds, with necessary coupons, for the sum of one thousand dollars each, to the number of one hundred, redeemable five years from Jan. 1, 1862, the proceeds arising therefrom to be used for the purposes specified in this act.

An act was also passed to enable the regents of the State University to complete and furnish the University Hall; and the commissioners of school and university lands were authorized to issue thirty-five bonds of the amount of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum; and the regents of said university were authorized to dispose of said bonds, and apply the proceeds to any indebtedness which had been, or might be, incurred in the erection of said University Hall. An act was also passed to amend an act to provide for the defence of the State, passed at the early part of this



session, whereby the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or such amount thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated, not otherwise appropriated, or out of any money lying idle in the treasury not belonging to the school fund, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, and to defray the expense of transporting troops, &c., and, in addition to this amount, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the governor's contingent expenses as commander-in-chief; and another act to declare the rights and privileges of such persons as may enroll themselves into the service of the country, such persons to be exempt from all civil process, and all proceedings in any action before the civil courts to be suspended while in the government military service.

The scene in the House immediately after the adjournment was one, which, for impressiveness, is seldom surpassed. Members and outsiders united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner;" every heart swelled with patriotic emotions; and the most intense feeling pervaded the assemblage. At the close, nine cheers were given for the Union, and three more for the "Governor's Guard," a military company at Madison, which had just before called upon the governor, and tendered their services to the government.

On the 17th of May, Gov. Randall issued a proclamation in which he said, —

"For the first time in the history of this Federal Government, organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it. The proclamation of the president of the United States tells of unlawful combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary manner, and calls for military forces to suppress such combinations, and to sustain him in executing the laws. A demand made upon Wisconsin by the president for aid to sustain the Federal arms must meet with a prompt response. One regiment of the militia of this State will be required for military service, and further service will be required as the exigencies of the country may demand. Opportunities will be immediately offered to all existing military companies, under the direction of the proper authorities of the State, for enlistment to fill the demands of the government."

The governor invited the patriotic citizens of the State to enrol themselves into companies of seventy-eight men each, and to advise the Executive of their readiness to be mustered into the service of the States immediately.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1861 — Movements in Behalf of Soldiers' Families — Liberal Subscriptions — The First Regiment — Its Three-Months' Record — The Second Regiment — Camp Randall — The Third Regiment — The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments.

It will be necessary, at this point, to leave, for the present, the domestic history of the State, and to refer to the momentous events which were close at hand, in which the people in every section of the State took a deep interest. It is not necessary to recount the causes, running through a long term of years, which led to the insurrection of the people of a portion of the States of the Union against the General Government, and arrayed more than a million of citizens in arms, — a most bloody war of four years' duration, involving the expenditure of almost untold treasure, and the loss, on either side, of hundreds of thousands of the country's bravest and best men. The State of South Carolina, as is well known, on the 12th of April, passed an ordinance of secession from the General Government, and commenced hostilities by firing from James Island upon Fort Sumter, garrisoned by Major Robert Anderson, and about seventy men. The fort was surrendered on the 14th of April. On the day succeeding (15th), Pres. Lincoln issued his proclamation, declaring the Southern States in insurrection, and issued a call for seventy-five thousand three-months' volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion. In Wisconsin, as in all the Northern States, the public pulse quickened under the excitement; and on every hand the national flag was displayed. Public enthusiasm knew no bounds; and in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

On the 15th of April, an informal meeting was held at Madison, at the executive office, to consider the events, Judge O. Cole of the supreme court in the chair. He made a speech full of patriotism and the noblest sentiments. On the day following, Gov. Randall notified Capt. George E. Bryant that the services of the Madison Guards had been accepted, and he was authorized to fill up his company; and, on the same day, the governor issued a proclamation for the organization of the First Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers. The enrolment of men for this company began on April 17, on which day twenty-eight names were enrolled, which on the 20th were increased to one hundred and eighteen. On the 17th, the Governor's Guard, a military organization at Madison, by their captain, Judge J. P. Atwood, tendered their services, which were accepted on the 18th. The company had seventy-three names enrolled; and on the evening of that day, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the assembly room in the State Capitol, at which Hon. H. S. Orton presided. A committee was appointed to receive from the citizens, and those in the vicinity, subscriptions for the support of families which should need aid. At this meeting, \$7,490 were voluntarily subscribed. The two Madison companies, with the other companies composing the First Regiment, rendezvoused at Milwaukee on the 27th of April; and, on the 17th of May, the organization of the regiment was completed, and mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching-orders. The troops remained in camp until the 9th of June, when, in obedience to orders from Washington, they left the State for Harrisburg, Penn., fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms. The commissioned officers were John C. Starkweather, colonel; Charles L. Harris, lieutenant-colonel; D. H. Lain, major; A. R. Chapin, adjutant; D. W. Keyes, quartermaster; B. F. White, surgeon; L. J. Dixon and J. Crugom, assistants; J. W. Plows, commissary; Charles Fairchild, assistant. The regiment was composed of four companies from Milwaukee County, two from Dane County, one from Rock, one from Kenosha and from Fond du Lac Counties. The regiment was quartered for a time at Hagerstown, Md., under the command of Gens. Nagley and Abercrombie respectively, was

assigned to the division of Major-Gen. Patterson, July 2; led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Waters, and won a reputation for bravery and veteran-like conduct excelled by no other regiment. After serving out the time for which it was enlisted, the regiment returned to Fort Scott at Milwaukee, and was mustered out of service Aug. 22, 1861. A portion of the Madison companies, on their arrival home, were marched to the State Capitol, and a welcome address delivered to them by the governor.

The next day after the mustering-out of service of the First Regiment, its late colonel, J. C. Starkweather, was commissioned as commanding officer of the "Three Years First Regiment." The enlistment went on rapidly; and the companies soon began to rendezvous at Camp Scott. It was fully organized and equipped by the State, with the exception of arms, and was mustered into service by companies, Oct. 8 to 19, by Capt. Trowbridge. The regiment broke camp on the 28th of October, and started for Louisville, Ky., and arrived on the 30th. The numerical strength of the regiment was: field and staff, 9; company officers, 30; non-commissioned officers appointed by the colonel, 9; non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 888; total, 935. Here we will, for the present, leave the First Regiment.

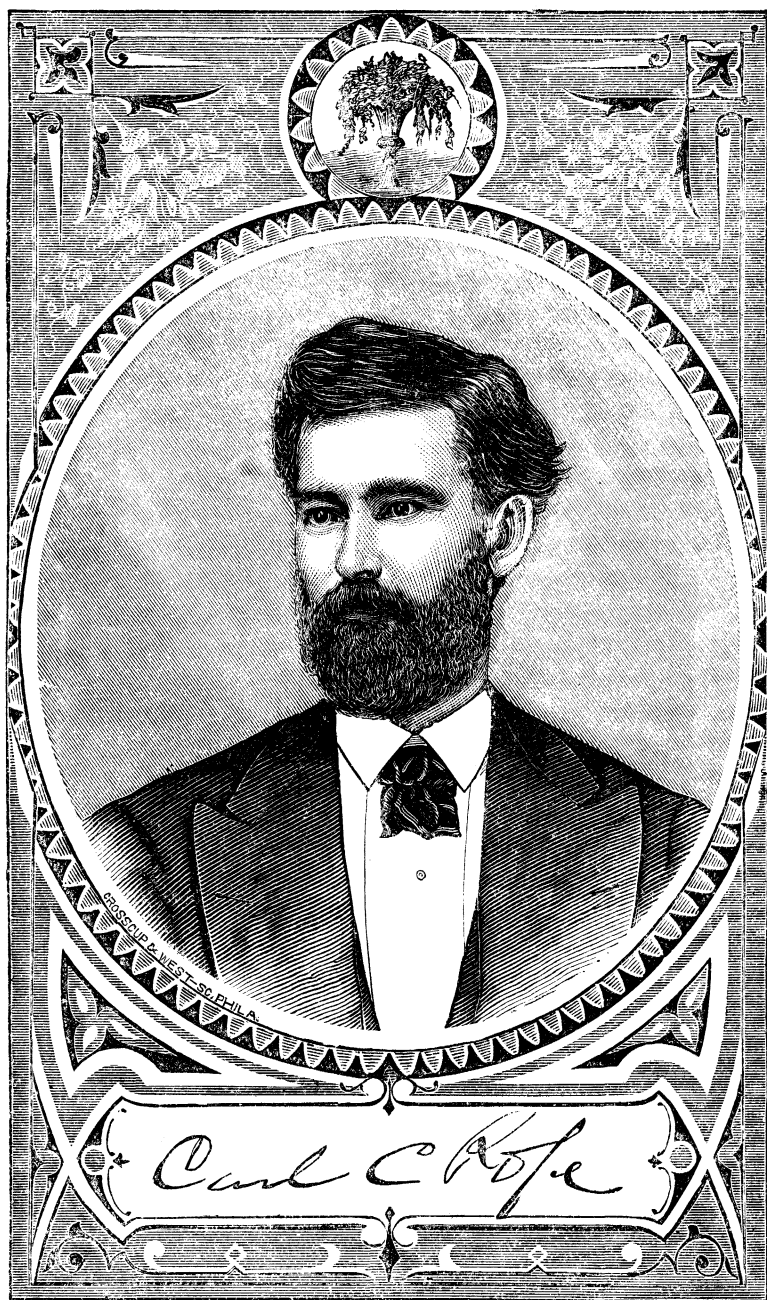
The governor, having determined to organize more regiments as a reserve for further calls, accepted the proposition of the State Agricultural Society, tendering the use of their fair-grounds as one of their camps. These grounds were already enclosed with several buildings, which could be fitted up for use until more substantial ones could be built. Carpenters were employed on April 27, and the grounds prepared for use, under the direction of Major H. A. Tenney. W. W. Tredway was commissioned quartermaster-general, and preceded to procure clothing, &c., for the Second Regiment, and for the six infantry regiments subsequently raised under the proclamation of the president. Simeon Mills was about the same time commissioned paymaster-general, and paid the several regiments from the date of enlistment up to the time of their departure for the field.

The Second Regiment was ordered to move into camp at

Madison on the 1st of May, 1861, which was by S. Park Coon (who was appointed by the governor colonel of the regiment), named Camp Randall, in honor of the governor. This regiment was first organized for three months' service; but, on the 7th of May, orders were received to recruit the regiment for three years, or the war; and the governor, wishing to gratify the wishes of the companies who had tendered their services, proceeded, also, to organize the Third and Fourth Regiments. The Second Regiment was called out to muster into the United States service, and received orders to move forward to Harrisburg, Penn., and started on the 20th of June, arrived at Washington June 25, and went into camp near the city. After remaining in camp some time, Col. Coon was detached, and placed upon the staff of Gen. Sherman; and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Peck.

The numerical strength of this regiment when it left Camp Randall was as follows: field and staff, 9; company officers, 30; band, 24; non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 985; total, 1,048.

The fate of the Second Wisconsin, from its very inception, was one of privation and hardship. It was called into camp at an inclement season of the year, amid constant storms and cold winds, without shelter or proper clothing. It was in the "onward to Richmond" movement, participated in the skirmish at Bull Run July 19, took an active part in the memorable battle of July 21, and won a fine reputation for bravery and soldier-like conduct. It took an exposed situation, faced the enemy for hours, and was among the last to leave the field at the disgraceful finish. The thinned ranks at roll-call the next day proved the part it acted. As an evidence of what this regiment had been through, it is sufficient to state, that it left the State, June 20, over one thousand strong, and, Oct. 1, reported for duty only 689 men. After this battle, a number of changes took place in the officers of this regiment. Lucius Fairchild, formerly captain of Company K of the First Regiment, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and many others were promoted. Among the companies composing this regiment was one from Fox Lake, Dodge County, one from La Crosse County, one from Grant, one from Janesville, one from Oshkosh, one from Racine,



one from Portage City, one from Madison, and one each from Mineral Point and Milwaukee.

The Third Regiment was called into camp at Fond du Lac about the 15th of June, 1861, and was placed under the command of Col. Charles S. Hamilton, a graduate of West Point, who had served his country with credit to himself during the Mexican war. Of this regiment, Thomas H. Ruger was lieutenant-colonel; Bertine Pinkney, major; L. H. D. Crane, adjutant. It was composed of companies from Watertown, Oshkosh, Monroe, Waupun, Mayville, Boscobel, Neenah, Darlington, Shullsburg, and Madison. Its numerical strength was 979 men, and it was mustered into the United States service June 29, 1861, by Capt. McIntyre, United States Army; received marching-orders July 6, and started for Harrisburg July 12. This regiment, like the First and Second Regiments, was fully equipped, with the exception of arms. It was stationed, most of the time after its arrival at the seat of war, at Frederickstown, Md., and had but little opportunity to exhibit its bravery on the battle-field during the year. Three of the companies (A, C, and H) were engaged in the fight at Bolivar, early in October, in connection with two companies of the Massachusetts Fourth, against more than three times their number of the enemy in position. During the engagement, a charge was made by the Wisconsin companies; and a heavy field-piece was captured, which was afterwards retaken by the enemy. The battle was terminated by another heroic charge by the three Wisconsin companies, led on by Capt. Bartram and Lieut. O'Brien. Under command of Major Gould of the Fourth Massachusetts, the enemy was routed and forced from his position, and put to flight; and again the same field-piece was captured from the enemy, and brought off the ground by *volunteers of the Third*.

On the arrival of the Third Regiment in Maryland, Col. Hamilton was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; Lieut.-Col. Ruger was promoted colonel; Major Pinkney, lieutenant-colonel; and Adjutant L. H. D. Crane, major.

The Fourth Regiment was called into camp at Racine, about the 6th of June, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Halbert E. Paine. Sidney E. Bean was lieutenant-colonel; Frederick Boardman, major; L. D. Aldrich, adjutant; D. J.

McCloy, quartermaster; Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand, surgeon; S. Compton Smith and S. W. Wilson, assistants; and Rev. A. C. Barry, chaplain. The companies were from Whitewater, Ripon, Sheboygan, Kilbourn City, and Columbia County, Jefferson County, Geneva, Hudson, Oconto County, Monroe County, and Calumet County. The numerical strength of the regiment was 1,053. On its organization and equipment, it proceeded to Maryland, and was stationed at the Relay House, and — with two other regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, all under the command of Col. Paine — made a brilliant march through Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia. A large force of rebels was gathering within these counties; but, on the approach of Col. Paine and his force, they fled, leaving behind some guns and camp equipage. After this expedition, the regiment was stationed at Drummondtown.

The Fifth Regiment was called into camp at Madison, from the 21st to the 25th of June, and placed under the command of Col. Amasa Cobb. The officers under him were, H. W. Emery, lieutenant-colonel; Charles H. Larrabee, major; Theodore S. West, adjutant; J. G. Clark, quartermaster; A. L. Castleman, surgeon; George D. Wilbur and C. E. Crane, assistants; Rev. R. Langley, chaplain. The companies were two from Milwaukee, and one each from Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, Janesville, Waukesha, Berlin, Richland, Taycheeda, and Menomonee. Its numerical strength was 1,057. The regiment was fully equipped by the State (with the exception of arms), except Company B, which had ninety-nine Minie muskets with accoutrements complete from the State. The regiment was mustered into the United States service July 13, by mustering-officer Capt. McIntyre, United States Army; and on the 22d received orders to move forward to Washington. On the 24th they were on the way, and, on arriving at their destination, were attached to Gen. Rufus King's brigade. This regiment was detailed for advance duty most of the time after its arrival.

The Sixth Regiment was called into Camp Randall, at Madison, about the 25th of June, and was under the command of Col. Lysander Cutler of Milwaukee. The field and staff officers were, J. P. Atwood, lieutenant-colonel; B. F. Sweet, major; Frank A. Haskell, adjutant; J. N. Mason, quartermaster; C.

B. Chapman, surgeon; A. W. Preston and A. D. Andrews, assistants; and Rev. N. A. Staples, chaplain. The companies forming the regiment were from Sauk County, Pierce County, Crawford County, and two from Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Beloit, Buffalo County, Monroe and Juneau Counties. The numerical strength of this regiment when it left Camp Randall was 1,084 officers and privates. It was fully equipped by the State, arms excepted; was mustered into the United States service July 16; received marching-orders July 22; broke camp on the 28th, and started for Washington; arrived at Baltimore Aug. 8; encamped in Patterson's Park. On the 29th of August, it was attached to Gen. King's brigade, and moved forward.

This regiment was afterward in camp at Camp Kalorma, also at Camp Lyon, near Chain Bridge, and also at Arlington Heights. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Atwood resigned in the month of September, owing to ill health. Many changes took place in this regiment during the year among the commissioned officers, by resignation, and otherwise, — more than all the other regiments combined.

The Seventh Regiment was called into camp during the month of August, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Joseph Vandor. His associate commissioned and staff officers were, W. W. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel; Charles A. Hamilton, major; Charles W. Cook, adjutant; H. P. Clinton, quartermaster; Henry Palmer, surgeon; D. Cooper Ayres and Ernst Kramer, assistants; and Rev. S. L. Brown, chaplain. The companies were from Lodi, Columbia County, Platteville, Stoughton, Marquette County, Lancaster, Grand Rapids, Grant County, Dodge, Green Lake, and Rock Counties. When the regiment left the State, its numerical strength was 1016.

This regiment, unlike those that had gone before it, was mustered into the United States service by companies, by mustering-officers Brevet-Major Brooks and Capt. McIntyre, after being fully equipped by the State (arms excepted); and on the 4th of September received orders to move forward to Washington City, where it arrived on Oct. 1, and was assigned to Gen. Rufus King's brigade, McDowell's division. Col. Vandor is a native of Hungary, and had seen service in the old country, and

was a thorough disciplinarian. The regiment was in camp at Arlington Heights in 1861.

The Eighth Regiment was called into camp from the 1st to the 16th of September, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Robert C. Murphy of St. Croix Falls. The other field and staff officers were, George W. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel; J. W. Jefferson, major; Ezra T. Sprague, adjutant; F. L. Billings, quartermaster; S. P. Thornhill, surgeon; W. Hobbins and J. S. Murta, assistants; and W. McKinley, chaplain. The companies were from the Counties of Waupaca, Sheboygan, Eau Claire, Crawford, La Crosse, Racine, and from Fox Lake, Fitchburg, Janesville, Belleville. The numerical strength of the regiment when it left Camp Randall was 966 men, and it was mustered into service by companies, by Major Brooks.

After being fully equipped (with the exception of arms), on the 30th of September, Col. Murphy received notice that he had been assigned, with his command, to Major-Gen. Fremont's division. On the 1st of October, orders were received to move forward to St. Louis, at which place they arrived Oct. 13. The fine appearance of the regiment elicited universal praise. It was received at St. Louis by the secretary of war, Hon. S. Cameron, and Adjutant-Gen. L. Thomas, who paid it a high compliment. This was the first regiment that had passed in that direction from the State. The next day after their arrival, an order came for them to move forward to Pilot Knob with the certainty of meeting the enemy. They went forward, and on the 21st took part in the battle of Frederickstown. The regiment was held as a reserve.

The Ninth Regiment was organized under a general order dated Aug. 26, 1861, giving the supervision of the organization to Lieut. W. Finkler of Milwaukee, who acted as quartermaster to the regiment. The Ninth was organized on a somewhat different plan from the other regiments of this State. The men were recruited, and sent into Camp Sigel, and organized into companies, to a certain extent. The regiment was made up of Germans exclusively, and was placed under the command of Col. Frederic Salomon. The different companies were formed generally from the eastern counties of the State; viz., Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Fond

du Lac, and a portion from Dane, Monroe, and Sauk Counties. The regiment was at Camp Sigel, and was fully equipped by the State.

On the 28th of December, the regiment was full, and awaiting marching-orders. The Tenth Regiment was organized under a general order from the adjutant-general's office, of Sept. 18, 1861, and called into Camp Holton at Milwaukee, and mustered into the government service in the month of October, and was placed under command of Col. A. R. Chapin. His associate field and staff officers were, Joshua Guppy, lieutenant-colonel; J. G. McMynn, major; W. A. Collins, adjutant; Solon Marks, surgeon; R. Mitchell and J. T. Reeve, assistants; and J. L. Coffin, chaplain. This regiment was fully equipped by the State (arms excepted), and was mustered into the service of the United States by companies, by mustering-officer Capt. Trowbridge, Oct. 5 to 14. This regiment, although not composed of as heavy men as some that had gone before it, was, nevertheless, a splendid regiment. It received orders to move forward to Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1, 1861, and started on its way Nov. 9.

The companies of this regiment were from Waupun, Platteville, Juneau County, Jackson County, Grant County, Dodge County, Menosha and Walworth Counties.

The Eleventh Regiment, like the Tenth, was organized under a general order, Sept. 18, 1861. It was intended at the outset to be a Dane County regiment; but it was soon ascertained that Dane County had already honored too many drafts upon her citizens to be able to fill up the regiment, and it was determined to fill up the regiment outside of the county. It was called into Camp Randall during the month of October, and placed under the command of Col. Charles L. Harris, with the following field and staff officers: Charles A. Wood, lieutenant-colonel; Arthur Platt, major; Daniel Lincoln, adjutant; Charles G. Mayer, quartermaster; H. P. Strong, surgeon; E. Everett and C. C. Barnes, assistants; and Rev. J. B. Britton, chaplain. The companies were from Dane, Jefferson, Richland, and Iowa Counties, Fox River, and Neenah. Its numerical strength when it left Camp Randall was 1,046 men. It was fully equipped (with the exception of arms) by the State, and was mustered into the service by Capt. Lamont, United States



Army. The regiment was unavoidably detained in camp some days after receiving orders to move forward. The delay gave an opportunity to perfect the drill. Col. Harris was a graduate of West Point, served with credit in the three-months' campaign as lieutenant-colonel under Col. Starkweather of the First Regiment. The Eleventh broke camp Nov. 20, started for St. Louis, and went into quarters twenty miles below that city.

The Twelfth Regiment was called to Camp Randall in the month of October, and placed under the charge of Col. George E. Bryant, formerly captain of Company E, First Regiment (three months), with the following field and staff officers: D. W. C. Poole, lieutenant-colonel; W. E. Strong, major; A. Sexton, quartermaster; J. K. Proudfit, adjutant; L. H. Cary, surgeon; E. A. Woodward and A. F. S. Lindsfelt, assistants; and Rev. L. B. Mason, chaplain. The companies were enlisted in the counties of Pierce, Sauk, Iowa, Washington, Columbia, Oconto, Wood, Brown, Richland, and Grant. On the 12th of November, they were still at Camp Randall, and had been detained for some time for want of money to pay them off. The regiment was assigned to Fort Leavenworth, and was fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms.

The Thirteenth Regiment was organized under a general order dated Sept. 17, 1861, giving the counties of Rock and Green the authority to organize a regiment. The regiment rendezvoused in Janesville, and was placed under the command of Col. Maurice Maloney, with the following field and staff officers: James F. Chapman, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas O'Bigney, major; W. Ruger, adjutant; P. Eydesheimer, quartermaster; John Evans, surgeon; E. J. Horton and S. L. Lord, assistants; and Rev. H. C. Tilton, chaplain. This regiment, like all the others that preceded it, was fully equipped by the State, except arms. It was the design to make up the regiment from the two counties named (Rock and Green); but, as in the case of Dane, it was found that these counties had already honored too many drafts upon their citizens to render it an easy thing to furnish one full regiment more: consequently some aid was extended from other counties, yet Rock County alone furnished five hundred for this regiment. The Thirteenth was ordered to Kansas.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1861, continued — Regimental History — Gov. Randall's Proclamation calling a Special Session of the Legislature — Legislation — The War, &c.

THE Fourteenth Regiment was organized, and called into Camp Wood at Fond du Lac, during the month of November, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. David E. Wood. The following were the field and staff officers: Isaac E. Messmore, lieutenant-colonel; John Hancock, major; B. E. Bower, adjutant; J. F. Conklin, quartermaster; W. H. Walker, surgeon; D. D. Cameron, assistant; and Rev. J. G. Rogers, chaplain.

The companies were enlisted from the counties of Wood, Waupacca, Portage, Winnebago, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Brown, Calumet, Sheboygan, Jackson, Dane, and Sauk. Its numerical strength was 859.

The regiment was fully equipped by the State, without arms, and was awaiting marching-orders.

The Fifteenth or Scandinavian Regiment was, on the 15th of December, in course of organization at Camp Randall. Hon. Hans Heg was commissioned as colonel of this regiment. As the duties of his office confined him to his former office, as state-prison commissioner, until Jan. 1, 1862, the organization was for some time under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. K. K. Jones. The other field and staff officers were, H. Borcheenius, adjutant; Ole Heg, quartermaster; S. J. Himoc, surgeon; S. J. Hansen and G. T. Newell, assistants; and Rev. C. L. Clausen, chaplain. On the 15th of December, about six hundred had been mustered into service. The Sixteenth Regiment was organized, and ordered into camp at Madison early in Novem-

ber; Benjamin Allen, colonel. The field and staff officers were, Cassius Fairchild, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Reynolds, major; George Sabin, adjutant; J. E. Jones, quartermaster; G. W. Eastman, surgeon; I. H. Rogers and Ira A. Torrey, assistants. The companies were filled up from the counties of Waukesha, Ozaukee, Waushara, Green Lake, Adams, Chippewa, Dodge, Dane, and Lafayette. The regiment was nearly full on the 26th of December, and was afterward fully equipped by the State, as were also the other regiments. The numerical strength of the Sixteenth at the above date was about nine hundred.

The Seventeenth, or Irish Regiment so called, was in the month of December in an incipient state. No organization had then been formed, except the field and some of the staff officers. John L. Doran of Milwaukee had been commissioned as colonel. The recruiting was rapidly progressing. Of this regiment, A. G. Mallory was lieutenant-colonel; Thomas McMahon, major; William Plunkett, adjutant; John Gee, quartermaster.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized in the latter part of October, and was called into camp at Camp Randall, and placed under the command of Col. James S. Alban. It occupied the camp immediately after the Twelfth Regiment moved forward. The staff and field officers were, S. W. Beall, lieutenant-Colonel; W. H. Torry, major; G. L. Hart, adjutant; J. D. Rogers, quartermaster; George F. Huntington, surgeon; L. G. Mead, assistant. This regiment was very nearly full at the close of this year, and was filled up mainly from the northern counties.

The Nineteenth Regiment was being organized at the close of this year (1861), under the special direction of Col. H. T. Sanders of Racine, who obtained his commission direct from the General Government, subject to the approval of Gov. Randall, which approval had already been granted. The regiment was called into camp of rendezvous at Racine. Supplies were drawn direct from the General Government for the regiment, under the direction of Capt. Trowbridge, United States mustering-officer, who had special charge of subsistence and transportation.

In addition to the infantry regiments heretofore noticed, there were in camp Utley, Racine, at the close of this year

seven batteries of artillery, each battery comprising about one hundred and fifty-five men.

A special permit from the war department was obtained by Edward Daniels to raise a regiment of cavalry; and he received from Gov. Randall, on the 30th of June, 1861, a commission as lieutenant-colonel, as an indorsement of his commission from the General Government. He immediately commenced recruiting, and formed a camp of rendezvous at Ripon, and soon drew together over one thousand men. He soon after broke camp at Ripon, and moved to Kenosha, at which place the regiment was camped at the close of 1861. The field and staff officers were, Edward Daniels, colonel; O. H. Lagrange, first major; Henry Pomeroy, second major; H. N. Gregory, surgeon; Charles Lord and H. W. Cansall, assistants; and J. E. Mann, quartermaster. The second cavalry regiment, like the first, was organized under a special permit from the General Government, granted to Hon. C. C. Washburn. Col. Washburn received his commission from Gov. Randall, indorsing the action of the General Government, Oct. 10, 1861, and immediately commenced recruiting for his regiment, and formed a camp of rendezvous on the Fair Grounds at Milwaukee. The original field and staff officers, as far as known were, Thomas Stevens, lieutenant-colonel; H. E. Eastman, major; Levi Sterling, third major; W. H. Morgan, adjutant; C. G. Pease, surgeon; A. McBean, assistant; W. H. Brisbane, chaplain.

On the 28th of December, the second cavalry numbered about six hundred men.

The third cavalry, like the two former regiments, was organized by special commission from the General Government to Ex-Gov. William A. Barstow. He was confined to a very limited space of time to fill up his regiment; but he was able to do so. The regiment was called into camp at Janesville. The original numerical strength of this regiment was about twelve hundred. Of the field and staff officers, E. A. Calkins was major; B. S. Henning, second major; B. O. Reynolds, surgeon; W. H. Warner, assistant.

A Milwaukee cavalry company, consisting of eighty-four members, was raised in that city by Capt. Gustav Von Deutsch, consisting mostly of Germans. The company had all seen

service. It was accepted by Gen. Fremont, and left Wisconsin for St. Louis in October. A company of sharpshooters was enlisted and raised, under a call of Col. Berdan, by Capt. W. P. Alexander of Beloit. The company left Madison the middle of September; was mustered into the United States service at Weehawken Sept. 23, 1861; and at the close of 1861 was on the Potomac in the discharge of its duties.

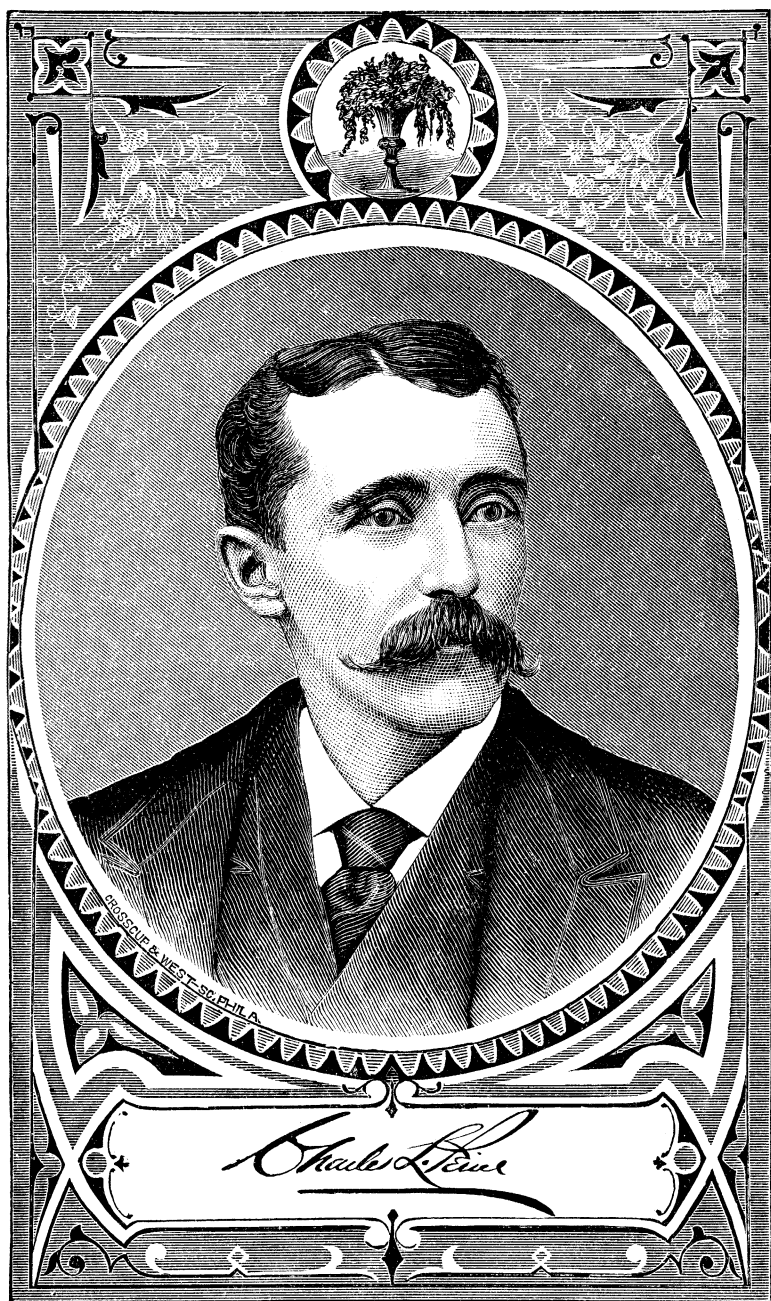
The number of men in the first thirteen regiments, including the First (re-organized), the company of sharpshooters, and Milwaukee cavalry, was, in the aggregate, according to the report, 14,002; and the estimated strength of the five additional regiments of infantry being raised at the close of 1861 in the State was 5,230. This, with the number of artillery then in camp, and the cavalry rapidly filling up, made the number 23,232, an excess of the quota required of Wisconsin (20,000) of 3,232.

Having given, in as condensed a form as possible, a history of the organization of the different regiments that were fitted out by the State in 1861, and sent forward to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, it will be necessary to return in our narrative, and bring forward the legislative history.

On the 9th of May, Gov. Randall issued a proclamation in the following words: "The extraordinary condition of the country, growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of the State be convened for making the power of the State useful to the government, and to other loyal States; and, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, I do hereby convene the legislature of the State for a special session thereof, to be held at Madison on Wednesday, May 15, 1861."

In accordance with this proclamation, the legislature convened on that day. The same officers that held positions at the regular session were re-elected.

The governor met the two houses in joint convention, and read his message. He stated, that, within ten days after he issued his first proclamation, a sufficient number of companies containing the requisite number of men responded, — sufficient to make up, at least, five regiments instead of one. He recom-



mended, at least, six regiments be put into camp, to learn the duties of a soldier, and be ready for subsequent calls; and suggested a calm, firm, deliberate, unimpassioned, yet bold consideration and action on measures designed to preserve the Union, and the putting-down of the Rebellion. "These gathering armies throughout the loyal States," says he, "are the instruments of God's vengeance to execute his just judgments: they are his flails, wherewith, on his great Southern threshing-floor, he will pound Rebellion for its sins."

The extra session adjourned, *sine die*, on the 27th of May. With the exception of an act amendatory of the banking-law, the measures adopted all pertain to the military exigencies of the times. The following is a synopsis of the work accomplished: An act to provide a military force for immediate service to aid in protecting and defending the Union, authorizing the governor immediately to call into the service of the State three regiments, in addition to the three already called for by the General Government. It further authorized the governor, when the three regiments should be called into the service of the United States, to call out two more regiments, and hold them in readiness for any subsequent demand that might be made on the State by the National Government, and so on, during the war; holding two regiments in camp ready to be mustered when needed into the service of the United States. An act to provide for borrowing money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war. This act appointed the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, a committee to negotiate a loan upon State bonds, bearing six per cent interest, of one million of dollars, to be used as a war-fund; sixty per cent of this loan to be negotiated for specie; the balance might be exchanged for fully-secured bank-paper. These were the leading measures of the session. Two acts were passed in regard to the maintenance of families of volunteers,—one appropriating from the war-fund five dollars per month to each family; and the other authorizing counties, towns, cities, and villages to levy special taxes for the same purpose. Another act amended the laws of the previous session, so as to exempt volunteers from civil processes as soon as accepted by the State. An act to provide for the payment

of discharged volunteers gave such as may have been called into service, and subsequently discharged (in consequence of the extension of time for which they were called,—from three months to three years), the regular army pay for the time they were in service.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of arms and equipments for the State; the purchase to be made by three commissioners, appointed by the governor. A sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars was appropriated to pay for extra clerk hire, messengers, and other extraordinary expenditures in the executive department. An act to prevent the rendering of aid to rebels contained stringent provisions for the prompt punishment of offenders coming within that category. The act amending the banking-law prohibited the bank comptroller from receiving, after the 1st of December, 1861, as security for circulating bank-notes, any other public stocks than those of the State of Wisconsin and the United States.

These were all the measures passed, except appropriations to the chaplains, and to the clerk of the special committee, which reported a bill (that did not pass) in regard to re-organizing the militia of the State, and the act providing that the expenses of the extra session should be chargeable against the war-fund. Three joint resolutions were passed and signed by the governor; viz., authorizing the governor to be absent from the State during the present war, recommending the war department to form a brigade of Wisconsin volunteers, and appoint Gen. Rufus King to its command.

Some excitement was had in the month of May, from the fact that many of the Wisconsin banks were discredited in Chicago, and that there was so much currency in circulation from banks in remote places, whose responsibility was questionable, that meetings were held at some places at which farmers declined to receive for their produce Wisconsin currency in good repute. Many of the banks reduced their circulation; and bills were destroyed the last week in May to the value of \$108,469. The bank comptroller, in April, made a call of two per cent additional security, as many of the bonds held as collateral for the circulating notes in circulation had depreciated in value.

In accordance with the act of the legislature, approved May 11, 1861, appropriating forty thousand dollars for the enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane, the executive committee of the board of trustees advertised for proposals for erection of the buildings required; and, upon opening the same at the advertised time (June 6, 1861), the contract was awarded to Joseph Perkins, for the sum of twenty thousand and five hundred dollars, for furnishing the materials, and doing the mason-work; and the painting and glazing, with the material therefor, to Bradley and Norton, for nine thousand and fifty dollars. The heating-apparatus, gas pipes and fixtures, registers, and sewerage, are not included in either of the above-mentioned contracts. The board of trustees, in their annual report for 1861, speak of the commendable zeal of the contractors in the prosecution of their work, which was commenced on the first of June of that year, and which was so far advanced as to be roofed and enclosed before the winter set in. The Board also report the whole number of patients in the hospital, since it was opened, in July, 1860, to October, 1861, one hundred and forty-five.

At the spring election of 1861, Orsamus Cole was re-elected justice of the supreme court.

Agreeably to an act of the legislature, approved March 9, 1861, authorizing the construction of the west wing of the State Capitol, the State building-commissioners advertised for proposals for doing the work. On the 1st of May, the bids were opened, of which there were fourteen, the price varying from \$78,300 to \$96,500. The lowest bid was that of A. B. Moxley, at the first-named price, who was a partner of J. W. Harvey; and the contract was to be carried out by them. Work was immediately commenced.

The administration of Gov. Randall closed with the year 1861; and, as he was not a candidate for re-election, there was much interest felt as to his successor and the remainder of the State officers. There was a strong disposition, in some portions of the State, to ignore party nominations; and, accordingly, a convention of Union men was called on the 24th of September, to nominate a State ticket. The following ticket was put in nomination: governor, Louis P. Harvey; lieutenant-governor,

Henry L. Palmer, who subsequently declined, James T. Lewis being substituted in his place; William C. Allen, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; J. H. Howe, attorney-general; John Bracken, bank comptroller; Hans C. Heg, state-prison commissioner; and J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction.

On the 26th of September, the Republican State Convention was held at Madison, which made the following nominations: governor, L. P. Harvey; lieutenant-governor, Edward Salomon; secretary of state, James T. Lewis; state treasurer, S. D. Hastings; attorney-general, James H. Howe; bank comptroller, W. H. Ramsay; superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; and state-prison commissioner, A. P. Hodges.

The Democratic State Convention met at Madison, Oct. 2, and made the following nominations: governor, Benjamin Ferguson; lieutenant-governor, H. M. Billings; secretary of state, Charles H. Benton; state treasurer, H. L. Dousman; attorney-general, P. A. Orton; bank comptroller, J. Vollmar; superintendent of public instruction, H. G. Winslow; state-prison commissioner, J. J. Cilley. At the election in November, the Republican State ticket was elected, Gov. Harvey by nearly eight thousand majority; J. T. Lewis, secretary of state, by over ten thousand; and the remainder of the ticket ranging from five thousand to ten thousand. Of the members of the legislature elected at the same time in the senate, the Republicans were twenty-two, and the Democrats eleven; and in the assembly, forty-three Republicans, thirty-four Democrats, and twenty-three Union. Of the latter, seventeen were of Democratic antecedents.

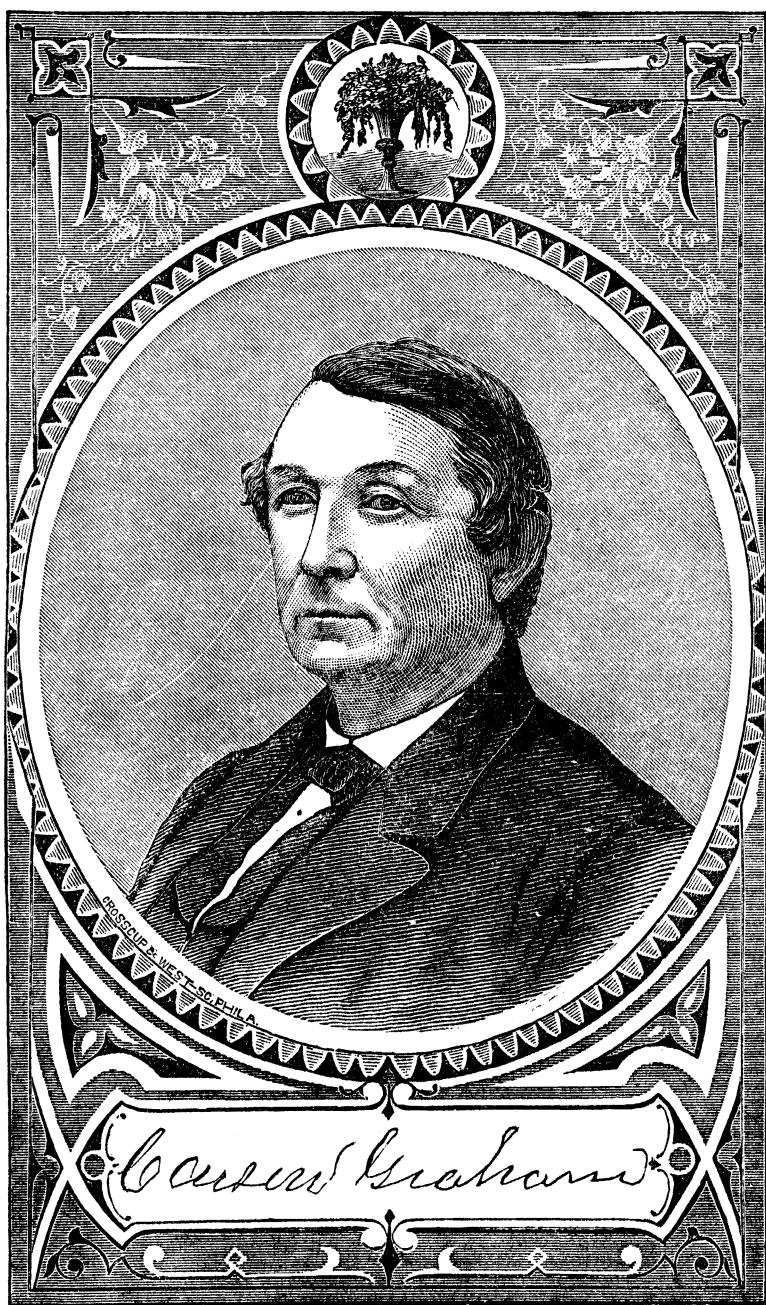
CHAPTER XXXIX.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1862 — Administration of Gov. Harvey and Lieut.-Gov. Edward Salmon — Sad Death of Gov. Harvey — Consternation throughout the State at his Death — Legislation — Investigations, &c.

THE ceremony of the inauguration of the new State officers was held on Monday, Jan. 6, 1862, at 12, M., and was quite imposing, in consequence of the military display which attended it. The Twelfth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments escorted the officers elect (who, with the retiring governor, were seated in an elegant sleigh) around the park, when they proceeded to the east front of the Capitol, the regiments being drawn up before it. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Dixon. All the officers were present, except Mr. Hodges, the state-prison commissioner. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, ex-Gov. Randall came forward, and, in a brief and appropriate speech, introduced his successor, Hon. Louis P. Harvey, to the troops; and a salute of cannon was fired. Gov. Harvey responded briefly. In the evening, the State officers held a public reception at the assembly chamber.

Gov. Harvey took an active interest in the important events then occurring, and particularly in the welfare of the soldiers who had gone into the government service from this State. Soon after the battle at Pittsburg Landing (on the 7th of April), the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the governor to organize an expedition for the relief of the wounded and suffering soldiers. In less than twenty-four hours, supplies were gathered; and on the 10th the party started on their benevolent object, the governor among



the number. On their arrival at Chicago, they found ninety boxes of supplies, &c., furnished, which were forwarded to accompany the party. Of this large number, sixty-one were from Milwaukee, thirteen from Madison, six from Beloit, and the remainder from various parts of the State. On their arrival at Mound City, they administered to the wants of some thirty soldiers, and also at Paducah and Savannah, where the presence of the governor, and the benefactions of Wisconsin friends, did much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. It appears that the party had very nearly completed its labors, and was intending to take a boat for Cairo on their homeward trip, when a disaster occurred, which brought sorrow to many hearts, and the loss to Wisconsin of its patriotic governor. It appears, from the published accounts in the newspapers, that, at first, it was intended to go on board of "The January;" but that boat had started a little too early. The steamer "Dunleith" was lying at the wharf; and the party went on board of her to wait until "The Minnehaha" arrived, upon which they were to come as far as Cairo. It was not expected that the boat would call for them before morning; and many of the party had lain down to rest. But, about ten o'clock in the evening, "The Minnehaha" hove in sight, and the party were aroused; Gov. Harvey and others taking a position near the edge and forepart of the boat "Dunleith." As "The Minnehaha" rounded up, her bow coming near the "Dunleith," the governor took a step backward, apparently to get out of the way; but, the night being very dark and rainy, he made a misstep, and fell overboard between the two steamers. Dr. Wilson of Sharon, being present, immediately reached down his cane. The governor grasped hold of it with such force as to instantly pull it from the doctor's hands. Dr. Clark of Racine immediately jumped into the water, and made every effort to save the governor, but without success. He made himself fast to the rigging about the wheel of "The Minnehaha," and threw his body out in the direction of the governor as far as possible. At one time, he thinks, the governor came within a few inches of getting hold of him, but was finally washed down the current,—it being very strong,—and is supposed to have passed under a flat-boat that lay just below. Every assistance was given, all persons (acquaintances or

strangers) doing all in their power to aid, first, in saving the life, and afterwards to procure the corpse; but all efforts were unavailing. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered by Gen. Brodhead for the recovery of the body; and the offer was ratified by the State authorities. The body was recovered about the 3d of May, about sixty miles below Pittsburg Landing, and was identified by his watch, pencil, and papers found on his person. Every thing was secured, including his money. The remains were sent on by express, and special train from Chicago, and arrived on the 7th, and conveyed to the State Capitol, and placed in the assembly chamber, under a military guard of honor. The funeral services took place the day following, with imposing and impressive ceremonies. The body was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

No event of public importance ever occurred in the State that created such a profound impression as the death of Gov. Harvey under such distressing circumstances. Public meetings were held in different cities and towns, and resolutions adopted expressing the great loss the State had sustained by his death, and passing resolutions of sympathy for his bereaved family. "He was," says one writer, "a man of incorruptible integrity, an earnest patriot; and Wisconsin was fortunate in having such a man at the head of her affairs. He was earnest and zealous in calling her sons to the field, and in securing fidelity and thoroughness in every detail of their equipment; and, when there came from the battle-field a call for humanity in behalf of her wounded soldiers, Gov. Harvey was the first to answer to the appeal, and it was the closing act of his useful and honored life. In the prime of life, upon the very threshold of the honors to which he had nobly aspired, the bubbling waters closed over him, and he is lost to human vision forever."

The following is believed to be an extract from the last letter he wrote, addressed to his private secretary, W. H. Watson, Esq., "Thank God for the impulse which brought me here! I am doing a good work, and shall stay as long as I am so profitably employed."

On the 22d of April, Hon. Edward Salomon, lieutenant-governor, issued a proclamation announcing the death of Gov. Harvey, and that he had by constitutional requirement as-

sumed the duties of the office which had devolved on him by this event, and, in behalf of the State, tendered to the bereaved widow the deep and sorrowful sympathy and condolence of the people. He also recommended, that for thirty days all public offices, court-houses, and other public buildings, be clad in mourning, and that during that time the people of the State wear the usual badges of mourning. He further appointed the first day of May, A.D. 1862, as a day of public rest and cessation of business, and recommended to the people of the State, that on that day, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the morning, they assemble in their respective towns, cities, and villages, then and there to commemorate the death of the late governor, Hon. Louis P. Harvey by such public demonstrations as may be appropriate to the occasion.

The fifteenth session of the State legislature convened Jan. 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862, to meet again June 3: after a short session, it again adjourned, June 17. The governor (Edward Salomon), on the 28th of August, issued a proclamation, stating that business of great public importance rendered a special session necessary, and calling a special session of the legislature to meet on the tenth day of September. The legislature, in accordance with the proclamation, met at the specified time, and adjourned Sept. 26, 1862.

The following persons comprised the officers at the session of Jan. 8: Hon. Edward Salomon, lieutenant-governor, president of the senate, J. H. Warren chief clerk; and B. N. Caswell sergeant-at-arms; and, in the assembly, J. W. Beardsley speaker, John S. Dean chief clerk; and A. A. Huntington sergeant-at-arms. On the 10th of January, Gov. Harvey read his message to the legislature in joint convention. In opening he said, —

“No previous legislature has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. The occasion pleads with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people, called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of the government.”

He reported the receipts into the general fund for the year 1861, \$435,536.97, and the disbursements from the same, \$418,-

960.44; leaving a balance in the State treasury on the 31st of December, 1861, of \$16,568.53. Of the war-fund there had been received from the sales of bonds, and payments from the United States, and other sources, for the expenses of the first six regiments, \$957,368.79, which was duly applied. He also recommended the suggestions of the officers of the benevolent and humanitarian institutions of the State, and stated that the appropriations asked for in their reports had his cordial indorsement. He also referred to the progress of enlistment in the fourteen regiments that had been made in the State, and gave at length statistics of the quartermaster and commissary-general's departments. He also devoted much attention to the subject of taxation, and suggested some important changes in the law on that subject. On the 7th of April, the legislature adjourned until the 3d of June following. A committee on the assessment and taxation laws had been authorized to sit during the recess. A committee was also appointed to investigate the war-fund, to report also at the adjourned meeting.

Among the bills passed at the session was one to suspend the sale of certain lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers; also to establish a system of graded teachers' certificates; to authorize a collection of agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing statistics; to provide for the adjustment of the government tax for 1862; to authorize the borrowing of money on the faith and credit of the State, to defray extraordinary expenditure, by which a loan of fifty thousand dollars was authorized for expenses of enlargement of the Capitol, and work on the Hospital for the Insane; to authorize the issuing of State bonds, for war and other purposes, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars; to relieve the holders of railroad mortgages made in aid of railroad companies; and an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities of the State of Wisconsin to the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company, and to appoint a board of commissioners to adjudicate the same.

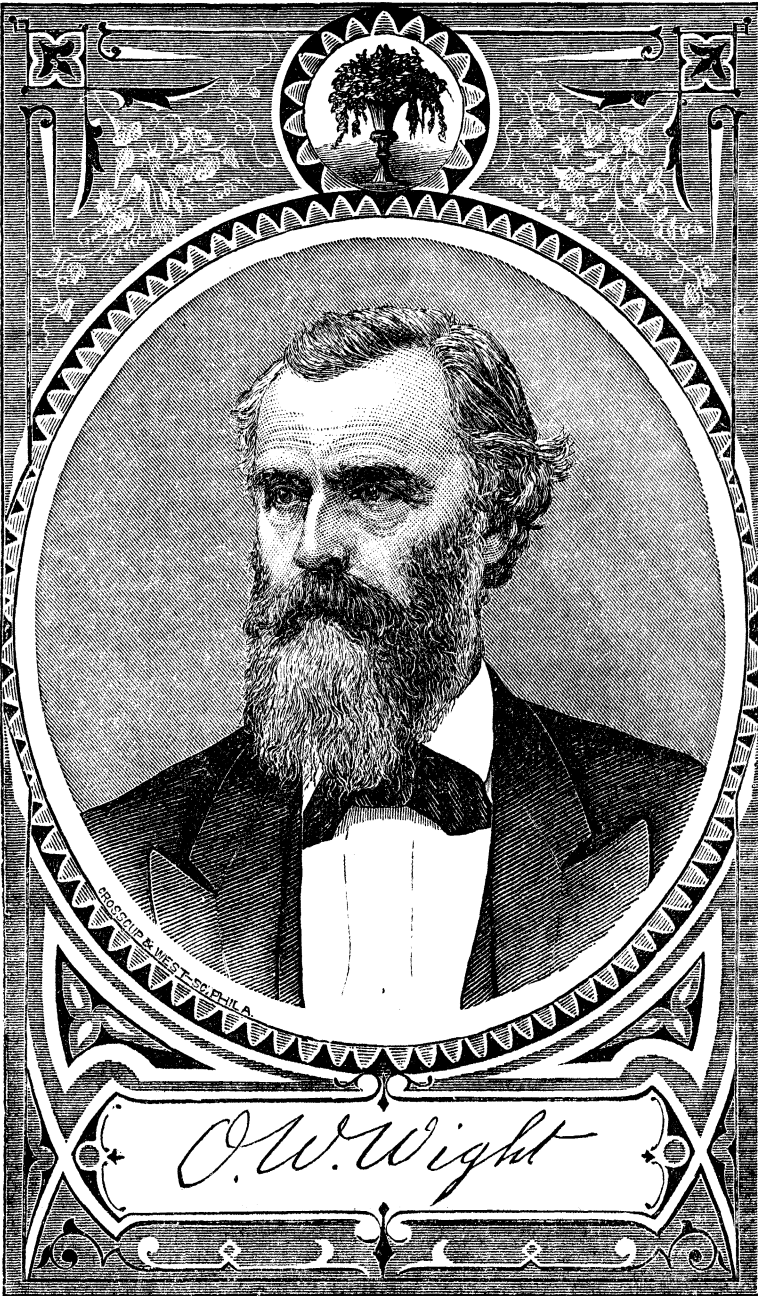
On the third day of June, the legislature met pursuant to adjournment. The acting governor sent a communication to the two houses, informing them of the death of the late Gov. Harvey, and the circumstances attending the finding of his body. He also referred to a number of bills passed prior to the adjourn-

ment, and presented to Gov. Harvey for approval, which had not been signed by him, and stated, that, after due reflection, he had come to the conclusion, that the bills had failed to become laws, and that he had no power to act upon them. He stated that it had been a source of embarrassment that no provisions had been made for contingencies, which had arisen since the adjournment, concerning the sick and wounded soldiers from the State, and recommended that provision be made for such emergencies. He recommended that the number of judges of the supreme court be increased to five.

Among the acts passed, was one to provide for levying a State tax for the year 1862 (a hundred and fifty thousand dollars); to authorize the state treasurer to pay for transporting troops; to discontinue the active services of certain military officers, and to provide for the execution of certain duties by the secretary of state and state treasurer for the relief of Mrs. Cordelia Harvey, widow of the late governor, Louis P. Harvey, to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars; to authorize the acting governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin volunteers, and to appropriate money for that purpose; to authorize the quartermaster-general to order bills for subsisting and transporting volunteers.

The joint select committee, appointed under a joint resolution of the assembly,—to whom was referred that portion of the governor's message relating to and connected with the military operations of the State, the raising of troops, uniforming, subsisting, and transporting the same, the negotiation of the war-bonds, and the disbursement of the ten thousand dollars appropriated to extraordinary expenditures in the executive department,—made a lengthy report on those subjects, in which they commented severely on the manner in which the work had been performed; among other things, that Ex-Gov. Randall appeared to have selected persons to occupy the several home offices, to act for the State in the formation of the regiments raised within its borders, without the slightest reference or regard to their qualifications therefor, either physical, mental, or moral.

The committee also stated that the negotiation of the war-bonds of the State was not conducted agreeably to law, and



that the same were sold to Wisconsin bankers at a depreciation, without any effort to negotiate them in Eastern cities; and that the treasurer and other officers preferred the bonds should be negotiated in their State for banking-purposes; and, in consequence of this action, the State was defrauded out of a large amount. The manner in which army supplies were procured was severely censured, also the employment of State agents whose services were not needed. The committee also held that much money had been squandered for this purpose, also that the business in the commissary department was injudiciously transacted. Attached to the report is the testimony taken in connection therewith. This report was signed by F. O. Thorpe and T. R. Hadd, committee of the senate; and J. V. V. Platto, F. S. Ellis, H. T. Moore, and H. C. Hamilton, committee on part of the assembly.

A minority report of the joint select committee on the same subjects was also made, in which they said that the report of the majority of the committee, as far as the negotiation of the war-bonds is concerned, was a gross misrepresentation of the facts, a perversion of the testimony, and misquoting of the laws, by which the most astounding conclusions have been reached. The minority gave their views on what they considered the true construction of the law, and sustained the course taken by the State officers therewith. The charges of waste and extravagance in the management and disbursing of funds in the offices of the quartermaster and commissary-general's departments were grossly exaggerated; and they concluded by saying the majority of the committee, in their report, had discovered no facts or evidence reflecting in the slightest degree upon the integrity or capacity of the loan commissioners; but, on the contrary, the minority of the committee believed that in the sale of such bonds, as large, if not a greater sum was realized than could have been obtained in any Eastern market; and that, in reference to Gov. Randall, six months of labor had failed to implicate him in a single dishonorable transaction in the discharge of the duties of his office. That he had committed errors was true: what man could avoid it, they asked? But in all the charges of waste and extravagance preferred against him, said they, with but trifling exceptions, the volunteers of our State were benefited.

In reference to this legislature, the newspapers of the day had much to say, and that not in the most complimentary manner. It was said that a brief and economical session was demanded and expected, and that at no previous session had the people sent up so few petitions for legislative action; and yet the session was prolonged till April. In the assembly there was no controlling element; no party or organization was responsible for what was done. Neither Republicans nor Democrats had a majority; but the balance of power was held by the so-called Union members,—men, as a class, without positive views, desiring to be on good terms with the two parties, and hesitating whether to remain on one side or the other.

CHAPTER XL.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR SALOMON.

Events of 1862 — Legislation — The Draft — Opposition to the Same — High Pitch of the War Excitement — Indian Troubles in Minnesota and on our Western Border.

INASMUCH as Gov. Harvey, in his message in January, 1862, gave no statistics of the institutions of the State, it will be necessary to give a few statistics in this regard, taken from the reports of that year.

The bank comptroller states that the whole number of banks on the first day of October, 1861, according to last annual report, was one hundred and seven, of which sixty-eight were doing business on an aggregate capital of \$4,247,000, and thirty-nine, whose circulation was discredited, with an aggregate capital of \$2,260,000; total \$6,507,000. The whole of banks doing business Oct. 1, 1862, was sixty-five, with a capital of \$3,298,000, showing a decrease in capital, in twelve months, of \$3,209,000. The whole amount of circulating notes delivered to banks, and outstanding Oct. 1, 1862, was \$2,240,384; which were secured by deposits of stocks at par value, and specie in the sum of \$2,449,361.53.

The number of students in the State University during the year 1862 was one hundred and twenty-nine. Twenty-six had been taken out of the classes to enter the army. The regents of the university established a normal department this year; and Prof. C. H. Allen was appointed principal. It was opened March 16; and the entire south wing was set apart for the purposes of this school.

The whole number of pupils in attendance at the Institution for the Blind for 1862 was fifty. Some changes were made in

the instructive force, and the institution had a year of prosperity.

The total number of convicts in the State-prison Oct. 1, 1862, was one hundred and seventy-three; and the total number from the organization to that date was seven hundred and sixty-four. The appropriation to the institution for 1862 was twenty thousand dollars. The whole number of inmates in the State Reform School was eighty.

The trustees of the Hospital for the Insane reported that the work on the west wing had been carried forward to the entire satisfaction of the Board; and the whole building was completed, and ready for occupancy, on the first day of June, 1862. The internal management of the institution from and after its opening in June, 1860, was under the control of Dr. J. P. Clement as superintendent, with an assistant physician, matron, and a competent board of assistants. Up to Oct. 1, 1861, there had been admitted one hundred and forty-five patients; and from that date to Oct. 1, 1862, the number of patients admitted was eighty-nine; the whole number from the opening to that date was two hundred and thirty-four.

The trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution reported that there had been in attendance during the year 1862 eighty-two pupils, of whom six graduated at the close of the term, having attended the prescribed number of years.

From the report of the superintendent of public instruction, we have the following statistics: the whole number of children between the ages of four and twenty, 308,056; average wages paid male teachers, \$25.45; female teachers, \$16.61; State fund apportioned during the year, \$149,891; whole number of schoolhouses, 3,909, of which 2,324 are framed, 1,227 log-houses, and 358 stone and brick; the total valuation of all \$1,255,852; the highest valuation twelve thousand dollars, and the lowest reported at one cent.

A synopsis of the report of the adjutant-general will be found in the history of the war for the year 1862.

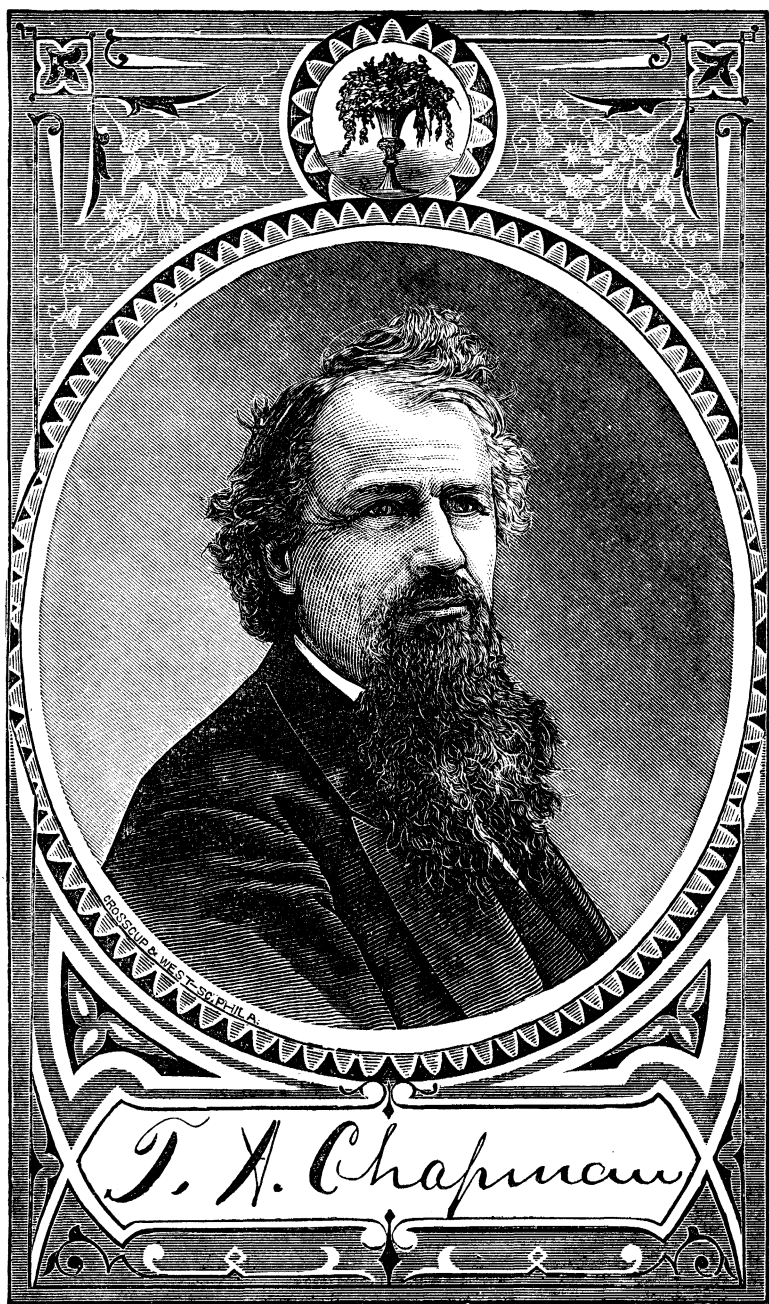
The extra session of the legislature commenced on the 10th of September, the day appointed by Gov. Salomon in the call for the same. The same officers were elected as at the former sessions. Gov. Salomon sent to the two houses his message.

He referred to the fact, that, since the adjournment of the previous session, six hundred thousand men had been called for by the government for putting down the Rebellion, and that it had become necessary to rely upon a system of drafting to furnish the quota called for from this State. He referred to the attack of the savages upon the whites in Minnesota, and to the consequent massacre of a number of the inhabitants, and said that he was called upon by the people in the frontier settlements for arms, ammunition, and men; that he had promptly answered these calls by sending all of the State arms and ammunition at his disposal into the regions threatened with danger. He recommended an effective organization of the State militia, and a supply of arms and ammunition for emergencies. He recommended the enactment of a law to give soldiers then in the army from this State the right to vote at the next general election. He referred, also, to the condition of the Volunteer Aid Fund, and recommended a special tax to meet deficiencies for that purpose.

The extra session adjourned on the 26th of September, having been in session sixteen days, and enacted seventeen laws. Of the bills passed was one for levying and collecting for the year 1862 a special tax of \$275,000 to apply for the aid of volunteers; one to enable the militia and volunteers of this State, when in the military service of the United States, or in this State, to exercise the right of suffrage; one to empower towns, cities, and counties to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers; and one to empower certain towns to levy a tax for a similar purpose.

From the tone of the newspapers at that time, it would seem that the extra session did not fulfil the wishes of the people in their enactments. The law that was passed for a tax of \$275,000 could not be made available until February, 1863; and there was a present necessity for the regular and prompt payment of the five dollars per month pledged by the State to the families of volunteers.

No measure was adopted furnishing this relief; and it was claimed that a bill could have been enacted, but for the opposition of certain members, who, by political manœuvring, managed to prevent it.



In the fall of the year, it was found necessary to resort to a draft to raise the number of troops required under the recent calls of the government ; and, in the month of November, serious disturbances took place in one of the counties of the State at the time of the execution of the draft. The proceedings of the draft were interrupted by a large and numerous body of armed men, who destroyed the militia-rolls and ballot-boxes, drove away and maltreated the drafting-commissioner, demolished his house, injured many other peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and destroyed the property of many persons who were obnoxious to them. On being apprised of these disgraceful proceedings, the governor took prompt measures to restore peace, and enforce the draft. A large number of persons, most of them taken with arms in their hands, were arrested, and turned over to the United States military authorities, that they might be dealt with as ordered by the President of the United States, who had commanded that all persons resisting military drafts should be tried by court-martial or military commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1862, continued — Regimental History — Incidents and Accidents of the War.

It will be necessary now to renew the history of the regiments that were called into camp, and from thence proceeded to the seat of war to take their part in the great conflict then existing. At the commencement of the year 1862, there had been organized, equipped, and sent from the State, ten regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one company of sharpshooters, exclusive of the three-months' regiment. There were at that date remaining in the State, either already organized, or in process of formation, the Ninth, and from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth inclusive, of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery. Of these, the Ninth or German Regiment, recruited mostly from Milwaukee and the Lake Shore, was completed. The Twelfth, stationed at Camp Randall, was in readiness, and awaiting orders. The Thirteenth, encamped at Jamesville, also in readiness, and the first to receive marching-orders. It left the State on the 9th of January, 1862, for Fort Leavenworth. The Fourteenth, rendezvoused at Fond du Lac, was yet engaged in recruiting companies to reach the maximum. The Fifteenth — recruited under Col. Heg, late state-prison commissioner, and composed mainly of Scandinavians — was engaged in recruiting, and was mustered at Camp Randall on the 13th of February. The Sixteenth, already above the minimum, was still adding to its numbers while awaiting orders. The Seventeenth — being recruited under the immediate auspices of Col. John L. Doran, and made up almost entirely of persons of Irish birth — was

mustered at Madison, on the 18th of March. The Eighteenth, yet organizing and mustering companies, was ordered into camp at Milwaukee, on the 16th of January. Col. H. T. Sanders, having, just at the close of the preceding year, been commissioned, with special permission from the war department, to raise the Nineteenth Regiment as an "independent acceptance," entered immediately upon the work, and, having met with signal success, encamped at Racine in the month of March. The three regiments of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery, were already in camp, and completing their organization; the regiments of cavalry being located respectively at Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Janesville, and the artillery at Racine. The Eighth and Tenth batteries were soon added at Racine; the Ninth being at Burlington.

In the organization of the Department of the Mississippi, under Major-Gen. Halleck, nearly all these troops were ordered to report at St. Louis, and left the State before the 1st of April. The dates and items in connection with their departure will appear in further mention of their movements. Up to the last requirements to complete the foregoing organizations, there was no lack of recruits. The enthusiasm of the people was unabated, and volunteering had suffered little if any decline. The last regiments leaving the State were in no wise inferior to those which had preceded them, in number, patriotism, or *physique*. Under the call of the President for seventy-five thousand additional men, requisition was made upon this State for but one regiment. Measures were immediately adopted for its organization. The subsequent order for five additional regiments, and, still later, the order for a draft of our quota of three hundred thousand troops, convinced the people that there was an earnest occasion for another rally. The work was at once commenced throughout the State with a rapidity before unequalled, and resulted in leaving but a fraction over four regiments to complete our quota under the order for the draft. If the time for volunteering had been extended for at least fifteen days, the entire quota could, without doubt, have been completed. The force recruited during this period formed the *materiel* for fourteen regiments, — from the Twentieth to the Thirty-third Regiment inclusive, — all of which, except three,

were now in the field; and the others were in readiness to follow.

The aggregate number of volunteers raised in the State for the United States service, as shown by the muster-rolls of each regiment at its departure, was 38,511.

In presenting the following record of the movements and actions of the regiments from this State in the year 1862, it cannot be expected that any extended notice would be given within the limits of a volume of the present size. Those who take an especial interest in the detailed war history of Wisconsin are directed to the valuable works of E. B. Quiner and W. DeLoss Love, on Wisconsin in the Rebellion. These works are very full in their accounts of the incidents of the war, and the personal prowess of our State volunteers, and are very valuable.

The First Regiment was re-organized after their return from the three-months' service under Col. Starkweather; and from their arrival at Louisville, Oct. 30, 1861, to Feb. 18, 1862, they were principally engaged in repairing and guarding the line of railroad extending south from that place to Nashville, Tenn.; the headquarters of the regiment being, most of the time, at Camp Wood, near Munfordville, on the Green River.

Immediately after the evacuation of Bowling Green by the rebels, they were ordered to that place, whence, on the 27th of February, they took up their line of march for Tennessee, sixty-four miles from Bowling Green, encamping on the 2d of March at Edgefield, directly opposite Nashville, and separated from it by the Cumberland River. On the 8th of March, they crossed the river, and went into Camp Andy Johnson, near Nashville; and five companies set out on outpost duty. The next day, one of these companies (B) was attacked by rebels; and, during the skirmish which ensued, private J. W. Greenly of that company was killed, the first Union soldier who gave his life for the Union in Tennessee.

From Nashville, they marched, on the 5th of April, to Columbia, on the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and forty-six miles distant from the former place. Company K was here detached as provost-guard; and the regiment went into Camp Walker, near that city. From their arrival at Columbia, until the 28th of May, they were almost incessantly engaged

in expeditions, of greater or less magnitude, against the numerous bands of rebel forces which then infested the vicinity of their camp. In one of these expeditions, Gen. Negley's brigade, of which this regiment formed a part, marched from Pulaski, the county-seat of Giles County, in Tennessee, to Florence, on the Tennessee River, in Alabama, arriving at that place on the 16th of May, having driven the rebels from their ferry-boats, and shelled them out of their camp; and thence returned to Columbia on the 20th, having marched a hundred and eighty miles in ten days. On the 24th of May, Company K was relieved by Company C as provost-guard at Columbia, and on the 28th, Companies A, B, G, and K, were detailed to go with an expedition against Chattanooga in Tennessee. The rest of the regiment were occupied during the month of June, principally in guarding railroad-bridges between Columbus and Pulaski. They were marched to Huntsville, Ala., on the 28th of July, from which time until the 18th of August, — when they were ordered to Nashville, — they were engaged in performing around Huntsville the same kind of duty that they had so well discharged previously in the vicinity of Columbia; preventing, by rapid and decisive assaults, any organization or concentration of rebel forces in their vicinity. On the 6th of September, they were again ordered to Bowling Green in Kentucky, at which place they remained until called upon to participate in the general movement of the army, which resulted, on the 8th of October, in the memorable battle of Perryville, where the rebel forces under Gen. Bragg were defeated by the Union troops under Gen. Buell. The gallantry of the men and officers in this battle deserves special mention. Three times advanced upon by the rebels, who were as often repulsed, they stood without wavering, and delivered an effective and withering fire. Among their trophies were the colors of the First Tennessee, which they captured in a bayonet-charge. That the First Wisconsin did its whole duty is abundantly proved by the record of casualties. Their loss in killed was fifty-seven; in wounded, one hundred and twenty-seven; in prisoners, seven; and missing, seven. The prisoners — among whom was Lieut. Caliger of Company B — were all taken at night, while searching the field of battle for their dead and wounded. Major



Mitchell, Capt. Green of Company K, and Lieuts. Wise of Company F, and Hambrook of Company E, were severely wounded.

The regiment, at the last reports (in 1862), was in Murfreesborough, in Negley's division of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Second Regiment — which had been identified with the Army of the Potomac from its first organization to the present time, and which was the representative of Wisconsin at the first battle of Bull Run — was joined, later in the season, by the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. On the re-organization of the army by Gen. McClellan, these regiments, together with the Nineteenth Indiana, were organized as a brigade, and assigned to the command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon; Gen. King having been promoted to the command of a division. Thenceforth their history is identical; and Wisconsin may well be proud of their record, which has procured for them the name of the "Iron Brigade of the West."

The winter was spent in camp at Arlington, Va., preparing for the spring campaign. In the grand review of the 27th of March, the Wisconsin troops, particularly the Second, were complimented for their soldierly appearance, and thorough acquaintance with military drill.

They participated in the advance on Richmond, under the command of Major-Gen. McDowell; and subsequently, under Major-Gen. Pope, acted as rear-guard to the Army of the Potomac at the time it fell back on Washington. In the performance of this duty, the Sixth Wisconsin, the very last to retire, marched slowly and steadily to the rear, faced to the front again as they reached their new position, and saluted the approaching enemy with three rousing cheers and a rattling volley.

In the three-days' fight of the 28th, 29th, and 30th of August, at Gainesville and Bull Run, Gibbon's brigade suffered terribly. The Second went into the fight with about four hundred and thirty men, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred and eighty-six; the colonel, and one captain being killed, and Major Allen, Capt. Smith, and Lieuts. Baldwin, Bell, and Esslinger wounded. Col. O'Connor fell, fighting bravely. He was dearly beloved by his regiment.

The loss of the Sixth was seventeen killed and ninety-one wounded; and the Seventh lost, in killed and wounded, seventy-five men, including Capt. Brayton, Company B, killed, and Capts. Walker and Walthers, Lieuts. Bird and Hobart, wounded.

Afterwards, in the short campaign in Maryland, under command of Gen. McClellan, they nobly sustained their reputation at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, which terminated the campaign by forcing the rebels to retire across the Potomac. In the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 14, Capt. Colwell of Company B, Second Regiment, was killed while in command of the line of skirmishers. The Second went into the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, one hundred and fifty strong, and came out with fifty-nine.

These regiments were now in the fourth brigade, left grand division of the Army of the Potomac. Of this brigade, Gen. McClellan wrote, —

“I beg to add to this indorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Gibbon’s brigade. I have seen them under fire, acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their State: they are equal to the best troops in any army of the world.”

The Third Regiment passed the winter of 1861–62 principally at Alexandria, of which place Col. Ruger was appointed provost-marshal. In the spring campaign, they were assigned to the command of Major-Gen. Banks, entering Winchester, Va., on the 12th of March, and accompanied him in the sudden retreat towards Washington, which commenced on the 25th of May. They acted as a portion of the rear-guard, and lost, in the various conflicts occurring by the movement, about one hundred and twenty men in killed, wounded, and missing. The retreat was conducted with the most admirable coolness, the men facing about in line, three several times giving the enemy a number of volleys.

This division returned soon afterwards to Winchester to co-operate with the commands of Gens. Fremont and Sigel, and on the 9th of August took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain. The regiment went into battle with four hundred and twenty-

three men, of whom one hundred and seven were either killed, wounded, or missing. In the official report of Gen. Gordon, who commanded the brigade, special praise is awarded to the Third Wisconsin and a Massachusetts regiment for displaying great coolness under the terrible fire they were ordered to face. During this action, Lieut.-Col. Crane was killed, who fell gallantly leading his men upon the enemy. Capt. O'Brien of Company I was wounded early in the day, but refused to leave the field. Later in the day, he received a mortal wound, and died three days afterwards. Capt. Hawley and Lieuts. Snow and Derring were also wounded, and Lieut. Widney taken prisoner.

Subsequently, they took part in the short and brilliant campaign under McClellan, in which Antietam was the finishing stroke to the invaders in Maryland. They took into action about three hundred and forty-five men, and lost, in killed and wounded, one hundred and ninety-seven. In this battle, Lieut. Reed was killed, and Col. Ruger, Capts. Stevenson and Whitman, Lieuts. Field, Shepard, Parks, and Dick were wounded. On the 7th of December, the regiment was in Gen. Gordon's brigade, headquarters near Antietam Ford, Md.

The Fourth Regiment (Col. H. E. Paine) remained at Wisconsin Barracks, in Baltimore, during the winter, performing garrison-duty, and perfecting themselves in drill and thorough military organization. On the 19th of February, they left Baltimore for Newport News; at which place they embarked, on the 6th of March, for Ship Island, as a part of the expedition to New Orleans, under Gen. B. F. Butler. Arriving at their destination, they were assigned to the second brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams. They remained at Ship Island until the 15th of April, when they were placed on board "The Great Republic" for transportation to New Orleans. From the 17th to the 27th, they were at the south-west pass of the Mississippi. During this time, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the rebel defences of the river, were bombarded by the mortar-fleet of Com. Porter. Com. Farragut having succeeded in passing the forts with his fleet, before their surrender, a part of the regiment was sent in small boats to land above and in the rear of Fort St. Philip, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of

the rebels from that place. To accomplish this, they were compelled to wade several miles, dragging their boats with them.

The expedition was entirely successful; between four and five hundred of the enemy being captured while attempting to escape to New Orleans. For the manner in which they performed their duty, they were complimented by Gen. Butler. They were the second regiment to enter the city on the 1st of May. On the 8th, they again embarked for Vicksburg, taking possession of Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana. On arriving at Vicksburg, Gen. Williams found his force too small to risk an attack upon that city, and returned to Baton Rouge. On the 19th of June, the Fourth again left this place, to participate in the second attack on Vicksburg. The fortifications having been materially strengthened, it was decided to open the navigation of the river by cutting a new channel. They were engaged at this work for twenty days. The low stage of water having defeated this project, they returned to Baton Rouge on the 28th of July. Baton Rouge was evacuated on the 23d of August, when they returned to Carrollton, and were stationed at the parapet which forms the defences of New Orleans. In September, they were sent up the river in pursuit of guerillas; and, having ascertained the whereabouts of a band of Texan "Greasers," they attacked, and pursued them three miles, into a cypress-swamp, capturing four hundred horses and forty prisoners. Few regiments had done less fighting than the Fourth: no regiment had undergone more hardship and privations. In an expedition up the Yazoo River, Capt. J. W. Flynn of Company I, and six men, were killed by a shell while detailed as sharpshooters upon the gunboat "Tyler." The regiment encamped at Carrollton, about eight miles above New Orleans.

The Fifth Regiment (Col. Amasa Cobb) left their winter-quarters at Camp Griffin, near Lewisville, Va., where they had been stationed during the winter, and marched, on the 9th of March, to Flint Hill, two miles from Fairfax Court House, whence they were marched to the Potomac, within four miles of Alexandria. There they embarked, on the 23d, to take part in the great expedition against Richmond, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

From their arrival at Hampton in Virginia, on the 26th of

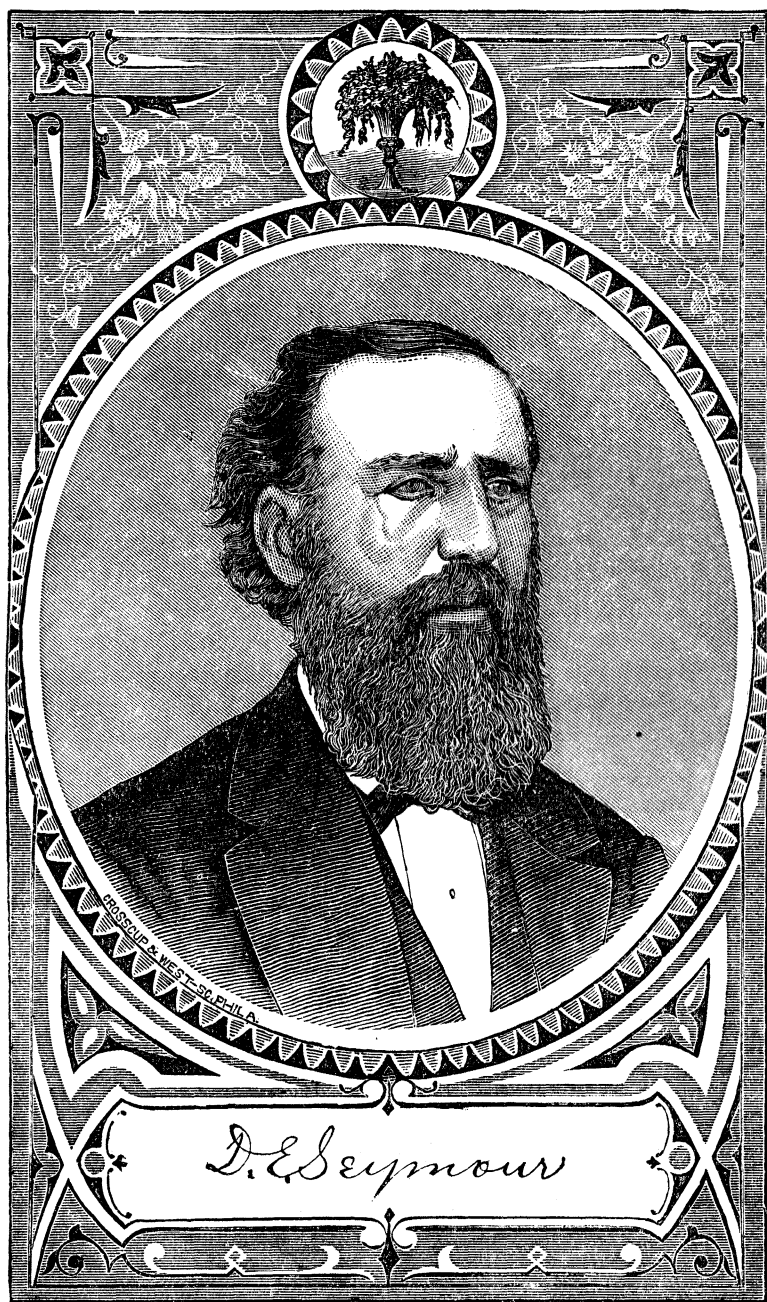
March, to the day of the final retreat, their history is thoroughly identified with that of the Army of the Peninsula. Their conduct in the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, where Capt. Bugh was severely wounded, was such as to elicit a flattering encomium from Gen. McClellan, who, on the 7th of May, addressed the regiment as follows:—

“My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. You have gained honor for your country, yourselves, your State, and the army to which you belong. *Through you, we won the day; and Williamsburg shall be inscribed upon your banner.* I cannot thank you enough for what you have done. I trust in you for the future, and know that you will sustain the reputation you have won for yourselves. By your actions and superior discipline, you have gained a reputation which shall be known throughout the Army of the Potomac. Your country owes you its grateful thanks. As for myself, I never can thank you enough.”

While on picket-duty near Golden Farm, on the 28th of June, Capt. Evans of Company K received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died on the 1st of August. Capt. Walker was also wounded at the same time.

The regiment bore its full share in the great series of battles from June 29 to July 4. Col. Cobb led his regiment successfully and bravely through all its actions; but at this juncture he was lost to the regiment, having been elected to Congress.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Emery died at his native place, in Lisbon, N.H., on the 13th of October. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel at the organization of the regiment. He entered upon the discharge of his duties with an ardent zeal. The privations and exposure of camp-life to one of his physical constitution was more than he could endure; and his constitution finally gave way. At the battle of Williamsburg, in command of five companies of his regiment as skirmishers, he manifested a discipline and intrepidity which showed him worthy to command Wisconsin troops.



CHAPTER XLII.

WISCONSIN'S WAR-RECORD.

Events of 1862, continued — Regimental History — Bravery of Wisconsin Soldiers
— Echoes from the Battle-Fields.

THE Eighth Regiment (Col. R. C. Murphy), from the time of their departure from the State, up to the middle of January, with the exception of the skirmish at Frederickston, in the autumn of 1861, was principally engaged in guarding railroad bridges and other general duties in the southern portion of Missouri and in Arkansas. On the 16th of January, they left Camp Curtis, arriving at Cairo the next day. From Cairo they were ordered to Mt. Pleasant, Mo., to participate in the attack on Island No. 10, whence they marched, on the 7th of April, to New Madrid.

Shortly after the reduction of this island, they were ordered to Corinth, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d of April, when they at once took their place in the army destined for the reduction of Corinth. On the 9th of May, at the battle of Farmington, the Eighth Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robbins, lost in killed three (of whom two were commissioned officers), and sixteen wounded, and one missing. On the 28th of May, leaving Farmington, the regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robbins, — Col. Murphy being in charge of the brigade, — went into action before Corinth, and, by their steady courage and demeanor, demonstrated their bravery under a heavy fire, losing, in this action, two killed and five wounded. This was the last effort of the rebels to defend the city, which was entered by our troops two days afterwards.

Subsequently they were ordered to Iuka, where they remained until the approach of the rebels under Price and Van Dorn,

when they were again ordered to Corinth, and took part in the second battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October. During this battle, while Col. Murphy was absent, Lieut.-Col. Robbins and Major Jefferson were wounded, and carried from the field; and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Britton, who nobly conducted the action. Their loss in this battle was fourteen killed, seventy-five wounded, and two missing. After joining in the pursuit of the rebels which followed this battle, they returned to Corinth on the 14th of October, after which time they were stationed in the vicinity of Waterford, Miss.

The Eighth nobly earned the encomiums bestowed upon it. Its record is such that Wisconsin may well feel proud of the Eagle Regiment.

On the 8th of December, the regiment was at Waterford, Miss., in the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Ninth Regiment left Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, under command of Col. F. Salomon, on the 22d of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and 884 men. Though this regiment was raised under the special promise of Gen. Fremont that it should compose a part of the division of Gen. Sigel, the heroic compatriot of its members, the successor of Gen. Fremont did not feel under any obligation to carry out such a promise; and the regiment left for another destination. None of the Wisconsin regiments embraced so large a number of officers and soldiers of military experience as the Ninth. The eagerness of the regiment to encounter the enemy was not gratified until the 30th of September, at Newtonia. In the first part of the battle, but four companies were engaged against an enemy of a far superior number, strongly intrenched. The balance of the regiment, with Gen. F. Salomon's brigade, arrived later, and also took a part in the fight. Four days after this battle, the Ninth Regiment, with the brigade, were again on the march for another attack on Newtonia, which, however, had been evacuated by the enemy, who had experienced heavy losses, and did not feel strong enough to resist another attack. The retreat of the rebels was so hasty, that a part of their camp equipment and a rocket-battery fell into the hands of our forces. The official report of the regiment in this battle shows a loss of a hun-

dred and eighty-eight in killed, wounded, and missing, of which only eight were named as killed. In the battle at Prairie Grove, the Ninth Regiment was in the rear-guard, without taking part actively in the fight.

The last report from the regiment in 1862 showed that it was encamped at Rhea's Mills, Ark. The Tenth Regiment (Col. A. R. Chapin), when last referred to, was at Camp Jefferson, near Bacon Creek, in Kentucky; at which place they were stationed during the winter, and until the 26th of April. Gen. O. M. Mitchell, in the following order of that date, addresses them as follows:—

‘SOLDIERS, — Your march on Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our commanding general. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our advance-guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the great military road of the enemy. With a supply-train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days’ march from your depot, you undertook the herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which, by your untiring energy, was accomplished in two days. Thus, by a railway of your own construction, your depot of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty-three miles, and in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great military road, but all his machine-shops, engines, and rolling-stock. Thus providing yourselves with ample transportation, you have struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled. Stevenson fell sixty miles east of Huntsville. Decatur and Tuscumbia have been, in like manner, seized and captured. In three days, you have extended your front of operations more than a hundred and twenty miles; and your morning gun at Tuscumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle-field made glorious by their victory before Corinth. A communication of these facts to headquarters has not only won the thanks of the commanding general, but those of the department of war, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction. Accept the thanks of your commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves.”

From this time, they were engaged in guarding, and keeping in repair, the Memphis and Charleston Railway, until they were called upon to join in the general movement of our troops to the northward, rendered necessary by the advance of Gen. Bragg towards Cincinnati, — a movement which resulted, on

the 8th of October, in the battle of Perryville. In this action, the Tenth greatly distinguished themselves; for two hours holding their position without relief, and long after their ammunition was expended. During this engagement, Major H. O. Johnson was killed; and, of the three hundred and seventy-two men whom they took into battle, thirty-six were killed, a hundred and eight were wounded, and three were missing, — brave men all, who nobly won honor to themselves, their State, and their country. They subsequently moved to the vicinity of Nashville, where they were at the close of 1862.

The Eleventh Regiment (Col. Charles L. Harris) was stationed during the greater part of the winter, at Camp Curtis, near Sulphur Springs, in Missouri, guarding, and keeping in repair, a line of railroad, extending over sixty miles; thence to Pilot Knob, which they left on the 23d of March, arriving at Reeves Station, on the Black River, on the 27th. From Reeves Station, they marched one hundred and eighty-five miles, to Jacksonport, in Lawrence County. On the 19th of May they were at Batesville, in Arkansas, which place they left on the 22d of June, crossing the Black River at Jacksonport, where they left their sick, and pushed forward to Augusta. In this vicinity they remained until the 6th of July, when they marched fifteen miles, to “a place where the rebels had made another blockade,” followed, the next day, by the battle of Bayou Cache, in which the Eleventh lost four killed and fifteen wounded, the latter number including the colonel, one captain, and one lieutenant. From Bayou Cache, they marched to Helena, in Arkansas, arriving there on the 13th of July.

A glance at their route through Missouri and Arkansas will convey some idea of the privations they must have been called upon to undergo in a march through a comparative wilderness.

Their conduct at Bayou Cache was a sufficient indication as to what their conduct would be when called upon to assert Wisconsin valor on the battle-field.

From Helena, they marched to Patterson, in Missouri, where they were at the close of 1862, in the first division of the Army of South-east Missouri, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. W. Davidson.

The Twelfth Regiment was organized under the direction

of Col. George E. Bryant, formerly a captain in the three-months' volunteers, where he distinguished himself for gallantry, and thorough acquaintance with the duties of a soldier. They left Madison on the 11th of January, arriving at Weston, Mo., on the 17th. On the 15th of February, they marched from thence to Leavenworth City, in Kansas, which place they left on the 1st of March for Fort Scott, accomplishing the distance, one hundred and fifty miles, in six days; from Fort Scott to Lawrence, and from Lawrence back to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, arriving on the 27th of May. Here they embarked on the 29th for St. Louis. On arriving at that place, they took a steamer for Columbus, Ky., arriving at the latter place on the 4th of June. During the months of June, July, August, and September, the Twelfth was engaged in repairing and guarding the railway in South-west Kentucky and North-west Tennessee. In the beginning of October, they were moved to Bolivar, in Tennessee.

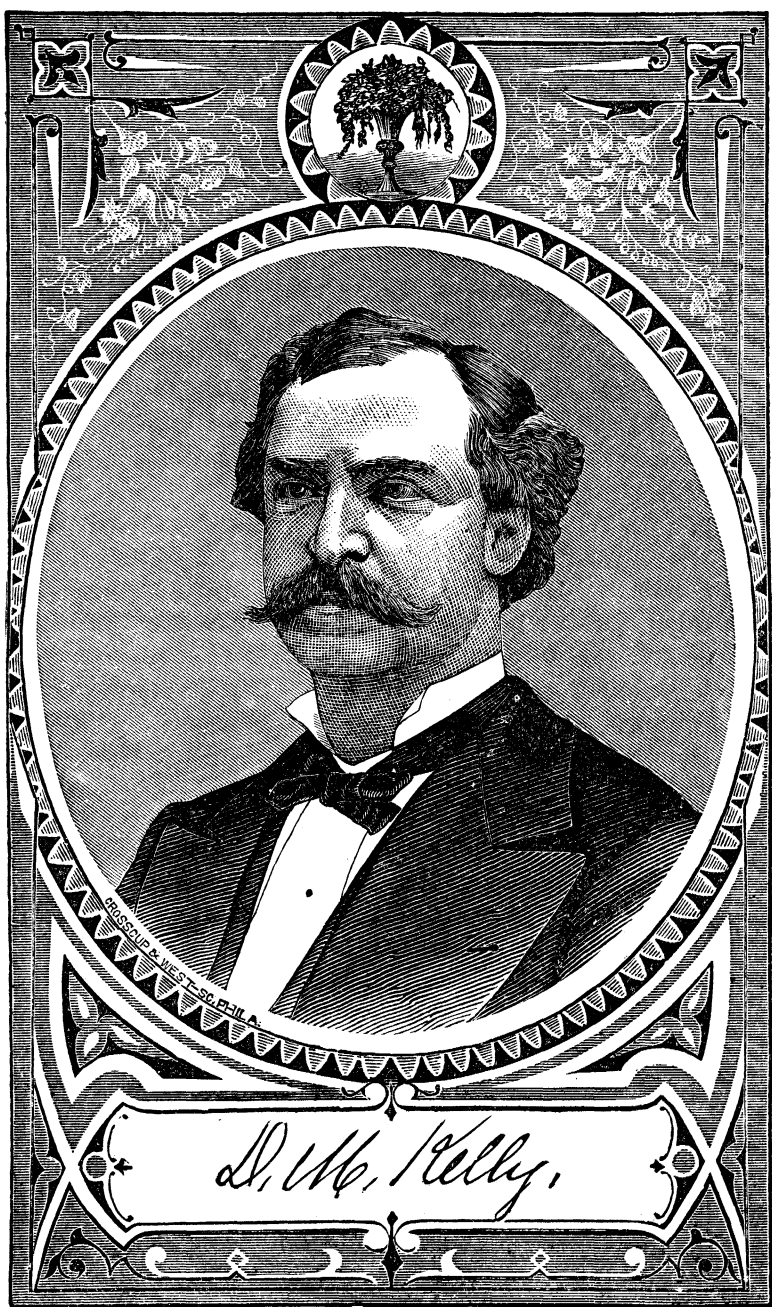
The Twelfth was a marching regiment, and was not engaged in any of the great battles which occupied a prominent place in the eyes of the country. On the 1st of December, 1862, they were in camp, near Waterford, Miss., in the fourth division of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Thirteenth Regiment (Col. William P. Lyon) left Camp Medway, at Janesville, under orders for Kansas. From Weston, Mo., they marched to Leavenworth City, where they staid three weeks, thence to Fort Scott, and afterwards to Lawrence.

They were subsequently ordered to Columbus in Kentucky, at which place they arrived in the beginning of June; and about the middle of August were transferred to Fort Henry, in Tennessee, where they remained in garrison during the year.

On the 1st of September, Col. Maloney was recalled by the war department to his former command in the regular service; and Capt. William P. Lyon of the Eighth was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment. The regiment was, at the close of 1862, in the district of Columbia, department of West Tennessee, commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Fourteenth Regiment (Col. John Hancock) made up principally of companies from the northern line of frontier



counties, left Fond du Lac on the 8th of March, arriving at St. Louis on the 11th. They remained in Benton Barracks two weeks, and moved thence up the Tennessee River, with orders to report to Gen. Grant at Savannah.

On the 6th of April, they marched from Savannah to Shiloh, arriving about midnight, where they were compelled to stand in the storm, without shelter, until daylight, and took part in the memorable battle of the 7th of April. In this engagement, the regiment charged three successive times upon a rebel battery, and, after a terrible contest, captured it. One of the pieces was spiked by Lieut. Staley of Company D, and presented to the regiment by Major-Gen. Halleck; and is now kept by the State as a trophy of the gallant action of her sons. In this battle, Capt George E. Waldo of Manitowoc was killed; Col. Wood, Lieut.-Col. Messmore, and Lieuts. M. M. Hurlbut and J. D. Post, were wounded, from the effects of which the latter died, on the 27th of May. The total loss of the regiment was fourteen killed, seventy-two wounded, and seven missing. Lieut. M. K. Barnes died of disease, at Hamburg, Tenn., Aug. 3.

The hardships and exposure incident to this battle, and Col. Wood's position afterwards as provost-marshal at Pittsburg Landing, induced disease, by which he was prostrated. He was taken home to Fond du Lac to die, and add another noble victim to this war brought on by an unholy rebellion.

At the second battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October, the regiment, under the command of Col. Hancock, displayed signal bravery, and by its unflinching courage sustained the reputation they had acquired at Shiloh, where they had earned the name of the "Wisconsin Regulars." Their brigade was commanded by Col. John M. Oliver of the Fifteenth Michigan, from whose official account of the battle the following extract is taken:—

"This regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. Though suffering more loss than any other regiment in the command, they maintained their lines, and delivered their fire, with all the precision and coolness which could have been maintained upon drill.

"I would call your attention to the death of Capt. Vaughan of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, who fell at the end of the old line of the enemy's breastworks, nobly supported by Capt. Harrison of the same regiment.

They steadily held the party of skirmishers on our right and front, at the foot of the hill, where we had so long and fierce a fight. On Friday, Capt. Harrison lost a leg (since died). Capt. Vaughan gave his life for his country. First Lieut. S. A. Tinkham, promoted for meritorious conduct at Shiloh, who was killed about the same time on Friday, deserves honorable mention for his services. Capt. Asa Worden and First Lieut. E. F. Ferris, particularly distinguished for their bravery and coolness, were wounded while in the active discharge of their duties."

In this action, they lost in killed, wounded, and missing, ninety-eight men. Col. Hancock, then commanding officer, had been actively engaged in four of the great battles of this war; viz., Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Shiloh, and Corinth, in each of which he had proved himself a worthy inheritor of the honored name he bears. The regiment was then (Dec. 8) near Abbyville, Miss., in the left wing of Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Fifteenth Regiment (Col. Hans. C. Heg) was raised principally from the Scandinavian population of the State, and on the 2d of March left Camp Randall. They proceeded to Chicago and to the Mississippi River, moved down that stream, and were incorporated with the force operating against Island No. 10. On the 8th of April, the Union forces took possession; and the Fifteenth was put in garrison there. On the 11th of June, Col. Heg was ordered to proceed in the direction of Corinth with eight companies, leaving two companies at the island as garrison; where, according to last reports (in 1862), they still remained. Subsequently, the eight companies were removed from place to place, through Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky, taking part in several skirmishes and scouting-parties. In one expedition, two infantry regiments, under Lieut.-Col. McKee of the Fifteenth, returned with forty-six prisoners, a hundred small-arms, eighteen horses, and twenty mules, taken from guerillas.

The Fifteenth was also engaged in the Battle of Perryville. The regiment, Dec. 20, was near Murfreesborough, Tenn., in the ninth division of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Major-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

The Sixteenth Regiment (Col. Benjamin Allen), one of the largest which left the State, had completed its organization about the middle of February, and left Camp Randall, Madi-

son, on the thirteenth day of March, under orders for St. Louis. Here they remained but one day, embarking on the 15th for Fort Henry, Tenn., to join Gen. Grant's command. Previous to their arrival, Gen. Grant had moved his command to Savannah, at which place the regiment joined him, on the 20th of March.

They took part in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April. They were posted as the advance-guard of the army, in which position they exchanged the first shot with the enemy, and afterwards nobly did their duty during that terrible first day's battle. Capt. Saxe was killed at the first fire; and Capt. Pease received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died on the 22d of April. Col. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Fairchild, and Capts. Train and Wheeler were wounded. The total loss in killed and wounded at this battle was two hundred and forty-five. In no action of Wisconsin regiments had more bravery and determined resistance been shown than in the action of this regiment in that memorable contest. The coolness and intrepidity of the field-officers—in connection with whom should be mentioned Adjutant Sabin, and in which they were nobly supported by the whole regiment—has already become a prominent item in the history of this war. The many attempts of the enemy to entrap the regiment on the morning of the 6th instant were most gallantly repulsed, and, by the coolness of the colonel, most ingeniously thwarted.

They participated in the siege of Corinth, under command of Gen. Halleck, and, after its occupation by our troops, were stationed in the vicinity during the summer, and took part in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October, where their loss was thirty-five in killed and wounded.

After their return from the pursuit of the enemy which followed this battle, they were stationed for a short time at Grand Junction, from which place they marched, on the 28th of November, in the direction of Holly Springs. On the 30th, they were engaged in the battle in front of the rebel stronghold on the Tallahatchie, which resulted in the surrender of the enemy's fortifications at that place, which were entered by our troops on the 1st of December. The regiment at this date numbered four hundred and ninety-nine. Having become

so reduced, it was deemed advisable by the commanding general to consolidate the ten companies into five, which was done. Col. Allen returned to Wisconsin, where, assisted by his surplus line officers, he recruited five additional companies from among the drafted men in camps of rendezvous. At the close of 1862, this regiment was near Grand Junction, Tenn.

The Seventeenth Regiment (Col. Adam G. Malloy), composed mainly of Irishmen, was recruited at large throughout the State, and, having completed its organization, left Camp Randall in two divisions; the first on the 20th of March, and the second on the 23d, for St. Louis. Here they were placed in Benton Barracks, and were soon ordered to Corinth, in the vicinity of which place they were stationed during the summer.

They took part in the second battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October. Up to this date, the regiment had not been called upon to participate in any general engagement. They fought gloriously. To defeat an attempt of the enemy to outflank our forces, the Seventeenth was ordered to "charge bayonets." With a deafening cheer of their national "*Faugh a ballah!*" heard so often on the battle-fields of old Europe, they rushed upon the rebels, routing and dispersing them in wild disorder. Their behavior merited the encomiums of Gen. McArthur, who said, "Boys of the Seventeenth, you have made the most glorious charge of the campaign." In this action, the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing, forty-one men. Among the wounded were Capt. H. McDermott of Company B, who was shot through the shoulder while leading his company.

On the resignation of Col. John L. Doran, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Malloy was promoted to the command of the regiment; Major McMahon was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and Adjutant William H. Plunkett major, — promotions worthily bestowed, and which materially increased the efficiency of the regiment.

At the close of 1862, they were near Waterford, Miss., in the left wing, Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. Grant.

The Eighteenth Regiment (Col. Gabriel Bouck), about the 1st of February, was in camp, although, as yet, scarcely full to the minimum. The weather was inclement, and prevented their

attaining much proficiency in drill during the short time which intervened between their organization as a regiment and their departure from Milwaukee, on the 30th of March. They merely touched at St. Louis, being hurried forward to join the main army at Pittsburg Landing. On the morning after their arrival (the memorable 6th of April), just one week from their departure from Milwaukee, they were called upon to take part in the battle of Shiloh. Their loss in this and the succeeding day's conflict, was in killed, twenty-four, among whom were Col. Alban, Major Crain, and Capt. Compton; wounded, eighty-two, including Lieuts. Coleman and Potter; and in prisoners, a hundred and seventy-four, among whom were four captains and four lieutenants.

The following extract from a letter from Gov. Harvey, written at Cairo, while on his errand of mercy to the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, should form a portion of the record of the Eighteenth:—

“My heart bleeds at the sad fortune of this regiment, the most recently-gathered of all our regiments. Encamped at Milwaukee in an inclement season, affording no opportunity for either company or regimental drill, without a single regimental officer, and, I believe, no company officer of military experience, they were ordered from Milwaukee to St. Louis, with the expectation of passing some time at Benton Barracks in becoming familiar with their duties. But they were hurried from the cars to a boat, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing Saturday night, and sent from the river directly to the front of Sherman's division, and plunged into the hottest of the fight on Sunday morning. Many of the men heard the order to load and fire, for the first time in their lives, in the presence of an enemy. They did all that men could do. Many regiments of that fight may well covet the impressions which the Eighteenth Wisconsin left of personal bravery, heroic daring, and determined endurance.”

Capt. Gabriel Bouck of Company E, Second Regiment, was promoted to command of this regiment on the 22d of April. During the summer, they were stationed at Corinth. On the 3d and 4th of October, they participated in the battle of Corinth. Here “Col. Bouck, cool and sagacious, with his gallant Eighteenth Wisconsin, did most effectual service; was detached to guard Smith's Bridge, which he afterwards, by order, destroyed; and brought his command into the division in excellent order.”



Cpts. Millard, Layne, Fisk, Bremmer, and Saxton, and Lieuts. Wilson, Ford, Woodruff, Stokes, and Southmayd, taken prisoners at Shiloh, were exchanged, and again returned to their regiment.

At the close of 1862, the regiment was (Dec. 8) near Abbyville, in the left wing, Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. Grant.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1862 continued — Regimental History — The War Record to the Close of the Year 1862 — Memories of the Battle-Field.

AND now as to the Nineteenth Regiment, Col. H. T. Sanders. By special authority from the war department, the organization of the Nineteenth as an independent regiment was commenced in the month of December, 1861, and completed in the beginning of April, 1862.

On the 20th of April, they were ordered to Camp Randall, at Madison, to take charge of the rebel prisoners sent to Wisconsin after the fall of Fort Donelson. Upon the transfer of the prisoners to Chicago, they were ordered to the Potomac, and left Madison on the 2d of June, arriving in Washington on the 5th. From Washington, they were ordered to Norfolk, in Virginia, where they still remained in 1862. The following extract from "The Norfolk Union" will show in what estimation they were held there : —

"We do not wish to detract from, or in any respect call in question, the claim to the brave, moral, and high-toned qualities of the people of the good old State of Connecticut, so renowned in all that gives dignity to a Christianized civilization of the highest order ; but we think a part of the great North-west will be entitled to be known as the Connecticut of the West in this respect ; and we are led to these remarks by the exemplary conduct and quiet bearing of the Wisconsin regiment now stationed here, under command of its gallant leader, Col. Sanders. Our people had become favorably impressed with the Delaware First, and sincerely regretted its removal ; but we believe that they are fully compensated by the substitution of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, which has won the entire confidence of the people."

Col. Sanders at that time occupied a triplicate position,—as president of the military commission, commander of the provost-marshal's guard, and colonel of the Nineteenth.

The Twentieth Regiment (Col. Henry Bertram) was organized under the call for seventy-five thousand. The men were recruited during the months of June and July. The organization was completed, and the regiment mustered into the United States service, in the beginning of August.

The field officers of this regiment were all promoted from the old regiments in the field, — Col. Bertine Pinkney, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Third, Lieut.-Col. Bertram, captain of Company A in the same regiment, and Major H. A. Starr, captain in the First, all of whom were capable men, and officers of experience.

On the 30th of August, they left Camp Randall under orders for St. Louis, where they arrived on the 31st. On the 6th of September, they were ordered to Rolla, at which place they remained for ten days, when they marched to Springfield, on the 22d.

Quartermaster J. A. Douglas, whose health had been declining for some time previous, died on the 14th of October. He was universally esteemed by the regiment.

They remained in the vicinity of Springfield until the beginning of December, when they were called upon to take part in the movement of Gen. Herron's forces for the purpose of effecting a junction with Gen. Blunt (who was holding the enemy in check near Cane Hill, Ark.), thereby preventing the rebels from entering Missouri. On Sunday, the 7th of December, they came in sight of the enemy at Prairie Grove, Ark., having marched one hundred miles in three days. Their conduct during the terrible fight which followed showed they did not need their general's reminder, as he placed them in position, that "Wisconsin had never been disgraced by her sons in arms." They charged upon and took a rebel battery of six guns at the point of the bayonet, and, being unable to take the guns from the field, disabled them, and slowly retired, without confusion, under the fire of *five* rebel regiments. Capts. John McDermott and John Weber, and Lieut. Thomas Bintliff, were killed in this fearful charge, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Bertram, Capts. O. Gillett and H. C. Strong, with Lieuts. Jackson, Bird, Butler, Blake, Ferguson, Root, and Miller, wounded. The total loss was forty-nine killed, one hundred and forty-eight wounded, and eight missing.

This sketch may be properly concluded by quoting the following brief order of the commanding general:—

“CAMP PRAIRIE GROVE, ARKANSAS,
Dec. 10, 1862.

GOV. E. SALOMON, — I congratulate you and the State on the glorious conduct of the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry in the great battle of Prairie Grove. Nobly have they sustained the reputation of the State. I earnestly recommend the immediate promotion of Lieut.-Col. Bertram to the colonelcy.

(Signed)

F. J. HERRON, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 1st and 3d Divisions.

Col. Pinkney having resigned on account of ill health, Lieut.-Col. Bertram was promoted to the command of the regiment on the 10th of December, 1862.

The Twenty-first Regiment (Col. Benjamin J. Sweet) was recruited and organized during the months of July and August, under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men, and was formed of companies recruited from Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Waupacca, and Outagamie Counties.

The field officers were all promoted from service in old regiments, — Col. Sweet, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth, Lieut.-Col. Hobart from the Fourth, and Major Schumacher from the Sixth.

They left Camp Bragg, under orders for Cincinnati, on the 11th of September, and, immediately on their arrival in that city, were transferred to the Kentucky side of the river, and took their position in the defence of Cincinnati. They remained in this vicinity until the approach of the rebel army, under Gen. Bragg, when, on the 8th of October, they took part in the battle of Perryville, less than one month after they left the State. Placed in the front of the batteries of the right brigade, they met the approach of the enemy with a withering fire, which they sustained with the greatest coolness, until overpowered, and compelled to retire. In this battle, they lost in killed forty-one, including Major Schumacher, Capt. Gibbs, and Capt. George Bentley of Company H, Lieut. E. D. Kirkland of Company H, and Lieut. Mitchell of Company C; in wounded, one hundred and one, including Col. Sweet, one captain, and two lieutenants; in prisoners, one hundred and

twenty-one, among whom was Lieut. J. C. Crawford of Company G, taken prisoner while looking after the dead and wounded on the field of battle, at night. There were also missing fifteen, who were supposed to have been killed, or taken prisoners.

At the close of 1862, this regiment was (Dec. 15) near Nashville, Tenn., in the third division of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.

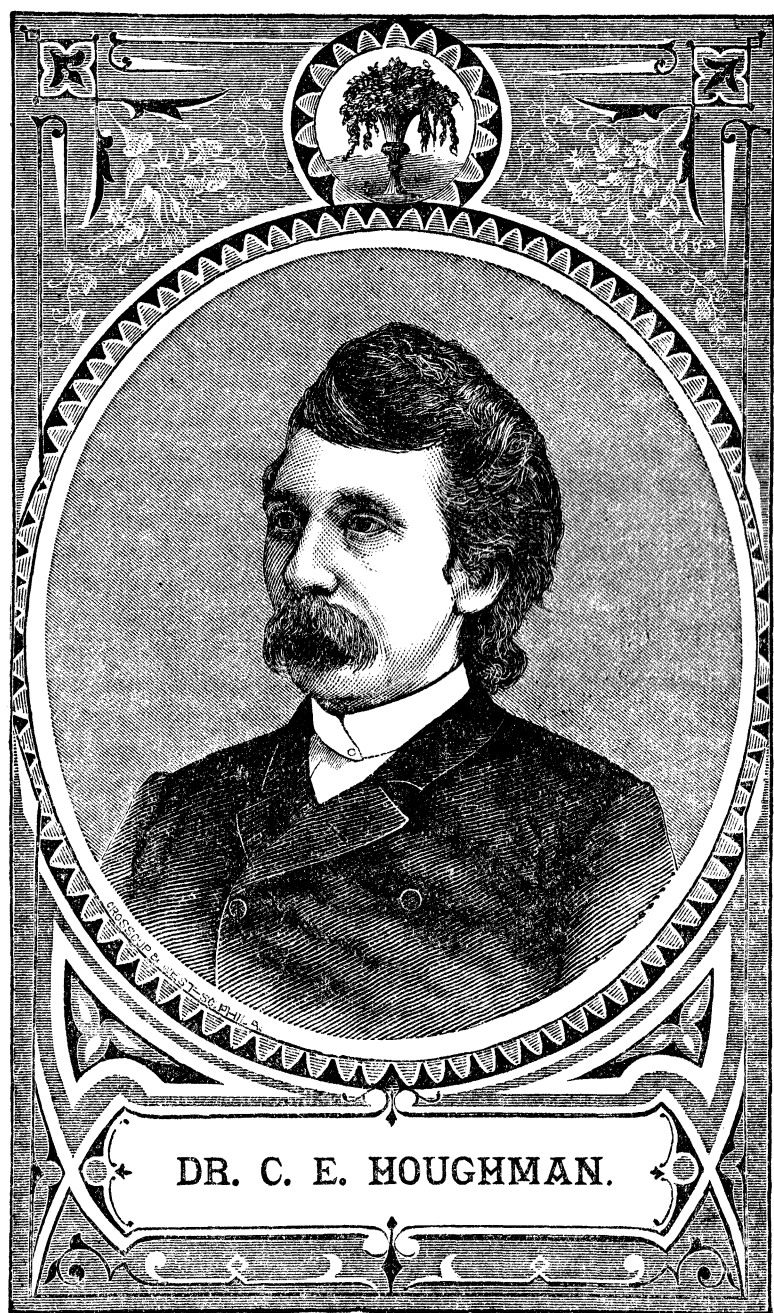
The Twenty-second Regiment (Col. William L. Utley) was made up almost exclusively of men from the counties of Racine, Rock, Green, and Walworth. Col. Utley had been for many years prominent in military matters of the State, and twice occupied the position of adjutant-general. The task of organizing the first volunteer regiments of the State, in the year 1861, devolved upon him. In this work, new to Wisconsin, and without precedent or experience, his military knowledge and energy contributed largely to the efficiency and fame of Wisconsin soldiers.

The regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, and left Racine on the 16th of September, arriving at Cincinnati on the 18th. They were encamped in Kentucky, about five miles south-west of the city, until the last of November, when they removed to Nicholasville, below Lexington.

The Twenty-third Regiment (Col. Joshua J. Guppy) was composed principally of Dane and Columbia County men. Col. Guppy is a well-known resident of Portage City. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment, and had the advantage of a military education, and of one year's service in the field. Lieut.-Col. Jussen was a member of the State legislature of 1861 and 1862.

The regiment was, for the time it had been in camp, the best drilled of any from the State.

They left Camp Randall, *en route* for Cincinnati, on the 18th of September, and established their headquarters at Camp Bates, in Kentucky, about five miles above the city, on the Ohio River. They were subsequently moved near Paris, in Kentucky. Here they remained until the last of October, when they marched to Nicholasville. Thence they marched to Louisville, arriving on the 15th of November; having accomplished the march of



eighty-five miles in four days. At Louisville, they embarked on the 18th of November, under orders for Memphis, at which place they arrived on the 27th, where they were at the close of 1862, in the first brigade, first division, Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, and were unattached to any army.

Capt. Frost, Company K, died on Dec. 18, in hospital, at Memphis.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment (Col. Charles H. Larrabee) was properly called a Milwaukee Regiment. Fully nine-tenths of its members were from that city. To form it, she gave from the flower of her youth, and her best and most influential citizens. Col. Larrabee was the former popular major of the Fifth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Buttrick, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee; and Major Hibbard, the well-remembered captain of the Milwaukee Zouaves of the Fifth.

This regiment left Milwaukee for Louisville, Ky., on the 5th of September. On their arrival at that place, they were placed in Camp Jo. Holt. Here they remained until the 10th, when they were ordered to Cincinnati to assist in the defence of that city. They reached Cincinnati the next day, and were placed in position at Covington, Ky.

They returned to Louisville about the 20th, and on the 1st of October commenced their march towards Perryville. They took part in the battle fought at this place on the 8th of October. They were held as a reserve until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when they were ordered to support a battery. While performing this duty, they lost one man, who was instantly killed.

They took part in the pursuit of Bragg, which followed, and, after various marchings and counter-marchings, went into camp at Nashville, where they were December, 1862, in the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment (Col. Milton Montgomery) was made up of companies from Grant and the river counties. Col. Montgomery is a prominent citizen of Sparta, Monroe County. Lieut.-Col. Nasmith was promoted to his present position from a captaincy in the Sixth.

Under orders from Major-Gen. Pope, commanding department

of the North-west, this regiment left La Crosse on the 20th of September, for St. Paul, Minn., and from thence to aid in quelling the Indian troubles in Minnesota; one company being assigned to Sauk Centre, two companies to Painesville, two companies to Acton, two companies to New Ulm, one to Leavenworth, one to Fairmount, and one to Winnebago City; the headquarters of the regiment being established at New Ulm. After the capture of the Indians, they were ordered to rendezvous at Winona, and arrived at Madison on the 18th of December. By special authority from Brig.-Gen. Elliott, commanding department of the North-west in the absence of Gen. Pope, furloughs were granted to almost the entire regiment to enable the soldiers to spend Christmas at home.

They were, at close of 1862, at Camp Randall, Madison, awaiting orders.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col. William H. Jacobs. Notwithstanding the Germans had already sent an entire regiment into the field, besides the number of German companies in the various regiments of infantry, cavalry, and batteries of artillery, the last call for three hundred thousand was no sooner issued than the German patriotism of Wisconsin declared its intention of being represented in that body of men by another German regiment. This desire was universal. Recruits poured in; and but a short time had elapsed, when so many volunteers were enrolled, that the Twenty-sixth was full to the maximum, and it became necessary to assign companies to other organizations.

Among the officers were thirteen who had seen service, eleven of whom had been in war, either in this country or in Europe. About one-half of the commissioned officers, and perhaps one-fifth of the privates, had been in military service before. Col. Jacobs, although without previous military experience, developed such zeal and energy while in the State as to give earnest of his soon becoming a skilful officer.

It was the intention of the department to order the regiment to the South-west; but the personal influence of Gov. Salomon, with a representation of the fact that the general understanding during the time of enlistment was, that the regiment would be attached to the command of Major-Gen. Sigel, procured a reversal of the original design; and they were ordered to Washington.

In accordance therewith, they left Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on the 6th of October, and, on their arrival at Washington, were at once sent forward to Gen. Sigel's corps.

In a review which took place soon after their joining the command, their action was such as to call forth the highest encomiums from their commanding general, who pronounced them the best disciplined body of troops in his corps, considering the time they had been in camp.

At the close of the year, they were (Dec. 20) near Stafford Court House, Va., in the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major-Gen. Burnside.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment (Col. Conrad Krez) was composed of six companies raised in the counties of Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Kewaunee, with others from various localities. In the assignment of companies to this regiment, many fell short of the minimum, by which it was delayed in its organization and readiness to leave the State. By request of the governor, special permission from the war department was given to continue recruiting for this and the Thirty-first Regiment, also in a similar position.

The organization was completed in 1862, and they anxiously awaited orders to take their place beside others of Wisconsin's sons in doing battle for liberty and the Union.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. James M. Lewis, was composed principally of men from the counties of Waukesha and Walworth; left Camp Washburne, Milwaukee, on the 20th of December, under orders for Cairo, where they arrived next day. They were immediately placed on board a steamer, and sent to Columbus, Ky., where they were December, 1862.

The varied experience of Col. Lewis as surgeon of the Second Regiment, and during his captivity as prisoner at Richmond, together with the general confidence in the ability of himself and the officers of his regiment, will lead us to follow the movements of this regiment with no common interest.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. Charles R. Gill, made up mainly of volunteers from Dodge, Jefferson, Dane, and Washington Counties, left Camp Randall on the 2d of November, under orders to report at Cairo. On their arrival, they embarked on the steamer "New Uncle Sam," and proceeded to

Helena, Ark., where they were Dec. 19, 1862. This regiment as in the second brigade, Army of the South-west, Brig.-Gen. Steele commanding.

The Thirtieth Regiment (Col. Daniel J. Dill) was composed of six companies from the St. Croix and Chippewa valleys, two from Waushara, and two from Iowa Counties.

The material composing it was equal to that of any which had left Wisconsin, as may be inferred from the duties it was called upon to perform within the State; for as "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," it may well be supposed that its conduct was meritorious to call forth the encomiums so freely bestowed on it in the performance of duty at home.

Col. Dill was promoted to the command from a captaincy in the Sixth Regiment, where he had the experience of nearly a year's campaign in the field.

The Thirty-first Regiment (Col. Isaac E. Messmore), like the Twenty-seventh, was left, by the order of the war department prohibiting recruiting, with less than the minimum. Six companies from Iowa, Lafayette, and Crawford Counties, were ordered into camp at Prairie du Chien; and special permission, before alluded to, was obtained to continue recruiting for this regiment. At the close of the year, it was much above the minimum strength, and of good *materiel*.

On the 14th of November, it was removed from Prairie du Chien, in charge of the camp of rendezvous for drafted men at Racine, where it remained, awaiting orders to join the army in the field.

Col. Messmore was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth, and took active part in the memorable battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. James H. Howe. This regiment, composed of volunteers from the northern line of counties, left their camp at Oshkosh on the 30th of October, under orders for Cairo, where they arrived next day. From Cairo, they were immediately sent forward to Columbus, Ky., and subsequently to Memphis, where they were attached to Gen. Sherman's command.

Col. Howe resigned his position as attorney-general of the

State, to which office he had been re-elected for a second term, to take command of this regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Bugh was promoted to his position from a captaincy in the Fifth Regiment. He was severely wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, in which he displayed signal coolness and bravery.

The Thirty-third Regiment (Col. Jonathan B. Moore) was raised from the southern tier of counties of Wisconsin. The men of this regiment were wholly from the families of the well-to-do farmers of that locality, and constituted one of the best drilled and disciplined regiments from the State.

"Old Grant" was again most worthily represented by the colonel, and her other sons of this regiment. Lieut.-Col. Lovell was one of the oldest citizens of the State, and a prominent lawyer of Kenosha. He was a member of the first and second Constitutional Conventions, and was speaker of the assembly in 1858-59. He made a most accomplished drill-officer.

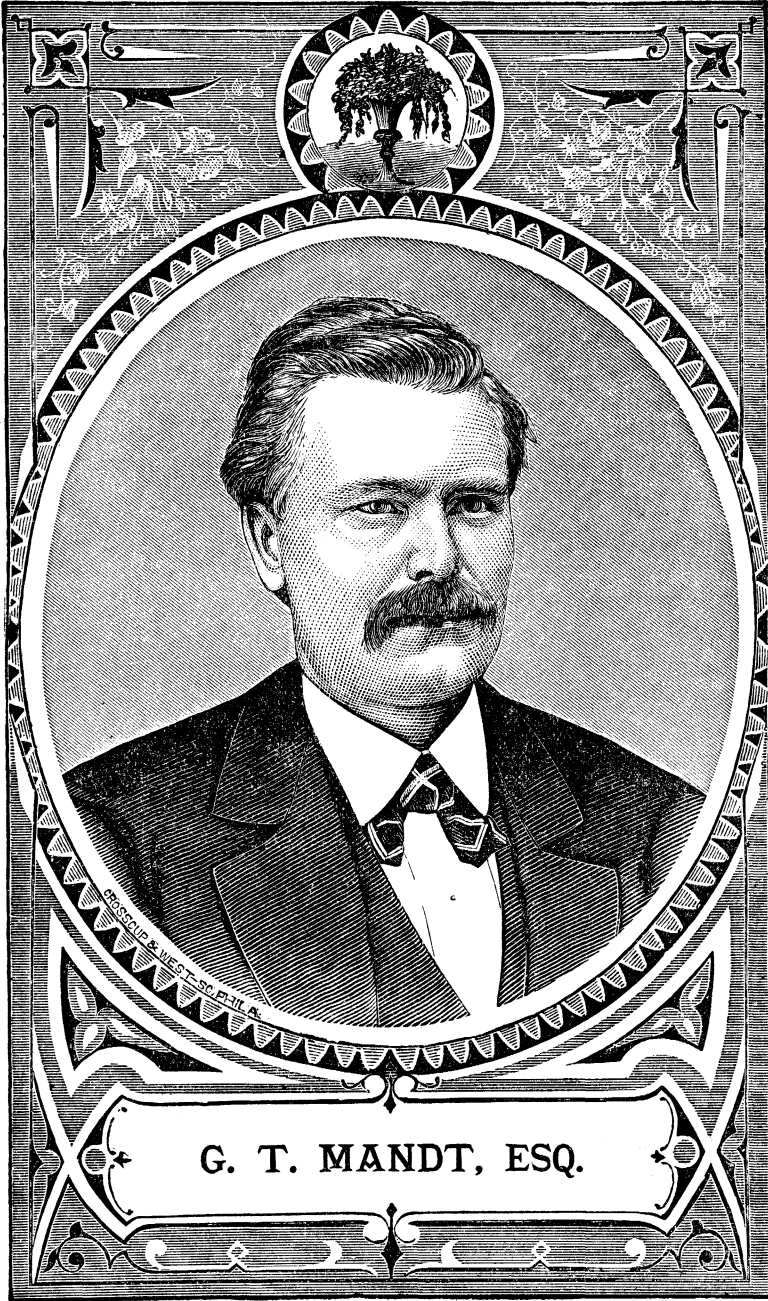
The regiment was mustered into the United States service in the beginning of October, and left Camp Utley, Racine, for Cairo on the 11th of November. From Cairo they were ordered to Helena, and from thence to the Tallahatchie, where they were December, 1862.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment, drafted militia, Col. Fritz Anneke. This was the first regiment organized from the drafted men of this State for nine months' service. Col. Fritz Anneke had the reputation of a skilful officer in the old country, and was promoted from Major-Gen. McClernand's staff to this regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Orff was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry.

Company G, Berdan's sharpshooters, Capt. Frank E. Marble. Wisconsin contributed one company to this regiment, which, on its organization, was assigned to position as Company G. They passed the winter principally in camp of instruction, near Washington, and accompanied the army, under Gen. McClellan, in its advance on Richmond, from the debarkation near Yorktown, until the final withdrawal, and return towards Washington.

They took part in the grand series of battles before Rich-



mond, in one of which, that of the 30th of June, Capt. Drew was instantly killed while rallying his men after a temporary confusion, caused by the sudden falling-back of a Pennsylvania regiment. Sergeant Staples, also, well known in the vicinity of Madison, was killed while assisting his captain.

Subsequently they participated in the movements of the army under Gen. Pope, and bore their share in the battles of Gainesville and Bull Run on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of August, where six of their number were wounded.

The record of this company is such that they cannot receive justice in a sketch like this. They have done their whole duty.

They were (Dec. 8) near Falmouth, Va., in the centre grand division of the Army of the Potomac.

First Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Edward Daniels. The complete organization of this regiment was effected in February; and on the 17th of March they left Camp Harvey, under orders for St. Louis. On their arrival, they were transferred to Benton Barracks, where they were furnished with horses, and otherwise completely equipped. Thence they were ordered to Cape Girardeau, and left St. Louis on the 27th of April. From Cape Girardeau, the headquarters of the regiment were removed to Bloomfield; and detachments were constantly sent out in various directions through the country, which performed good service in preventing any organization of the rebels in their vicinity.

On one of these excursions, parts of Companies A and D, under command of Major La Grange, attacked and dispersed a body of rebel guerillas at Chalk Bluffs, in Arkansas. Their loss was two killed, including Lieut. Phillips of Company A, and six wounded, among whom was Lieut. Merrill of Company D.

Subsequently the regiment penetrated the swamps of the "Panhandle," reaching Little River at Homersville, where they captured the rebel steamer "Daniel Miller," worth about fifteen thousand dollars, loaded with sugar, molasses, whiskey, and rebel officers.

On the 1st of August, a detachment of twenty-three men from Company I, under command of Capt. Porter, surprised a rebel company of eighty-five men at Jonesborough, and took

eleven prisoners, together with some arms, horses, and wagons. The next day, after a desperate fight against overwhelming numbers, Capt. Porter was forced to capitulate, having lost, in this adventure, killed, five ; wounded, two ; paroled as prisoners, eight ; and missing, eight.

From Bloomfield, the regimental headquarters were transferred to Madison, Ark., the regiment being scattered over about two hundred and fifty miles of territory.

This meagre sketch falls far short of doing justice to the brave men of this regiment, who have suffered great privations in the making of a record which should find a place among our historic treasures.

Owing to the continued illness of Col. Daniels, the regiment had been in 1862, for some time, in command of Lieut.-Col. La Grange, a very popular and efficient officer.

They were at Patterson, Mo., attached to the Army of South-east Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Davidson, at the close of 1862.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry (Col. Thomas Stephens), on the 24th of March left Camp Washburne, under orders for St. Louis ; at which place they arrived on the 26th, and were quartered in Benton Barracks. Here they were mounted and completely equipped ; and, on the 15th of May, the first battalion left for Jefferson City, followed, on the 19th, by the second and third battalions. They left Jefferson City on the 28th *en route* for Springfield, where they arrived on the 10th of June. From Springfield they were ordered, on the 13th, to join Gen. Curtis's command. The junction was effected at Augusta. They were present at the battle of Bayou Cache, on the 7th of July, and afterward accompanied Gen. Curtis's command to Helena, Ark., in the vicinity of which place they were at the close of 1862.

This regiment was familiarly known as "Washburne's Cavalry," having been recruited by the Hon. C. C. Washburne. He was retained in its immediate command but a short time, having been promoted to the position of brigadier-general. Col. Stephens, afterwards in command of the regiment, was former inspector-general of this State. It was now in the third division of the Army of Eastern Arkansas, under command of Gen. Gorman.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry (Col. William A. Barstow) was fully organized, and accepted into the United States service by the muster of the colonel and field-officers on the 28th of January, and left Camp Barstow, Janesville, on the 26th of March, for Benton Barracks, St. Louis. A railroad accident, on the same night, resulted in the instant death of ten men, mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring twenty-eight.

They left St. Louis, under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the 22d of May, and arrived at their destination on the 27th. Here they received their horses and horse equipments, having previously been fully equipped, with these exceptions.

About the first of June, Col. Barstow was appointed provost-marshal-general of Kansas, and ordered to disperse his regiment, one company in a place, in various parts of Kansas, extending from near the Nebraska line on the north, to Fort Scott on the south. The regiment was thus scattered until the 8th of September, when Col. Barstow was relieved from duty as provost-marshal, and ordered to concentrate his regiment at Fort Scott.

Up to this date, the regiment had been engaged in no general battle, but had been on constant picket and scout duty, and employed in fighting scattering bands of guerillas, and protecting the people and property on the borders of Kansas for a distance of nearly two hundred miles. Since then, in 1862, it participated in the battles of the Army of the Frontier.

The Milwaukee Cavalry was organized at Milwaukee during the month of October, 1861, and joined Gen. Fremont's army at St. Louis as an independent acceptance. The officers in charge were, captain, Gustave Von Deutsch; first lieutenant, Charles Lehman; second lieutenant, Albert Galoskowski.

Subsequently, the company became identified with the Fifth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, its captain having been made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

The First Heavy Artillery, Capt. A. J. Langworthy. On the 9th of December, 1861, Company K of the Second Regiment (Capt. A. J. Langworthy) was detached from the regiment for "heavy artillery duty," under Special Order No. 172, from the headquarters of the army. In pursuance of this order, they

moved the same day into Fort Cass, on Arlington Heights, Va., to which they had been assigned for garrison-duty. Their number was largely augmented by recruits from the State; and, at the close of 1862, they still remained in charge of Fort Cass, at Arlington, Va.

Lieut. Caleb Hunt died Dec. 1, 1862, at Milton Junction, the result of injuries received in an attempt to get on a railroad-car while in motion.

The First Battery, Capt. Jacob F. Foster. On the 23d of January, this battery left Racine, under orders for Louisville, Ky. On their arrival, they were placed in camp of instruction near the city, where they remained until the beginning of April, when they marched in the direction of Lexington, and, after performing duty at various places to which they were ordered in that part of the State, took possession of Cumberland Gap, after its evacuation by the rebels, on the 17th of June. To move these heavy guns a distance of thirty miles across the Cumberland Mountains, and in places which the enemy had pronounced impracticable for *light* artillery, was indeed an herculean task; but it was accomplished, and the La Crosse Artillery had the honor of hoisting and saluting the stars and stripes on the strongest of the enemy's forts. They participated in the retreat from this place, and on the 21st of November arrived at Cincinnati. Here they remained until the 26th, when they embarked for Memphis, where they were at this date.

Capt. Foster was made chief of artillery by Gen. Morgan on the 26th of April, giving him command of twenty-six guns.

They were now in the right wing, Thirteenth Army Corps, under command of Major-Gen. Sherman.

The Fourth Battery, Capt. John F. Vallee. The Second and Fourth Batteries left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 28th of January, for Baltimore, where they arrived on the 31st, and were immediately ordered to Washington. They remained but a few hours in Washington, as they were ordered to Fortress Monroe *via* Baltimore. They arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 3d of February, and were placed for duty in the water battery, where they were December, 1862.

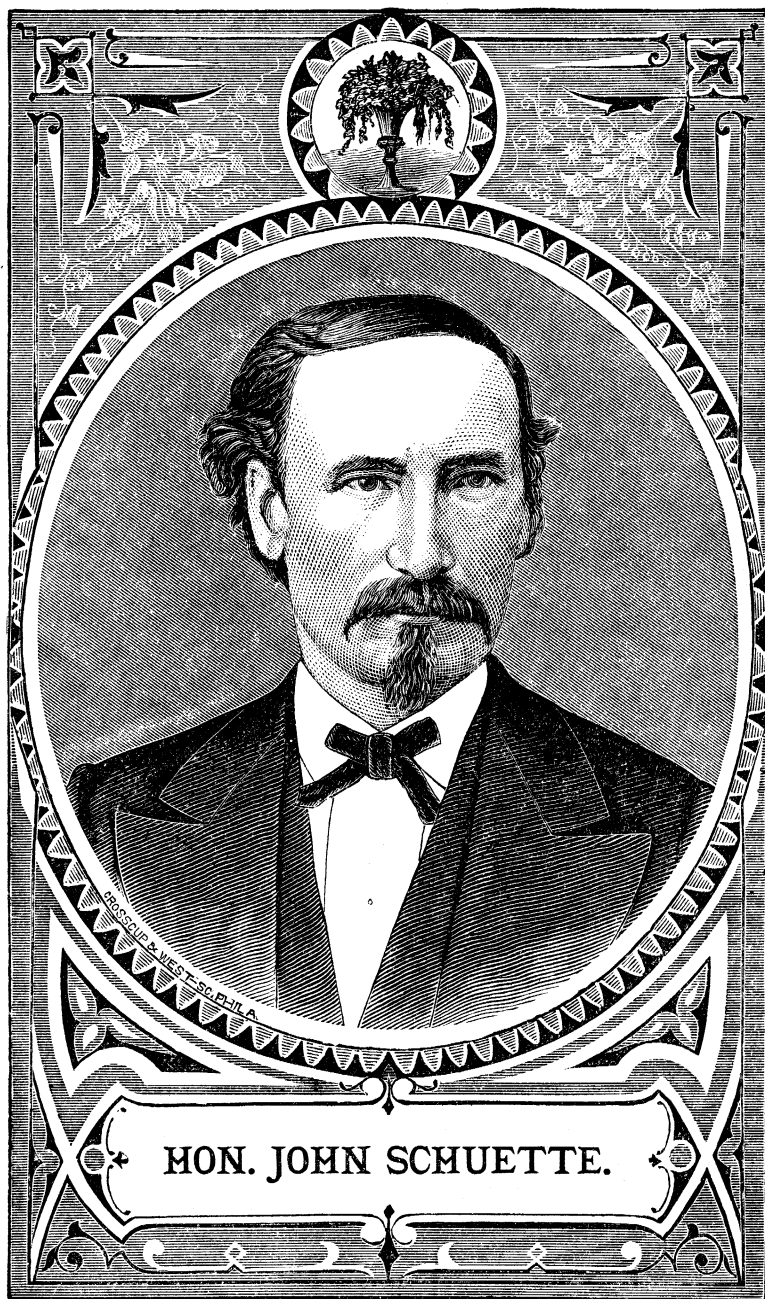
The Third Battery, Capt. L. H. Drury. The Badger Bat-

tery left Camp Utley, Racine, under orders for Louisville, Ky., on the 23d of January. On their arrival, they were ordered into camp of instruction near Louisville; and, while there, their armament was changed by the substitution of rifled thirty-two-pounders for their light guns. On the 10th of March, they left Louisville for Nashville, arriving on the 14th. Here they went into camp, and remained until the 29th, when they took up their line of march for Savannah, Tenn.; thence they were transferred to Pittsburg Landing in the middle of April. From Pittsburg Landing, they marched, during the summer, from place to place in Tennessee and Kentucky, and, on the 2d of October, left Louisville, coming up with the rear-guard cavalry pickets of the enemy on the following morning. These were dislodged by a few shell from the long-range Parrotts; and the battery pressed forward to Perryville. They were present at, though they took no part in, the battle at this place, but were employed in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, and took part in the skirmish near Stanford on the 15th of October, and subsequently encamped at Mount Vernon.

Capt. Drury of this battery was appointed chief of artillery in Gen. Van Cleve's division, with the charge of three batteries.

The Badgers were, at the close of this year, near Nashville, in the left wing of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.

The Fifth Battery, Capt. Oscar F. Pinney. This battery left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 15th of March, for St. Louis, and arrived at that place next day. On the 19th, they took their departure from St. Louis, with orders to report at New Madrid, where they were employed in building forts. In the latter part of April, they were moved to Hamburg, Tenn. They participated in the battle of Farmington, on the 9th of May. Four guns of the battery, under Lieuts. Hill and Gardner, were ordered to the extreme front to defend a bridge, across which the rebels must pass in order to make the attack. They remained here three days, and fell back in compliance with the order of Gen. Pope. From this place, they marched from point to point in Northern Mississippi and Alabama. On the 23d of August, Lieut. A. Smith died at Iuka Springs.



They left Louisville on the 1st of October with Buell's army. On the evening of the 7th, two of their guns engaged three of the enemy's, and, after a battle of several hours, silenced and drove them from the field. On the morning of the battle of Perryville they were held as reserve, and, at five in the afternoon, were ordered to support Gen. McCook's division, as they were driven back by the enemy. In this position they had room to use only five guns, the sixth being silent. Their steady and accurate fire compelled the enemy's battery to change position. The rebels attempted three times to take the battery, but were as often repulsed by the sturdy valor of the support, and the destructive fire of the battery. Here they lost one killed and one wounded. Gen. McCook, in presence of his staff, thanked the captain and battery for their gallantry, saying that they had saved the division from disgraceful defeat, and that he could not appreciate their services too highly.

They continued in pursuit of rebels until the 15th of October, at Crab Orchard, where they rested a short time, and, on the 20th, commenced their march to Nashville, by way of Lancaster. They arrived at Nashville on the 7th of December, having marched above five hundred miles.

They were (Dec. 8th) near Nashville, in the Fourteenth Army Corps (Army of the Cumberland), under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.

The Sixth Battery (Capt. Henry Dillon) left Racine on the 15th of March for St. Louis, arriving at that place next day. They embarked for New Madrid on the 19th, and took part in the siege of Island No. 10. After Island No. 10 fell into our hands, they remained there, doing garrison-duty, until about the 10th of June, when they were ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and were in the vicinity of Rienzi during the greater part of the summer.

They took part in the battle of Corinth on the 3d and 4th of October, and lost in killed, six, including Lieut. Daniel T. Noyes, and in wounded, twenty-one.

The Sixth Battery went into the fight with ninety-three men all told, and that number made up partly of men detailed from infantry regiments of three different States. They were considered a "forlorn hope;" but, by their severe fighting and

dogged bravery, they actually turned the tide of battle in our favor, and won the fight. Officers and men, loyal and rebel, all agree, that no more desperate or better fighting was ever done than by that battery at the battle of the 4th. Well may our State be proud of her troops.

They were (Dec. 9) at Oxford, Miss., in the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. Grant.

The Seventh Battery left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 15th of March, and arrived at St. Louis next day. On the 19th they left St. Louis for New Madrid, which place they reached on the 21st. They performed their share in the siege of Island No. 10, and, after its reduction, remained there as garrison until the 13th of June, when they embarked for Hickman, Ky., and joined Gen. Mitchell's brigade at Union City. In the latter part of June, they marched to Trenton, where the battery was divided, three guns being stationed at Humboldt, and three at Trenton.

They were (Dec. 5) at Humboldt and Trenton, in the district of Jackson, Army of the Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. Grant.

The Eighth Battery (Capt. Stephen J. Carpenter) left Camp Utley, at Racine, for St. Louis, on the 18th of March, arriving on the 20th. At St. Louis, they embarked for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the 4th of April. On the 10th of May, they commenced their march to Fort Riley, at which place they remained two days, and set out on their return to Fort Leavenworth on the 17th. There they embarked, on the 27th, for Columbus, Ky., arriving on the 4th of June. From Columbus, they were ordered to Humboldt, at which place they remained from the 18th of June to the 1st of July, when they commenced the march to Corinth, reaching the latter place on the 9th. From Corinth, they were sent on a scouting expedition to Jacinto and Bay Springs. At the latter place they came up with the enemy on the 12th of August, and skirmished with him till dark. Thence to Iuka Springs, on the 14th. From Iuka Springs, they were ordered to Nashville, at which place they arrived on the 4th of September. Thence they marched to Louisville, arriving on the 26th. They left Louisville on the 1st of October, to take part in the movement

of our army to meet Bragg, and, on the 8th of October, took part in the battle of Perryville.

They participated in the pursuit of the enemy which followed the battle, overtaking him, near Lancaster, on the afternoon of the 14th. They were engaged in the skirmishes of the next day, shelling the enemy out of Lancaster, and following him up to Crab Orchard. From Crab Orchard, they marched to Lebanon, arriving on the 22d; from Lebanon, to Bowling Green, arriving on the 1st of November; thence to Nashville, where they encamped on the 7th, after a skirmish with Morgan's forces at Tyree Springs, on the morning of the same day.

The centre section of the battery, under command of Lieut. John D. McLean, was left at Eastport, Miss., by order; thence they marched to Iuka Springs, Sept. 12, and to Corinth, Sept. 13. Again returned to Iuka Springs, where they were engaged in the battle of Iuka. After this battle, marched to Corinth, and took part in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October.

They were (Dec. 9) near Nashville, in the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Major-Gen. Rosecrans.

The Ninth Battery, Capt. Cyrus H. Johnson. The Randall Battery left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, and arrived at St. Louis on the 20th. Here they were fully equipped with six guns captured at Fort Donelson, and ordered to Kansas. They disembarked at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th of April, and remained until the 26th, when they commenced their long march to Denver City, Col. Ter., where they arrived on the 2d of June. On the 5th, Lieut. J. H. Dodge, with his section, was ordered to Fort Union, in New Mexico, whence he subsequently marched to Fort Lyon, Col. Ter. On the 14th, Lieut. W. D. Crocker was ordered to Fort Lyon, whence he afterwards (July 12) marched to Fort Larned, Kan. The balance of the battery, under command of Capt. Johnson, marched, on the 22d of June, to Fort Lyon, Col. Ter., whence he returned to Denver City.

The battery was (Dec. 18) at Fort Lyon, Col. Ter., except Lieut. W. D. Crocker, with his section, who were at Fort Larned, Kan.

The Tenth Battery, under Capt. Yates V. Beebe, left Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, under orders for St. Louis, at which place they arrived on the 20th. While at St. Louis, Lieut. Toner and twenty-five men were transferred to the Eighth, and Lieut. Hicks, with forty-five men, to the Ninth Battery, by order of Major-Gen. Halleck.

They remained at Benton Barracks some time, and were ordered to Corinth, *via* Cairo, with four guns. While at Corinth, their numbers were augmented by recruits from Wisconsin, and their armament increased to six guns. During the summer they were stationed at Corinth; and they participated in the battles around that place on the 3d and 4th of October, after which they were transferred to Nashville, where they took part in the skirmish before that place on the 5th of November. Their duty was principally guarding important points. They were also frequently employed in scouting-parties.

The battery was (Dec. 14) at Nashville, Tenn., detailed for garrison-duty, under Gen. Mitchell, who commanded the post.

The Eleventh Battery, Capt. John Rourke. The greater portion of the volunteers in this battery, almost without exception of Irish birth, were recruited by Lieut. John McAfee for the Seventeenth; but, the company organization of the regiment having been completed, this company was left detached.

At the request of Col. Mulligan of the Illinois Irish brigade, they were organized as a battery of artillery under Capt. John Rourke of Milwaukee, and attached to his command; the number necessary to complete the organization being provided in Illinois.

They left Camp Randall on the 6th of April, and went into camp at Chicago, where they remained until the brigade was ordered into active service.

Since that time (in 1862) they remained under the immediate command of Col. Mulligan.

The Twelfth Battery, Capt. William Ziehrich, was recruited under the auspices of Capt. William A. Pile of Missouri, by special permission of Gov. Harvey. The men were sent to St. Louis in squads, as fast as enlisted, with the under-

standing that they there would be organized and equipped as a Wisconsin battery. Capt. Pile appears to have abused the confidence of the governor, and deceived the men he enlisted, by assigning them, in part, to infantry companies, and elsewhere, as he saw fit, and completing his battery with other recruits, under the name of the First Missouri Artillery.

By special request of Gov. Salomon, the matter received the attention of the general commanding; and subsequently, with the consent of the war department, the governor revoked Capt. Pile's commission, and he was removed from command. The battery was then re-enforced by a fine body of about sixty men which left Janesville on the 1st of September, and was one of the most efficient in the department to which it was attached.

When joined by this detachment they were transferred to the vicinity of Corinth, Miss. They took part in the battle at that place on the 3d and 4th of October. Gen. Sullivan, riding up to the battery on the field, said, "Boys, I am proud of you, you have done nobly. The dead in front of your battery show the work you have done."

They joined in the pursuit of the enemy after the battle, returning to Corinth on the 3d of November. They were (Dec. 9) at Oxford, Miss., in the left wing of the Army of West Tennessee, under command of Major-Gen. Grant.

The record of Wisconsin's noble dead for the year 1862 includes not only her many sons who had "fallen in the front of war," and the suffering brave in camp and hospital, but the name of one who laid himself a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty, — her chief magistrate, the Hon. L. P. Harvey. Wisconsin *alone* has given such a sacrifice.

Thanking God for the impulse which had led him to a completed work, his name is inscribed among the fallen, — a noble martyr in this war, brought upon us by an unholy rebellion.

The widow of our lamented governor, fully imbued with the spirit of her husband in his mission to the sick and wounded, carried forward the work he was compelled to lay down.

To the brave men who have gone from us the grateful thanks of our State are due.

Reference has been made to the Eagle Regiment. the



Eighth Wisconsin. Some account of this "eagle," from whom the regiment derived its name, will prove interesting. This eagle still lives at his comfortable quarters in the basement of the State Capitol at Madison. In pleasant weather he can be seen on his perch near the building. Among the many attractions of the Capitol of Wisconsin, not the least is this veteran of the war.

"'Old Abe' was captured in the spring of 1861, in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, by an Indian by the name of A-ge-mah-me-ge-zhig, of the Lake Flambeau tribe of the Chippewa Indians. The Indian sold the eagle to Mr. D. McCann, for a bushel of corn. Mr. McCann concluded that his eagle should go to the wars. He took him to Chippewa Falls, and from thence to Eau Claire. The eagle being then about two months old, he sold it for two dollars and fifty cents to Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Regiment. The eagle was soon sworn into service by putting around his neck red-white-and-blue ribbons, and on his breast a rosette of the same colors. The company, commanded by Capt. J. E. Perkins, and James McGennis, the eagle-bearer, left for Madison on the 6th of September, 1861. They arrived at La Crosse in the evening of the next day. The fact that a company was coming with a live eagle brought a great crowd to the wharf. A salute from the First Wisconsin Battery was fired, followed by cheers from the crowd and soldiers, 'The eagle, the eagle! hurrah for the eagle!' Arriving at Madison on the 8th of September, the company marched direct to Camp Randall, the band playing Yankee Doodle, amidst great shouting from the Seventh Regiment and part of the Eighth. The company entered the gate; and the eagle, as by instinct, spread his wings, took hold of one of the small flags attached to his perch, in his beak, and carried it in that position to the colonel's quarters. The excitement knew no bounds: shout after shout was heard from the crowd. Deep and strong was the conviction that the eagle had a charmed life.

"In camp he was visited by thousands, among them the highest dignitaries of civil and military life. Capt. Perkins named him 'Old Abe,' in honor of Abraham Lincoln. By a vote of the company, the Eau Claire Badgers, its original name, was changed to Eau Claire Eagles; and, by general expression of the people, the Eighth Wisconsin was called the Eagle Regiment.

"On the 12th of October, 1861, the regiment left Camp Randall. At Chicago, St. Louis, and in fact everywhere, 'Old Abe' attracted great attention. Five hundred dollars were at one time offered for him, and at another a farm worth five thousand dollars, but, of course, in vain. His feathers are scattered all over the Union, so great the demand for them. 'Old Abe' was seen in all his glory when the regiment was engaged in battle. At such times, he was always found in his place at the head of Company C. In the midst of the roaring of cannon, the crack of the musket, and the

roll of smoke, 'Old Abe' with spread pinions, would jump up and down on his perch, uttering wild and fearful screams. The fiercer and louder the storm of battle, the fiercer, wilder, and louder the screams. 'Old Abe' was with the command in nearly every action, — about twenty-two battles and sixty skirmishes. It is a remarkable fact that not a color or eagle bearer of the Eighth was shot down. The veterans were mustered out of United-States service, at Memphis, Sept. 16, 1864. It was there decided that 'Old Abe' should be given to the State of Wisconsin. They arrived in Madison on the 22d ; and on the 26th, 'Old Abe' was received by the governor from Capt. Wolf."

CHAPTER XLIV.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. SALOMON.

Events of 1863 — Administration of Gov. Salomon — Legislation — Election Contest of 1863 — Election of James T. Lewis as Governor — Triumph of the Republican Party.

THE sixteenth session of the State legislature convened on the 14th of January, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, holding a session of seventy-nine days.

In the senate, Hon. Wyman Spooner was elected president *pro tempore*, Frank M. Stewart chief clerk, and Luther Basford sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, J. Allen Barber was chosen speaker, John S. Dean chief clerk, and A. M. Thomson sergeant-at-arms. In the senate there were seventeen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, and in the Assembly fifty-three Republicans, forty-five Democrats; and two Independents. On the 15th, the two houses met in joint convention; and Gov. Salomon read his message, and in opening said, —

“Our State has during the past year, with the single exception of a serious disturbance in one of the counties, enjoyed peace within its borders, and been free from the horrors of war surrounding us, and interrupting the quiet of many of our sister States; and our commerce, which, in common with that of all other States, has suffered much for years from the effects of the financial and commercial crisis of 1857, has, during the past year, even under the disadvantages of the war, been prosperous, and is now conducted on a safer basis than it was before 1857, when the spirit of speculation, and an unsound and too expensive system of credit, led to the financial ruin of many.”

He referred to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and suggested that the

legislature memorialize Congress upon these two important national improvements. He gave the following summary of the financial condition of the State. Receipts into the general fund for 1862, \$669,661.84, and the disbursements, \$549,746.17; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$119,915.67. The total productive fund of the school-fund, which on the previous year was \$2,458,351.49, had been decreased to \$238,445.90.

The whole number of children reported of school age was 308,056, and the whole number of pupils attending during the year was 191,364. The total school taxes raised was \$703,262.52. The State fund apportioned during the year was \$149,891. He recommended the State University to the favorable consideration of the legislature, and remarked, that "Wisconsin has not acted the part of a kind parent in exacting payment for the management of its funds, and has not shown that liberality and encouragement which it should have done." He recommended the ingrafting on the university a professorship of military engineering and tactics. He congratulated the legislature on the prompt completion of the west wing of the State Capitol, which work had been faithfully, well, and cheaply done. The cost of the west wing, including all extras, amounted to \$87,591.32, being \$12,408.68 less than the appropriation made for that purpose, and \$16,042.64 less than the cost of the east wing, which was considerably smaller in size than the west wing. He further recommended the continuance of work on the north and south wings.

He reported that he had visited the Institution for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, both of which were in excellent condition, and well managed, and that the appropriations asked for the ensuing year were reasonable, and such as were absolutely necessary for their maintenance. The number of pupils in the former institution was fifty, a larger number than ever before in one year. At the latter institution, the number of pupils in attendance was eighty-two.

The west wing of the Hospital for the Insane was completed about the 1st of June in 1862, giving much needed additional room. Up to the 1st of October, 1862, 234 patients had been received, of which forty-one had recovered, fifteen had been

discharged improved, fifteen were unimproved, and thirty-two had died.

The State Reform School reported an attendance of seventy-two inmates during the last fiscal year; and the governor recommended a repeal of the existing law, taxing counties with the support of the inmates. He also recommended that the necessary appropriations be made for the support of the school during that year. A substantial building of stone had been put up at the State-prison for the accommodation of female convicts, and a durable wall around the female prison-grounds. The total number of convicts confined during the year, from Jan. 6 to Oct. 1, 1863, was one hundred and seventy-three, of which fifty-seven had been discharged, leaving one hundred and sixteen in the prison at the last-named date, of whom one hundred and twelve were males, and four females.

The governor gives a summary of the transactions of the war-fund, viz., —

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1861	\$50,227.09
Receipts.....	757,700.00
	<hr/>
Total amount.....	\$807,928.09
Disbursements.....	760,929.72
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury Dec. 31, 1862.....	\$46,998.35

The message refers at length to matters connected with the military history of the State, and pays a proper tribute to the several aid societies, mostly the women of the State, who have incessantly labored to supply the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers. It also gives the amount allotted by our soldiers in the field, through the allotment commissioners, up to Dec. 15, to be \$1,783,705.92.

A large number of the bills passed by the legislature were designed for the benefit of soldiers and their families, and for providing means therefor. The following were the most important bills of a military character.

To establish the manner of commencing and prosecuting suits against persons in the military service; to appropriate funds for damage done by rioters in Ozaukee County; to



amend the act granting soldiers in the field the right of suffrage ; to authorize the levy of a State tax of two hundred thousand dollars for the support of families of volunteers ; to appropriate to the governor five thousand dollars for contingent expenses, and three thousand dollars for a military contingent fund ; authorizing the governor to furnish tourniquets for the use of volunteers ; to authorize the issue and sale of bonds for three hundred thousand dollars ; to amend the act granting aid to families of volunteers, defining more fully the rights of families ; to amend the act suspending sales of mortgaged lands to the State or held by volunteers, extending the time of application to May 30, 1863 ; to give volunteers the right to redeem lands sold for taxes within two years from April 1, 1863 ; to authorize the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Wisconsin volunteers, and appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for that purpose ; to purchase flags to replace flags of regiments in the field, injured or destroyed in battle ; to extend volunteer aid to families for six months after the death of the soldier ; to provide for the collection of subscriptions made to pay bounties to volunteers, and the support of families of volunteers ; a joint resolution adopted asking for the promotion of Cols. J. C. Starkweather and George E. Bryant to brigadier-generals ; a memorial asking for the establishment of a military hospital in the State of Wisconsin, for sick and wounded soldiers ; and a multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers. In addition to the above bills, some sixty-two laws were passed amending general laws, twenty-eight amending private and local laws, and nineteen amending the Revised Statutes ; a bill to provide for continuing the work on the State Capitol, and sixty-three thousand dollars appropriated to the erection of the foundation of the south wing, and of the rotunda to the top of the water-table, and the erection and completion of the north wing ; to codify the school laws of the State ; twenty-three acts incorporating and amending railroad charters ; and a large number of appropriation bills.

On the 22d of January, the legislature in joint convention proceeded to vote for a United States senator to succeed Hon. James R. Doolittle, whose term of office expired March 4,

1864. Hon. J. R. Doolittle received seventy-three votes ; and Edward G. Ryan, fifty-seven votes. The former was declared elected ; and, on the 13th of February, the joint convention met to elect four regents of the State University in place of J. G. McMynn, Carl Schurz, H. A. Tenney, and Levi B. Vilas, whose term of office had expired ; and Rev. George B. Eastman, Dennison Worthington, Henry D. Barron, and Levi B. Vilas were declared elected.

The Madison "State Journal," referring to the session, says, —

"The legislature adjourns, leaving a record that will compare favorably with any of its predecessors. The most important measures that have been enacted are the acts organizing the militia of the State ; the repeal of the State Rights resolutions of 1859 ; the acts authorizing the investment of the school-fund in any bonds issued by the State, and providing for the continuation of the work on the State Capitol ; the compilation of the school laws ; and the issuing of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds for the volunteer family aid fund. In point of ability, it exceeded the average standard ; and, as a general rule, it has manifested a disposition to retrench public expenditures and to lighten the burdens of taxation."

The building commissioners of the State, agreeably to the law providing for continuing work on the Capitol building, advertised for proposals for doing said work. On the 9th of May, the bids were opened, and the contract awarded to James Livesey, for \$50,855, as the lowest bidder. The work of demolishing the old Capitol was soon commenced ; and the building which had been the scene of so many interesting events in the early history of the Territory was soon brought to the ground.

In the spring of the year, some interest was taken in the election of a chief justice of the supreme court to fill the place of Hon. Luther S. Dixon, whose term of office was soon to expire. In February, a call, signed by many prominent attorneys, was extended to Judge Dixon to consent to have his name used as a candidate for re-election. To this call, Judge Dixon consented to run as an Independent candidate. At a meeting of the Democratic Convention, called to nominate a candidate for that office, Hon. Montgomery M. Cothren received the nomination. At the election in April, Judge Dixon was re-elected by a majority of about four thousand, including the vote of the soldiers in the field and camp.

The question as to the legality and constitutionality of the vote of soldiers while in the field, and of the draft, was brought before the supreme court, which court decided the draft constitutional, as well as the right of soldiers to the elective franchise, declaring, also, that those who held office were subject to military duty.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers met on the 6th of August, Hon. S. Orton, president. The following ticket was nominated: governor, Henry L. Palmer; lieutenant-governor, Nelson Dewey; secretary of State, Emil Rothe; state treasurer, Charles S. Benton; attorney-general, Eleazar Wakeley; bank comptroller, H. S. Pierrepont; state superintendent, Volney French; state-prison commissioner, John R. Bohan.

At the fall elections of 1862, James S. Brown, Ithamar C. Sloan, Amasa Cobb, Charles A. Eldredge, Ezra Wheeler, and Walter D. McIndoe were elected members of Congress for two years, from March 4, 1863.

The Union Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers convened Aug. 19, when the following persons were put in nomination: governor, James T. Lewis; lieutenant-governor, Wyman Spooner; secretary of state, Lucius Fairchild; state treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings; attorney-general, Winfield Smith; state superintendent, Josiah L. Pickard; bank comptroller, William H. Ramsay; state-prison commissioner, Henry Cordier.

At the election held in November, James T. Lewis received 72,717 votes for governor, and Henry L. Palmer, 49,053. A number of votes for both candidates were rejected for informalities. The whole Union Republican ticket was elected. At the same election for members of the legislature, in the senate for 1864 the party strength was, Republican and Union, twenty-two; Democrats, eleven: in the assembly, Republican and Union, seventy-one; Democrats, twenty-nine.

CHAPTER XLV.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1863 — Regimental History — Progress of the War — Triumphs and Defeats — Echoes from the Battle-Fields — Bravery of Wisconsin Soldiers.

THE history of the organization, equipment, and subsequent events connected with the volunteer regiments of this State, has been given to the thirty-first day of December, 1862. At that date, there had been organized and sent into the government service thirty-one regiments of infantry (exclusive of the old first three-months' men), three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, connected with and known as Company G of Berdan's Regiment.

There were remaining in the State at that date, yet incomplete, three regiments of infantry; to wit, the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth Volunteers, and the Thirty-fourth drafted militia (nine months' men). The first two mentioned would have been completed, and have gone from the State, before that date, if the time for volunteering could have been extended a few weeks. The Thirty-first left the State on the 1st of March, 1863, under orders for Columbus, Ky., for which place, also, the Twenty-seventh followed, on the 16th of said month. The Thirty-Fourth was formed exclusively of conscripts obtained from the draft ordered from the war department, Aug. 4, 1862, and made by the State authorities in conformity to General Orders. Col. Fritz Anneke was commissioned and assigned to this regiment. The regiment, when completed, numbered 961 men, and left the State on the 24th of January, for Columbus, Ky. The term of service of this regiment expired on the 17th of August, at which time it returned,

and was mustered out of the service on the 8th of September. No additional regiments to those above enumerated were raised during the year 1863.

By consent of Gen. Barry, inspector of artillery of United States Army, Capt. C. C. Messerve was authorized to raise a battalion of heavy artillery, to consist of four companies from this State, to constitute the basis. Batteries B, C, and D were soon raised and mustered into service, constituting the battalion. Company B left the State in October, with orders to report at Louisville, Ky. Companies C and D were still in camp at Milwaukee, awaiting orders, at the close of 1863.

Authority was also given for raising another, the Thirteenth Battery of Light Artillery; and recruiting commissions issued accordingly. But slow progress was made; and, at the close of 1863, some ninety men only were mustered in under a first lieutenant.

Upon the return of the Thirty-fourth Regiment (nine months' men), authority was given to recruit the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and recruiting appointments issued. On the 1st of November, some two hundred men were enlisted.

The adjutant-general, in his report, states that the total number of troops furnished the General Government from this State, and mustered into the service, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of November, 1863, exclusive of three months' regiments (for which the State received no credit numerically), was as follows: total strength of regiments and batteries at departure from the State, 38,878; total number of recruits since mustered, 2,897; total, 41,775. Or less nine months' militia, 961; men reduced to three years' basis, 721; total volunteers on a three-years' basis, 41,054. The military officers of the State, on the opening of the year 1863, were as follows:—

His Excellency, EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Brig.-Gen. AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, *Adjutant-General.*

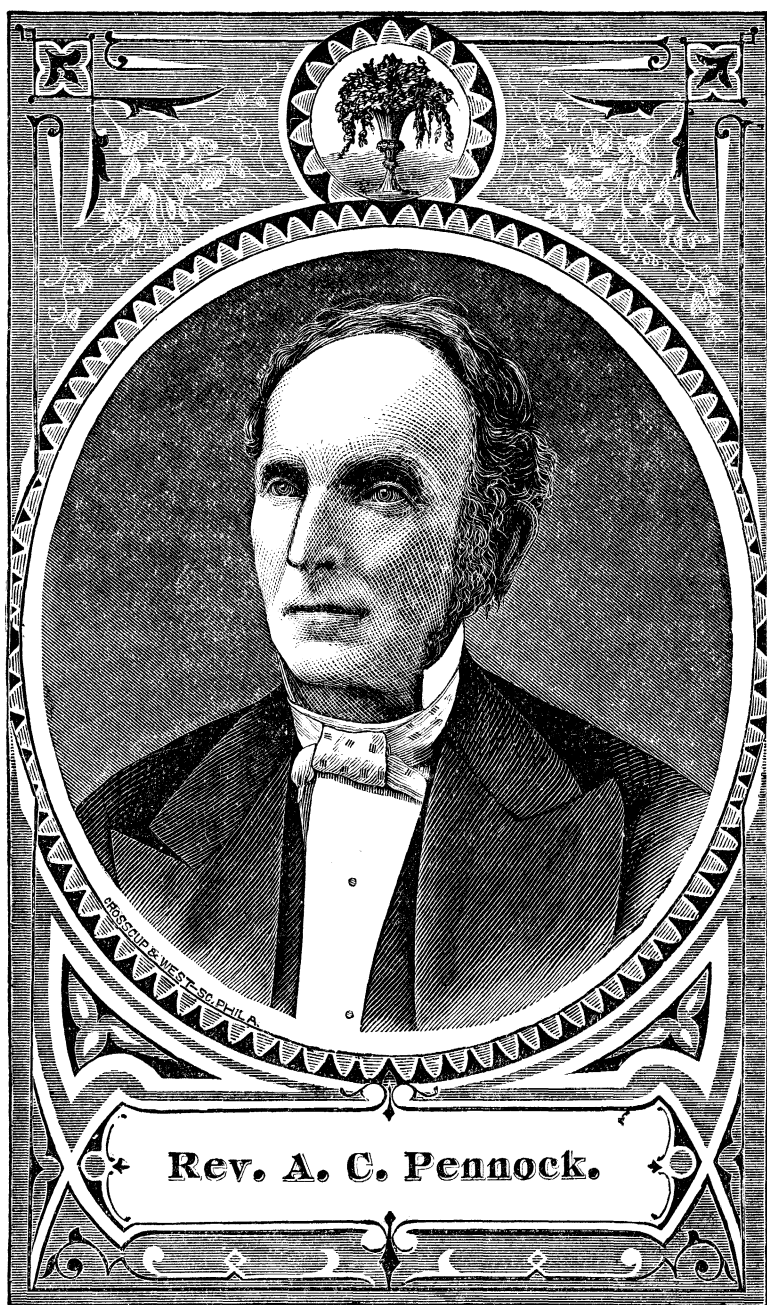
Col. S. NYE GIBBS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Brig.-Gen. NATHANIEL F. LUND, *Quartermaster-General.*

Brig.-Gen. E. B. WOLCOTT, *Surgeon-General.*

Col. WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Military Secretary.*

The following is a history of the regiments in detail, from



the close of 1862, when they were dropped in the chapter preceding the last. The First Regiment, at the close of the year 1862, was encamped at Murfreesborough, Tenn. On the 9th of January, 1863, three corps were organized in the army, — the Fourteenth, Gen. Thomas; the Twentieth, Gen. McCook; Twenty-First, Gen. Crittenden. Rousseau's division was numbered the first in the Fourteenth Corps; and Starkweather's brigade numbered third in the division, but was changed to second on the 28th of April.

Col. Starkweather, in January, returned the flag of the First to Gov. Salomon. It was presented to the regiment by Gov. Randall in 1861, and now stands in its place, with other State flags used in the Rebellion, in a case in the rooms of the State Historical Society at Madison.

On the 24th of June, the First Wisconsin, with the brigade and division, took part in Rosecrans' movement against Gen. Bragg, driving his troops from Hoover's Gap, turning his position at Tullahoma, and following his fleeing forces to the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, permitting him to retire to Chattanooga, while the victorious army of Rosecrans congregated around Cowan's Station on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where a halt was made in order to establish railroad communications, and prepare for a future demonstration. On the 17th of July, Col. Starkweather was appointed brigadier-general, and was mustered out of service as colonel of the First Wisconsin. The next move of Gen. Rosecrans against the enemy commenced on the 2d of September, when the Fourteenth Corps, to which Gen. Starkweather's brigade belonged, began its march across the Tennessee River, and over the mountains, into the vicinity of Trenton, Ga., where it arrived on the 10th, and camped near Stevens's Gap. On the next day, the brigade with the division was ordered forward to the support of Gen. Negley's division, about five miles in advance near Dug Gap. Skirmishing as they advanced, the brigade attained a position between Negley's troops, and the enemy under a severe fire. This position they gallantly held, resisting the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge them, until three o'clock in the afternoon, when a retrograde movement commenced; and the brigade was ordered to cover the

retreat. This duty was admirably performed; Gen. Starkweather succeeding in resisting all attempts of the enemy to break his lines, or drive in his skirmishers, and successfully covering the retreat of Gen. Negley's force, and securing the safety of his own command, with only the loss of two killed. One of them, however, Lieut. R. J. Nickles, was a serious loss to Gen Starkweather, being a member of his staff, and highly esteemed by him.

The brigade bivouacked in line of battle near Stevens's Gap, where they remained until the 17th, when the division moved to Owen's Gap, and next day to Crawfish Spring, and on the 19th took position on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

In this battle the First Wisconsin, with the brigade, went to the relief of Col. Croxton of Branman's division, who was out of ammunition, and took position in front, where they were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who approached on the right flank, and compelled a change in the position of the brigade. Here the enemy struck the line on the right and front, with such overwhelming force as to compel the command to retire to a ridge directly in the rear, leaving a part of their artillery. The enemy was attacked on the rear and flank, and driven from the field; and the missing guns were recovered. The brigade closed on the first and third brigades of Baird's division, to the support of Gen. Johnson's division. Being ordered to the support of the first line in front, whose ammunition was failing, the movement of the brigades of the division in the darkness became confused. The darkness was intense; and, by mistake, one of the brigades opened fire on Starkweather's brigade from the rear and flank, which occasioned a portion of Johnson's force to fire into their right, mistaking them for the enemy. The brigade was therefore compelled to retire in order to re-form, which was done; and it bivouacked in an open field near Gen. Johnson's train. On the morning of the 20th, the command moved to a ridge, and took position, forming two lines, and throwing up barricades of trees in front of each line, with the artillery in the centre and on the left, and covered on the right by an Iowa battery. This position was held by the brigade nearly all day, until peremptory orders were received to fall back as well as

possible. In doing so, the second line retired first. Just as this was discovered by the first line, the enemy charged in front with bayonet, supported by his batteries, which occasioned the first line to give way ; and a portion only rallied at a point where Gen. Willich's command rested, about sunset. From there, the command moved to Chattanooga. On nearing the town, the order was countermanded ; and a position was re-assigned the brigade in front, where it remained until the 22d, when, with the balance of the division, it was ordered to cover the retreat of the army to Chattanooga, going into bivouac near that place.

The casualties of the First Regiment in the battles of Dug Gap and Chicakmauga, as reported officially, are, killed, or died of wounds, thirty-four ; wounded, seventy-nine. Seventy-six were missing, mostly taken prisoners. The number of officers killed was one-seventh of all killed and wounded in the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Gen. Starkweather was wounded in the leg by a piece of a shell, but remained in command of the brigade until the army retired into Chattanooga.

In the movement on Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, the brigade was held as a reserve, and joined in the pursuit of the flying enemy as far as Stevens's Gap, when they returned to Chattanooga. Late in 1863, about four hundred drafted soldiers were assigned to the regiment, and about seventy recruits joined it early in 1864. But these did not increase the aggregate of the regiment sufficiently to warrant the muster of a colonel ; and, consequently, it remained under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bingham, though he was commissioned as a colonel.

The Second Regiment, as last noticed, was at Falmouth, Va. In the winter of 1863, several changes were made in the officers and arrangements in connection with the Iron Brigade ; and it was now attached to the first division of Gen. Wadsworth, and First Army Corps, Gen. Reynolds. They proceeded to Fredericksburg, and opposite the enemy's pickets across the river, where, in twenty minutes, they possessed the enemy's works with two hundred prisoners. Twenty-nine of the enemy were also killed. This regiment and the brigade

took an active part at the battle of Gettysburg, and fought nobly. Our space forbids giving the movements and details of this battle; and it is only necessary to say that the regiment lost, by killed and died of wounds, forty-four; wounded, a hundred and thirty-eight; and fifty-three missing, most of whom were taken prisoners. The regiment was in active service all the summer of 1863. In December, forty soldiers re-enlisted, and came home on veteran furlough.

The Third Regiment, in January, 1863 encamped at Stafford Court House. Lieut.-Col. Hawley was promoted to the command in March, and other changes made. The regiment took part in the operations of Gen. Hooker near Chancellorsville; and, in the battles that took place from April 27 to May 6, they had nineteen killed or died of wounds, and seventy-four wounded. On the 6th of June, the regiment was detached to accompany a cavalry expedition up the Rappahannock, and, as skirmishers and sharpshooters, contributed to the victory gained by our troops; in which engagement the regiment had two killed, and fourteen wounded. They passed the summer and fall in railroad guard-duty, picket-duty, &c., at various points in Tennessee. Being transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, they proceeded to Columbus, O., thence to Stevenson, Ala., where they arrived Oct. 3. A sufficient number having re-enlisted as veterans, the veteran Third, on the 25th, left for Wisconsin on furlough. The Fourth Regiment took an active part in the assault on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, losing thirty-nine killed, seventy wounded, and thirty-one missing. After this engagement, the regiment remained in the vicinity of Port Hudson, while Gen. Banks was perfecting a plan for the capture of that place. On the 1st of September, 1863, the regiment was changed to a cavalry regiment, known as the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, of which Frederick A. Boardman was colonel. After this organization, the Fourth was engaged in scouting, picketing, and foraging in the vicinity of Baton Rouge; and, on one occasion, a small party of them captured seventeen of the enemy, and, on another occasion, seized large quantities of goods intended for the enemy, capturing eighty-five rebel soldiers, with a loss to themselves of eight men taken prisoners.

The Fifth Regiment went into winter-quarters at White-oak Church, near Belle Plain; and Col. Amasa Cobb, being elected to Congress, resigned, and Lieut. Thomas S. Allen of the Second Regiment was made colonel. This regiment performed some daring deeds under Col. Allen, taking the Washington Battery of New Orleans, whose commander surrendered his sword to the colonel, complimenting him for his daring and the bravery of his men. In this engagement, the Fifth lost three commissioned officers and forty-one enlisted men killed or mortally wounded, and eight commissioned officers and eighty-four enlisted men wounded, and twenty-three missing, out of a force of four hundred men. The regiment also participated in the charge on the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, in which it lost twelve killed and thirty-two wounded. The regiment returned to winter-quarters at Brandy Station, where it remained until the opening of the campaign of 1864.

The Sixth Regiment was a part of the Iron Brigade, of which the Second, Seventh, and Nineteenth Indiana composed the remainder. The history of this regiment is identical with that of the Second, and need not be repeated. The Seventh Regiment being a part of the brigade, its history for 1863 has been referred to. These regiments, when their time expired, returned to Wisconsin, re-enlisted, and returned to the field.

The Eighth Regiment, in January, 1863, moved from La Grange, by way of Corinth, to Germantown, Tenn., where they were employed in building fortifications, and guard-duty, until March 11, when they marched to Memphis, and joined the forces intended by Gen. Grant to operate against Vicksburg, which were being concentrated near Helena. Lieut.-Col. Robbins was commissioned as colonel in the place of Col. Murphy dismissed. The regiment with others attacked the enemy, and, on the 14th of May, took possession of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. They then proceeded to Walnut Hills, forming the extreme right of the investing force around Vicksburg. Here they took a part in the assault on the enemy's works. The regiment participated in many skirmishes with some loss, and, on the 26th of September, moved to Black River Bridge, and went into camp, and remained until Oct. 13. They subsequently proceeded to Vicksburg, to Memphis and



La Grange, Tenn., and encamped. At this place and Salisbury, the regiment was stationed until January, 1864, engaged in guard-duty, skirmishing, and in expeditions towards Pochontas, against the forces of the rebel Forrest.

The Ninth Regiment, in December, 1862, was near Prairie Grove, Ark., but not in time to participate in the battle. On the 10th of December, they returned to Rhea's Mills. A raid was made from there on Van Buren; the regiment marching sixty miles in two days, and returning to Rhea's Mills. From this time till Feb. 20, the regiment was engaged in marching to various points, performing a sort of patrol duty, when they went into winter-quarters at Stahl's Creek, thirty-six miles west of Springfield, Mo. The regiment was stationed at different points in Missouri, engaged in guard-duty, and on foraging parties in the vicinity of Rolla and Springfield, until July 8. On that day they moved by railroad to St. Louis, where they were engaged in guard-duty until the 12th of September, 1863, where they remained until the 10th of October. They then marched to Little Rock, and went into winter-quarters about the 1st of November.

The Tenth Regiment, on the 5th of January, 1863, was encamped at Murfreesborough. A number of changes took place in the regiment. Col. McMynn resigned on the 16th of June, which left place for the promotion of the junior officers. On June 24, the regiment joined in the advance of Gen. Rosecrans' army against Gen. Bragg at Tullahoma, but was not seriously engaged with the rebels, and, on the 14th of July, went into camp at Cowan's Station. In August they removed to Anderson, and on the 2d of September commenced their march into Georgia, and, on the 11th, took part in the movement to assist Gen. Negley at Dug Gap. On the 19th of September, at the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment advanced to the left of the line, and moved forward in two lines of battle, about half a mile, and drove the enemy before them, capturing a number of prisoners. On the 20th, two attacks were made, in which they were unsuccessful, not being properly supported; and about all of the regiment on the field were captured, — twelve officers and one hundred and eleven men. Lieut.-Col. Ely, commanding the regiment, was mortally

wounded. On the 21st, the regiment numbered three officers and twenty-six men. They moved to the front, formed in line, and on the 22d returned to Chattanooga. Although it was obliged to surrender, not a particle of censure can be attributed to it. The casualties, as reported by Capt. Roby, were twenty-eight killed, thirty-eight wounded, and one hundred and twenty-one missing.

The remnant of this gallant regiment remained in camp at Chattanooga, employed in guard-duty, and labor on the fortifications, until the famous assault on Mission Ridge, where it acted as a support to Loomis's Battery, after which it returned to camp at Chattanooga, and remained during the winter.

The Eleventh Regiment, which had been in camp at Middlebrook, Mo., during the winter of 1862-63, was ordered to join the forces of Gen. Grant, who was concentrating his forces at Helena, preliminary to the attack on Vicksburg. Marching to St. Genevieve, the regiment embarked with the rest of the brigade, and proceeded to Memphis, thence to Helena, and, on 22d of March, landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above Vicksburg. Taking part with the Thirteenth Army Corps, across the river, it arrived at Bruinsburg, April 30, and proceeded onward to where the enemy were found in force, near Magnolia Church, four miles from Fort Gibson. In this engagement, the brigade occupied in the centre; and the fight became severe. They advanced close to the enemy's line, and opened fire with such rapidity and precision, that the rebels soon broke and fled. They soon, however, formed again, and another engagement took place; and the rebels were again driven from the field. The commander of the brigade complimented the Eleventh on their bravery on these occasions. The casualties reported were six killed and fifteen wounded. On the 2d of May, the enemy having evacuated Grand Gulf, the second brigade was sent to that place. At the battle of Black River Bridge, the Eleventh took an active part, and alone took more than one thousand prisoners. In this engagement, three were killed, and eight wounded. Among the former was Capt. D. E. Hough of Company A.

Moving from the Bridge the next day, the Eleventh and the brigade took its position in the trenches before Vicksburg. In

the assault on May 22, thirty-eight were killed, and sixty-nine wounded. The regiment was engaged on guard and fatigue duty until July 2, when they returned to Black River Bridge. On the 3d of July, the city surrendered. The Eleventh, with Carr's division, took part in the march of Gen. Sherman on Jackson, after the surrender of Vicksburg. On July 13, the enemy was driven to his works, and on the 17th the city was entered by our troops. They were also sent south, performing a toilsome march of two hundred and fifteen miles. Taking a part in Gen. Banks's operations in Texas, the Eleventh, with Gen. Washburn's division, embarked for Brazos, Santiago, on the 23d, and, after repeated marchings, proceeded to Indianola, and took possession of that place.

CHAPTER XLVI.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1863, continued — Regimental History — The Progress of the War —
Battle-Field Incidents.

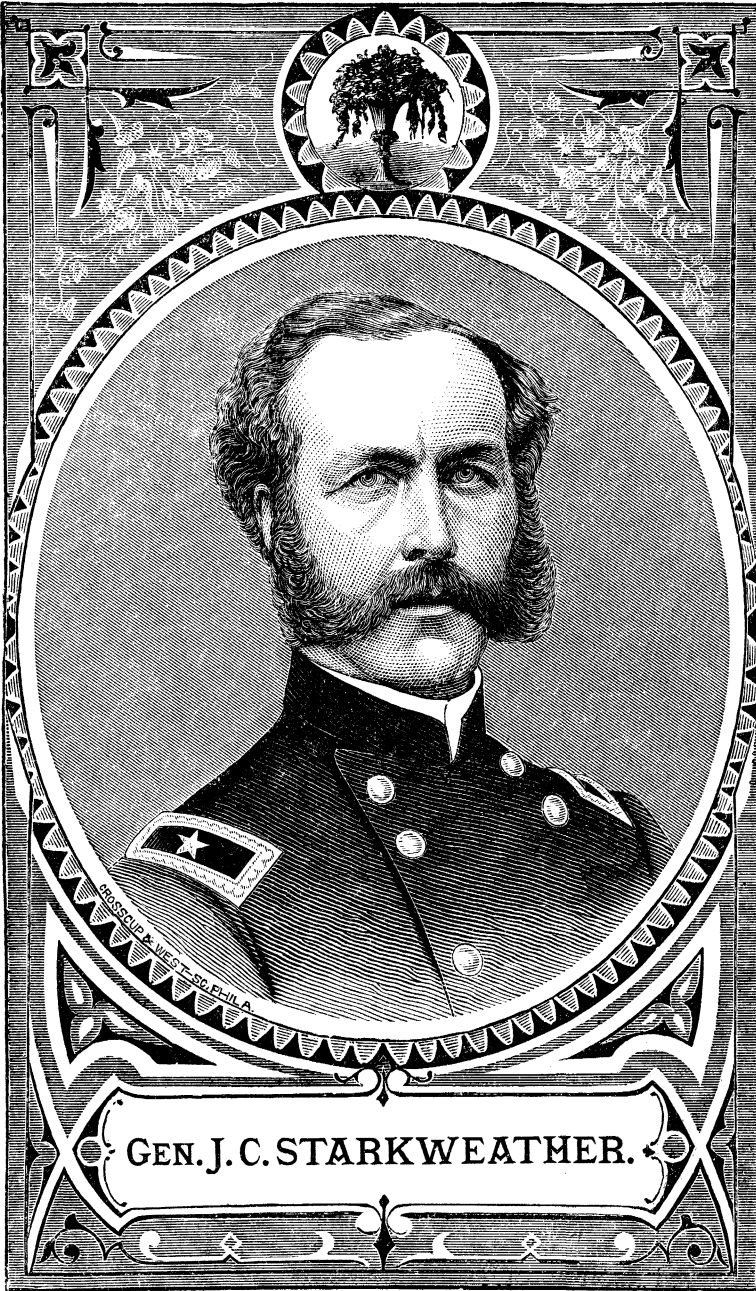
THE Twelfth Regiment left Lumpkin's Mills Jan. 8, 1863, and marched to Holly Springs, and thence to Colliersville, to Neville Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where they were engaged guarding the railroad until March 14, when the division marched to Memphis. During much of the time, Col. G. E. Bryant was in command of the brigade. Subsequently they took part in an expedition through the centre of Mississippi, and returned to Memphis, and, on the 11th of May, moved down the river to take part in the operations against Vicksburg. Disembarking at Sherman's Landing, they marched across the peninsula, and taking a transport landed at Grand Gulf on the 18th. Here Col. Bryant was placed in command of the post; and the brigade engaged in guard and fatigue duty. After the taking of Vicksburg, they proceeded to assist in the taking of Jackson, but subsequently returned to Vicksburg. On the 15th of August, the brigade embarked for Natchez, where the Twelfth remained until the latter part of November without any thing occurring of special note, except an expedition to Harrisonburg, La., where they found an abandoned fort; when they returned to Vicksburg, going into camp ten miles east of the city. On the 4th of December, they made an expedition after Adams's Cavalry, from which they returned Jan. 23, 1864, and went into camp at Hebron, where the regiment was re-organized as a veteran regiment, five hundred and twenty men having re-enlisted.

The Thirteenth Regiment took part in pursuing the rebel

general, Forrest, through Western Tennessee, driving him towards Corinth, where his command was defeated and dispersed by Gen. Sullivan. In this expedition, the Thirteenth marched one hundred and twenty miles, and returned to Fort Henry Jan. 1, 1863. During the month, they were employed on the river between Fort Henry and Hamburg Landing, Tenn., in guarding steamers laden with stores and supplies. On the 3d of February, in the afternoon, they learned that Fort Donelson was attacked, and that a severe fight was going on. In half an hour, the regiment was on the road to re-enforce the Eighty-third Illinois at that important point. After driving the enemy's skirmishers five miles, they arrived in the vicinity of the Fort at ten in the evening, with the loss of one man on the march. Meanwhile the garrison, assisted by the gunboats, had repulsed the enemy with severe loss, and gained a victory at Fort Donelson on the 3d of March, holding the extreme right and front of the Army of the Cumberland.

During the spring and summer, they were in detachments, scouting and scouring the surrounding country, taking many prisoners. Participating in the forward movement of the Army of the Cumberland, they left Fort Donelson Aug. 27, and by way of Columbia, Tenn., arrived at Stevenson, Ala., a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, on Sept. 14. Col. William P. Lyon was placed in command of the post and the whole body of troops stationed there. The regiment joined the brigade to which it belonged, at Nashville, in the latter part of October, and went into winter-quarters at Edgefield, where it was employed in picket and guard duty until February, 1864, when, more than three-fourths of the men having re-enlisted, the regiment proceeded to Wisconsin on veteran furlough.

The Fourteenth Regiment, on the 10th of January, 1863, left Moscow, encamping, on the 13th, at Memphis; and on the 17th embarked for Vicksburg, where they landed, and engaged in guard and fatigue duty. Col. Hancock, having become disabled by ill-health, resigned Jan. 23, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Ward. On the 8th of February, they embarked on transports for Lake Providence, seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, with other forces, arriving there on the 10th. Here they remained until the 20th, engaged in sundry reconnoissances, seizures of



cotton, supplies, &c., when they proceeded down to Milliken's Bend. Marching across the peninsula, they reached Grand Gulf May 13, and joined the Seventeenth Army Corps at Raymond. They reached there while the battle of Champion's Hill (on the 16th) was in progress, five miles to the left. On the 17th, they were put in motion towards Vicksburg, and reached Big Black River, where the battle had just been fought, and assisted in the construction of two floating-bridges, and the next day arrived at Vicksburg, and advanced to a position within range of the enemy's guns, in the line of the Seventeenth Army Corps. In the assault on the enemy's works on the 19th, they attained a position within eighty rods of the enemy's lines, after two days in skirmishing; and on 22d of May, the Fourteenth took a conspicuous place in the terrible charge, penetrating a considerable distance beyond any other regiment of the brigade, and attaining a position in front of the enemy's fort, where no other regiment was near them. Here they were obliged to seek cover until night, before they could escape. In this charge, the Fourteenth lost one hundred and seven in killed, wounded, and missing. The regiment remained engaged in the duties of the siege until the surrender of the city, July 4, when it was assigned the position of honor on the right, and ordered to take the advance in the triumphal entry of our troops into the city; the general (Ransom) complimenting them with the remark, that "every man and officer of the Fourteenth was a hero." On the 12th of July, the regiment embarked with the brigade, and proceeded to Natchez, of which place they took possession on the 14th. Here they remained until Oct. 9, when, pursuant to orders, they proceeded to Vicksburg, and encamped for the winter. Medals of gold and silver were awarded by a Board of Honor to five non-commissioned officers of the regiment for gallant services.

More than two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted on the 11th of December, constituting it a veteran regiment, being the first regiment to re-enlist in the Army of the Tennessee. The regiment embarked for Wisconsin Jan. 3, 1864, on furlough; arrived at Madison on the 20th; on the 26th were paid, and received furlough for thirty days.

The Fifteenth Regiment, after the battle of Stone River, in

which they did noble service, went into camp near Murfreesborough early in January, 1863. While here, they suffered much for want of comfortable clothing, provisions, and tents. The enemy had obstructed the railroads, and supplies were with great difficulty moved forward. They remained in camp until June 23. On the 1st of May, the regiment was transferred to the third brigade, of which Col. Heg had been placed in permanent command. In consequence of this appointment, a number of changes were made among the commissioned officers. On the 24th, the brigade (including the Fifteenth) accompanied the movement against Gen. Bragg at Tullahoma. As this expedition has before been referred to, it is only necessary to say, that, after driving Bragg out of Tennessee, the onward march was commenced to Stevenson, Ala., crossing the Cumberland mountains, at which place they remained until the 28th, when they led the advance of Rosecrans' army against the enemy in the Chickamauga campaign. In this engagement, owing to want of proper re-enforcements, the regiment was compelled to break with considerable loss. Col. Heg died the day following of wounds; and a number of officers were killed. The official report says eleven killed, thirty-seven wounded, and forty-eight missing, mostly taken prisoners. On the 21st, two companies of the regiment which had been stationed at Island No. 10 joined the regiment; and the brigade proceeded to Chattanooga, and, on their arrival, commenced throwing up breast-works. Here they suffered for want of provisions and clothing, as the line of communication was continually interrupted by the rebel cavalry. On the 11th of October, the Fifteenth was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and, on the 23d of November, moved out of their works to attack the rebels on Mission Ridge, in which they were successful. On the 28th, they marched to Knoxville in East Tennessee, which place they reached Dec. 7, after a march of one hundred and ten miles. The service of this regiment in this campaign was one of great hardship. It was marching and counter-marching over intolerable roads, from place to place, remaining only long enough for the men to indulge in the hope that they would be allowed once more to pitch their tents, and enjoy a little rest, when the same scene would be re-enacted. So disgusted and

disheartened did the men become, that only seven of the whole regiment finally re-enlisted as veterans. No engagement of importance took place in East Tennessee, except one, in which a detachment of the Fifteenth took part.

The Sixteenth Regiment left Moscow, Tenn., on the 10th of January, 1863, and engaged on duty on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; was subsequently transferred to Lake Providence, and took part in cutting a canal to the lake, where they remained until about Aug. 1, at which time they moved down the river to Vicksburg, and, on the 28th of September, marched to Redbone Church, twelve miles from Vicksburg. Here Lieut.-Col. Fairchild was placed in command. They remained until February, 1864, when they moved into the fortifications at Vicksburg, and acted as part of the garrison. On the 4th of March, they were joined by three companies which had been recruited in Wisconsin.

The old companies re-enlisted, and on the 6th left Vicksburg for Wisconsin, on veteran furlough, arriving at Madison on the 16th, where they were publicly welcomed by the State officers, and members of the legislature. After their thirty days' respite from military matters, they rendezvoused at Camp Randall, on April 18, and reached Cairo on the 22d.

The Seventeenth Regiment, in December, 1862, was at Grand Junction. Here it remained until Jan. 3, 1863, when it rejoined the division at Moscow, Tenn. On the 10th, the whole command proceeded to Memphis, arriving on the 13th, and on the 18th embarked on transports, and moved down the Mississippi, landing at Young's Point, near Vicksburg, on the 25th, where they were employed on the canal, by which Gen. Grant proposed to run the rebel batteries. On the 8th of February, they moved up the river to Lake Providence, engaged in cutting a canal from the river to the lake. Here they remained until the 20th of April, when they moved down the river to Milliken's Bend.

In company with other forces, they crossed the peninsula to Carthage, near which they encamped until 10th of May, when they crossed the river at Grand Gulf, and on the 16th reached Raymond, while the battle of Champion Hills was in progress, and hurried forward, but did not arrive until the battle was over.

Here the Seventeenth was ordered to the support of a battery. The enemy retiring, they were ordered forward in pursuit, and marched till midnight. In the morning the pursuit was continued, and the regiment reached Black River Bridge soon after the capture of the enemy's position. Here they were engaged in the construction of military bridges, over which they crossed on the 18th, and marched to within half a mile of the enemy's position, in the rear of Vicksburg. On the 19th of May, the Seventeenth took part in the assault on the enemy's works. In this engagement, the Seventeenth had fourteen killed, and fifty wounded. After the taking of Vicksburg, the brigade went into camp within the old line of works, where they remained until the 12th, when they embarked, and proceeded to Natchez. Here the regiment was employed in picket and guard duty, and, on the 24th of August, was furnished with horses, and employed as mounted infantry-men. On the 1st of September, a part of the regiment moved to Trinity in the State of Louisiana. Here the rebels gave them a warm reception; but they were soon routed. A rebel steamer, with commissary and quartermaster's stores, was taken possession off, and destroyed. On the 4th, they arrived at Fort Beauregard, and took possession of the same, capturing three brass six-pounders, two thirty-two-pound siege-guns, and twenty four-pound howitzers, besides caissons and ammunition. They subsequently destroyed a grist-mill in the vicinity, and a lot of Confederate cotton and commissary stores, after which they rejoined the brigade, and returned to Natchez, where they remained until the last of October, when they moved with the brigade to Vicksburg, where they were occupied during the winter in camp and guard duty.

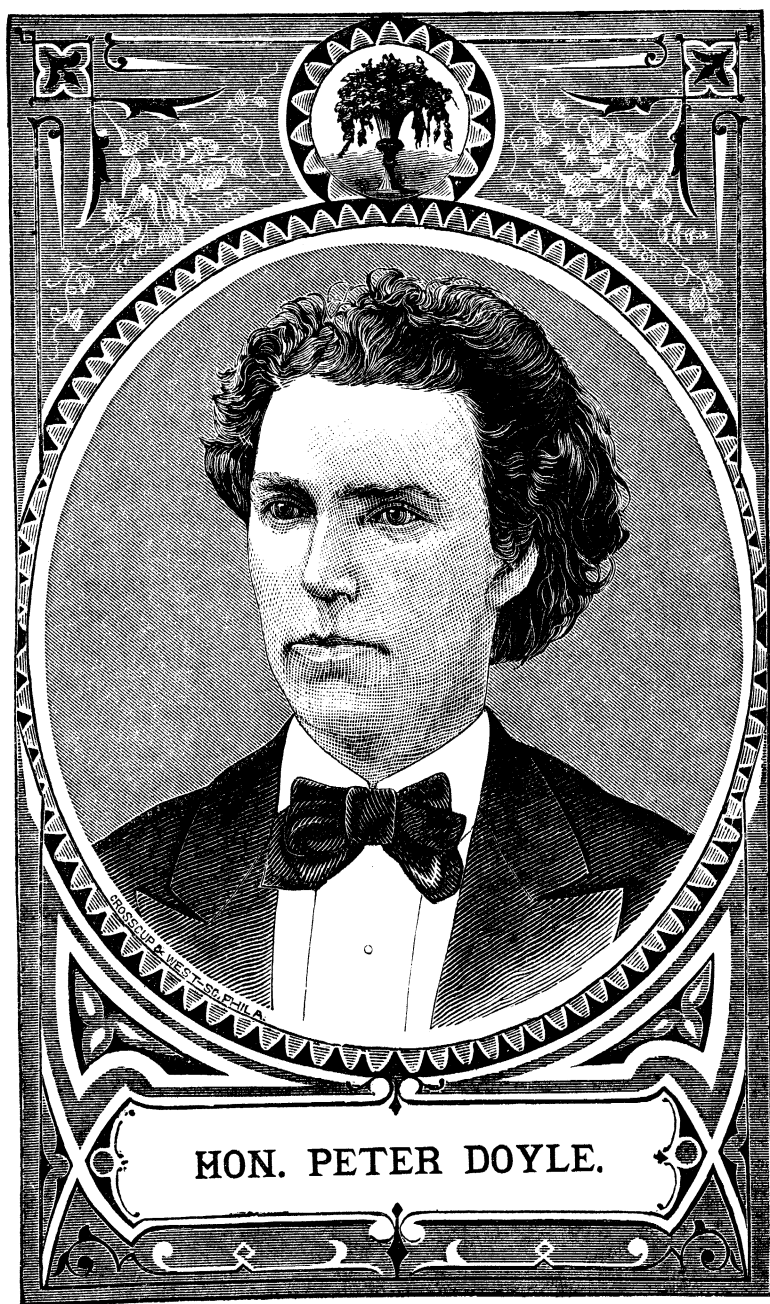
The Board of Honor established by the Seventeenth Corps presented four silver medals to non-commissioned officers of the regiment for distinguished gallantry and services.

The Eighteenth Regiment left Moscow on the 10th of January, 1863; marched to Memphis, where they embarked for, and proceeded to, Young's Point, near Vicksburg, subsequently to Lake Providence, to Milliken's Bend, to Raymond, and joined in the attack on Jackson, Miss. They took part in the assault; gallantly charged upon the enemy, and, after a severe

contest, drove him from the field, leaving the city in possession of our forces. In this engagement, the casualties were six killed and sixteen wounded. The next day they started for Vicksburg, and on the 16th took part in the battle of Champion Hills.

The regiment was in the reserve, and was not actively engaged, although exposed to a severe fire. Subsequently they crossed Black River on a floating bridge, and took a position with their division, in front of the enemy's fortifications at Vicksburg. On the 22d, they took no part in the assault, but acted as sharpshooters. On May 26, the brigade did much service in a reconnoissance between the Black and Yazoo Rivers, capturing a large amount of property, destroying several mills, and subsequently returned to their duties in the trenches before Vicksburg, where they remained in skirmishing-duty until the surrender of the city, when they entered, and engaged in guard and provost duty until Sept. 11. The regiment marched two hundred and fifty miles on an expedition, passing through Northern Mississippi and Alabama, and Southern Tennessee, and on the 24th took part in the attack on Mission Ridge, and subsequently joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Ringgold, Ga., returning to Chattanooga on the 28th. They were subsequently at Huntsville, Ala., where they were engaged in guard, outpost, and provost duty, until May 1, 1864.

The Nineteenth Regiment remained at Norfolk, Va., until April 11, 1863, when a detachment marched to Elizabeth River, and built fortifications until the 14th, when they removed to Suffolk, the extreme advance of the Union lines. Thence they marched to Jericho Creek, and encamped, and were subsequently employed at different points, constructing rifle-pits and corduroy roads, and other duties. They returned to Suffolk April 26. Here they remained until June 17, when they marched to Norfolk, and the next day encamped near the fortifications. Passing up the river, they reached West Point, and remained until July 8, and then returned to Yorktown, and engaged in garrison-duty until the middle of August. From thence they moved to Newport News, where they remained until Oct. 8, when they embarked for Newbern, N.C., where they arrived Oct. 11. Here the regiment was assigned to out-



post and picket duty in companies, — one party, two miles from Newbern, with two pieces of artillery ; and others twenty miles distant, and on the south side of Trent River. The regiment was thus employed until Feb. 1, 1864.

The Twentieth Regiment fought nobly at Prairie Grove Dec. 6, 1862, and lost heavily, and remained in camp at that place until Dec. 27, when they were ordered to make a reconnoissance in force to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River. They returned to camp on the 31st, having marched one hundred and twenty miles in five days. Shortly after, they marched into Missouri, where the balance of the winter was spent, the regiment moving from place to place in the southwestern part of the State, and on the 31st of March, 1863, going into camp at Lake Springs, near Rolla, where they remained until June 3, when they marched to Rolla, and, taking cars, proceeded to St. Louis, where they embarked for Young's Point, crossed the peninsula to Warrenton, and took position in the line of investment in the front of Vicksburg, on the extreme left of the investing forces. Here they remained until the capitulation of the city, engaged in picket-duty, and labor on intrenchments.

On the 12th of July they embarked, under orders to reinforce Gen. Banks at Port Hudson. Before leaving, they heard of the surrender of that place, and were sent to accompany an expedition up the Yazoo River. Arriving within three miles of Yazoo City on the 13th, skirmishers were disembarked, and sent forward. After the exchange of a few shots, our troops took possession of the place ; and, while there, the regiment acted as provost-guard.

The whole expedition returned to Vicksburg on the 21st, and, after a delay of two days, proceeded down the river to Port Hudson, where they went into camp on the 25th. About the middle of August, they left Port Hudson, and proceeded down the river, and went into camp at Carrollton, La., near New Orleans. On the 5th of September, accompanying an expedition up the Mississippi, they proceeded up the river to Morganzia, La., and moved forward on the Simmsport Road as far as the Atchafalaya River, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched, and then returned to Carrollton. Embark-

ing on the steamer, they left Carrollton, and proceeded to the head of the passes, and waited for the rest of the fleet, which, to the number of twenty-seven, stood out to sea on the 27th of October. Encountered a severe storm on the 29th, and arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 1st of November, and proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Not being able to land, they returned to the former place, and went into camp at Brownsville. Here they were employed in garrison, picket, and fatigue duty at Fort Brown. Here the regiment remained until it was evacuated by the Union forces, July 28, 1864.

The Twenty-first Regiment on the 5th of January, 1863, went into camp near Murfreesborough, foraging, drilling, fortifying, and skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment then moved with the army upon the enemy, who were encamped near Tullahoma; and, on the 26th of June, the regiment was engaged in driving the rebels from a strong position at Hoover's Gap, and afterwards followed the retreating enemy to the Tennessee River. On the 1st of September they crossed the river, and joined in the march to Dug Gap, where the enemy were found in great force. On the 19th, the third brigade with the Twenty-first Regiment was moved to a position near one of the gaps at Mission Ridge, and near the fords of the Chickamauga. The day following, the terrible battle at Chickamauga took place, in which Lieut.-Col. Hobart of this regiment, and about seventy officers and men, were captured. At this battle, the regiment lost, killed or died of wounds, nine; wounded, thirty-four. After the battle, the regiment, with what remained of the brigade, retired to a line of defence near Mission Ridge, and Sept. 22, it fell back to Chattanooga, where it remained in the defence of that place. During the winter of 1863-64, it held the outpost upon Lookout Mountain, and remained in this position until May 2, 1864. Col. Hobart, having escaped from Libby Prison, after four months' close confinement, returned to the regiment at this place.

The Twenty-second Regiment, on the 12th of December, 1862, were at Danville, Ky., from which place they proceeded in various directions, through the surrounding country, to meet and foil the movements of the enemy. The order for the return of such fugitives from labor as came into the camp was repugnant

to the feelings and principles of Col. Utley and his men. In response to such an order, he utterly refused to be instrumental in returning a colored man to the man claiming to be his master. At one time, the colonel was indicted by a Kentucky court, and the sheriff was ordered to arrest him. The attempt was not made, however; and the regiment was allowed to depart from Kentucky without any disturbance.

They left Danville on the 26th of January, 1863; arrived at Louisville on the 30th; and reached Nashville Feb. 7; from thence to Franklin; and on the 3d of March were ordered to make a reconnoissance toward Spring Hill, where an engagement took place at a place known as Thompson's Station, in which the regiment was badly defeated. Three hundred and sixty-three men went out with this expedition, of which about one hundred and fifty escaped, and the rest were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; Col. Utley and eleven commissioned officers among them.

On the 8th of March, the remainder of the regiment (about five hundred men), under Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, was ordered to Brentwood Station. On the 25th, while on the way to assist a Union force two miles south, they were attacked by overpowering numbers, and completely surrounded by the enemy, under Gen. Forrest. Finding that resistance was useless, Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood surrendered his whole command.

The officers and men captured in these two engagements were sent to Southern prisons. The enlisted men were soon exchanged; and the officers who had been sent to Libby Prison were exchanged on the 5th of May. It has since been ascertained that the rebels had a force of over twelve thousand at Thompson's Station, who surrounded and captured Coburn's forces.

After the release of the 22d, a rendezvous was established at St. Louis, where the regiment was re-organized, and newly equipped, and on the 12th of June returned to the field. Proceeding to Nashville, arriving there on the 15th, they were sent to Franklin, from whence, on the 3d of July, they proceeded to Murfreesborough, and went into camp within the fortifications. A detachment was sent in December to near Tullahoma. Here they remained in the performance of provost and guard duty until February, 1864.

CHAPTER XLVII.

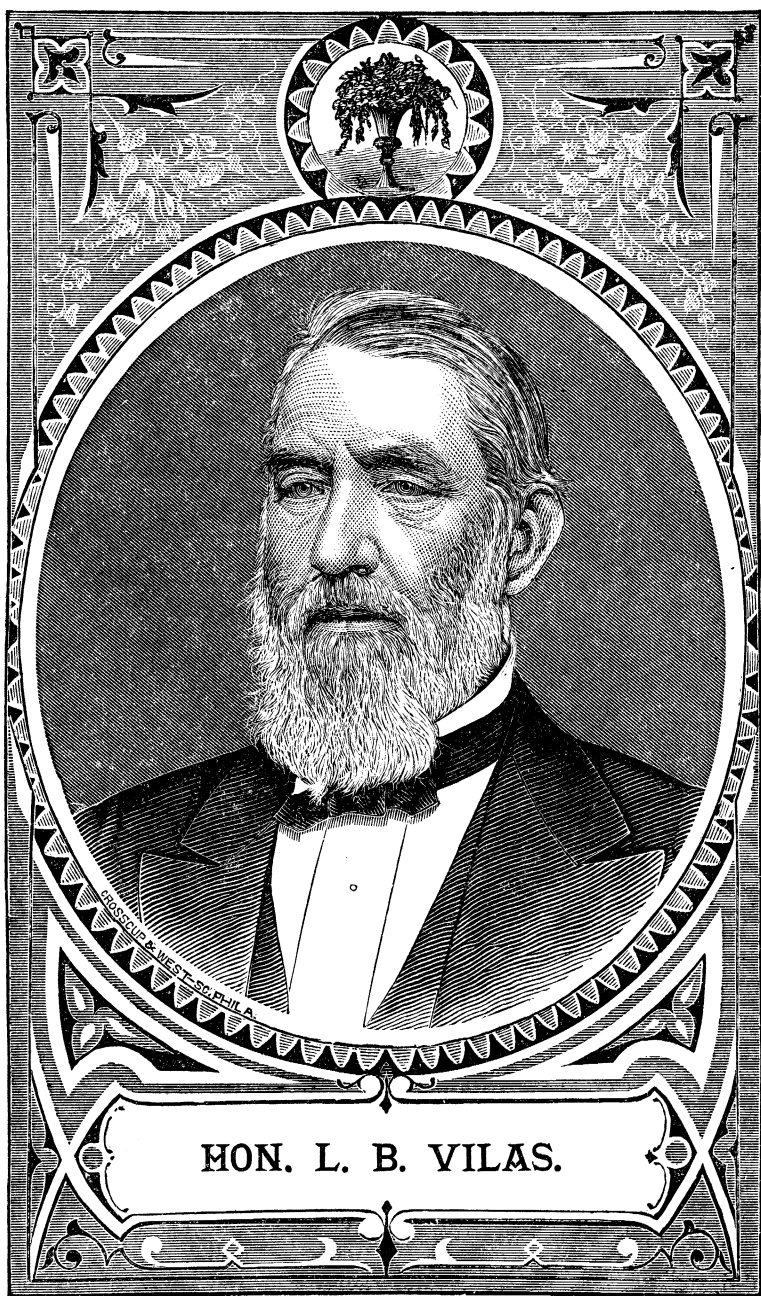
WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1863, continued — Military History of Wisconsin during the Year
1863 — Regimental Records — The Cavalry.

THE Twenty-third Regiment was at Milliken's Bend, Jan. 1, 1863. On the 10th of the month, they disembarked within three miles of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. While moving forward to obtain position, they were assailed by a destructive enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle-pits and artillery, rendering necessary a change of front. This having been effected, three companies were employed as skirmishers, and captured several block-houses; while the balance of the regiment attacked and carried the rifle-pits. After an engagement of about three hours, the post, with its garrison, unconditionally surrendered. In this engagement, the Twenty-third sustained a loss of six killed, and thirty-one wounded. Jan. 15, the regiment again embarked, and arrived at Young's Point, La., where they encamped. In this unhealthy location, the regiments suffered severely from the effects of malaria and exposure, and it was until the middle of February before the regiment could muster two hundred and fifty men fit for duty. From the middle of February to the 8th of March, they were engaged in several minor excursions against the enemy at Greenville, Miss., and at Cypress Bend, Ark., where they had a severe fight, in which the Twenty-third succeeded in capturing several prisoners and pieces of artillery. After a foraging expedition to Princeton, Miss., they ascended the river to Milliken's Bend, where the health of the regiment greatly improved. Following the Thirteenth Army Corps in its march to the rear of Vicksburg, they proceeded to Hard Times

Landing, below Grand Gulf. Crossing the river to Bruinsburg, the division commenced the march towards Vicksburg, reaching the battle-ground of Port Gibson May 1. In the action at this place, the regiment, with the brigade, captured twenty prisoners, and on the day following took the advance, and, pushing forward, was the first of our army to enter the village of Port Gibson. After several days' skirmishing, the regiment joined the movement on Raymond, and on the 16th took part in the battle of Champion Hills. It took the advance, and forced back the enemy's skirmish-line to the main body, a distance of two miles; and, in the battles of the 20th and 22d, the regiment and brigade did excellent service. The Twenty-second lost, in these engagements, seventeen killed, and thirty-six wounded.

The regiment was subsequently occupied in siege-duty until the final surrender of Vicksburg, July 4. Up to the 5th of June, the regiment had been commanded by Col. Guppy, when continued ill health compelled him to turn over his command to Lieut.-Col. Vilas, who had the charge of the regiment during the subsequent progress of the siege of Vicksburg, and for nearly two months after the surrender. On the 10th of July, the regiment took position before Jackson, Miss., and were there until after the capture of that place. They returned to Vicksburg July 21, and encamped until Aug. 24, when the regiment proceeded down the river to New Orleans, and from thence to Berwick City. On the 25th of August, Col. Vilas resigned, and Major Hill was appointed lieutenant-colonel. On the 7th of October, the regiment took part in the expedition to South-western Louisiana, passing through Centreville, New Iberia, and Vermilion, at which place they remained until the 21st. Passing through Opelousas to Barr's Landing, they moved, Nov. 1, to Bayou Bordeaux, where, on the 3d, the enemy made a fierce assault. In this engagement, they lost seven killed, and thirty-eight wounded, and eighty-six taken prisoners. After the battle, the regiment, on the 3d of November, retired to Carrion Crow Bayou, and thence proceeded to New Iberia, which it reached on the 8th, and the regiment was assigned provost-duty; Col. Hill being placed in command of the post of New Iberia. The regiment subse-



quently went to Texas, and embarked at Algiers for Matagorda, arriving on the 29th off De Crow's Point, where they landed, and went into camp Jan. 1, 1864.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was at Murfreesborough on the 30th of December, 1862; and on the 31st took part in the battle of Stone River, and fought bravely. The casualties of the regiment, as reported, were thirty-one killed, and forty-six wounded. Lieut.-Col. Buttrick having resigned, Major Hibbard was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Several changes took place at the re-organization of the army for the summer campaign. On the 24th of June, the regiment removed from Murfreesborough, reaching Tullahoma on July 1, and encamped at Cowan, Tenn., on the 3d, where they remained until the forward movement began against the enemy at Chattanooga, on Sept. 2, when they crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, marched across the mountains to Trenton, thence to Will's Valley to Alpine. Learning that Gen. Bragg was at Lafayette, Gen. Rosecrans ordered the concentration of all the forces near Gordon's Mills, and along Chickamauga Creek. On the morning of Sept. 19, the Twenty-fourth marched under the command of Lieut.-Col. West. On the 20th, the brigade fought the enemy for nearly half an hour; and Lieut.-Col. West was taken prisoner, and carried to Libby Prison, whence he made his escape in company with Col. Hobart. The list of those killed and wounded is taken from the records; viz., killed, or died from wounds, eighteen; wounded, sixty-one; and thirty-six missing, mostly taken prisoners. After the battle, they removed to Rossville, and subsequently returned to Chattanooga, remaining in camp, and employed in guard and fatigue duty, until the campaign of Gen. Grant against Mission Ridge. The Twenty-fourth left camp at Chattanooga Nov. 23, and took position in line of battle, and on the 25th were advanced to the assault. They carried the rifle-pits, resuming the ascent of the hill; and, after a severe engagement, the rebel position was captured. In this engagement, the regiment lost, in killed five, and wounded thirty.

After the battle, the army was re-organized by Gen. Grant; and the Twenty-fourth was attached to Gen. Sheridan's division, and was ordered to take part in the expedition of

Gen. Sherman for the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. Starting on Nov. 28, the army arrived near Knoxville on the 7th of December, after a march of one hundred and thirty miles, raising the siege of that place, which had been closely invested by Longstreet. During the winter, they were stationed at points in proximity to Knoxville, and subsequently at Loudon, where they were engaged in provost-guard-duty until the spring campaign, under Gen. Sherman.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment left Camp Randall Feb. 17, 1863, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill. They arrived on the 19th, and next day proceeded to Columbus, Ky. Here they were attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps; and the regiment proceeded to Cape Girardeau. Returning to Columbus on the 25th, they resumed their former post and picket duty, until the 31st of May, when they left on transports down the river to Memphis, from whence they were ordered to Young's Point, where they arrived June 4. From thence they proceeded up the Yazoo River, to Satartia, where they landed and encamped. Leaving this last place June 16, the brigade marched down the Yazoo Valley to Haine's Bluff, and from thence four miles to Snyder's Bluff, where they arrived on the 11th. This position formed the extreme right of the line of investment around Vicksburg. Here they remained engaged in picket-duty, when the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Nasmith, took part in an expedition up the Mississippi for the purpose of driving off guerillas who were stationed at several points, and firing into the passing boats. They returned unsuccessful, as the rebels fled on their approach. They remained on the Yazoo River until July 25. They were placed in a sickly locality; and the regiment suffered severely; over five hundred men being sick, and very few fit for duty. From thence they moved up the river to Helena, and the regiment was placed on duty as provost-guard. Owing to the hardships of the rapid march from Satatia to Snyder's Bluff, the excessive heat, and the unhealthy position they were placed in, the regiment suffered to a frightful extent. On the 16th of August, only ninety men were reported fit for duty.

The regiment remained at Helena, engaged in provost-guard-duty, until February, 1864.

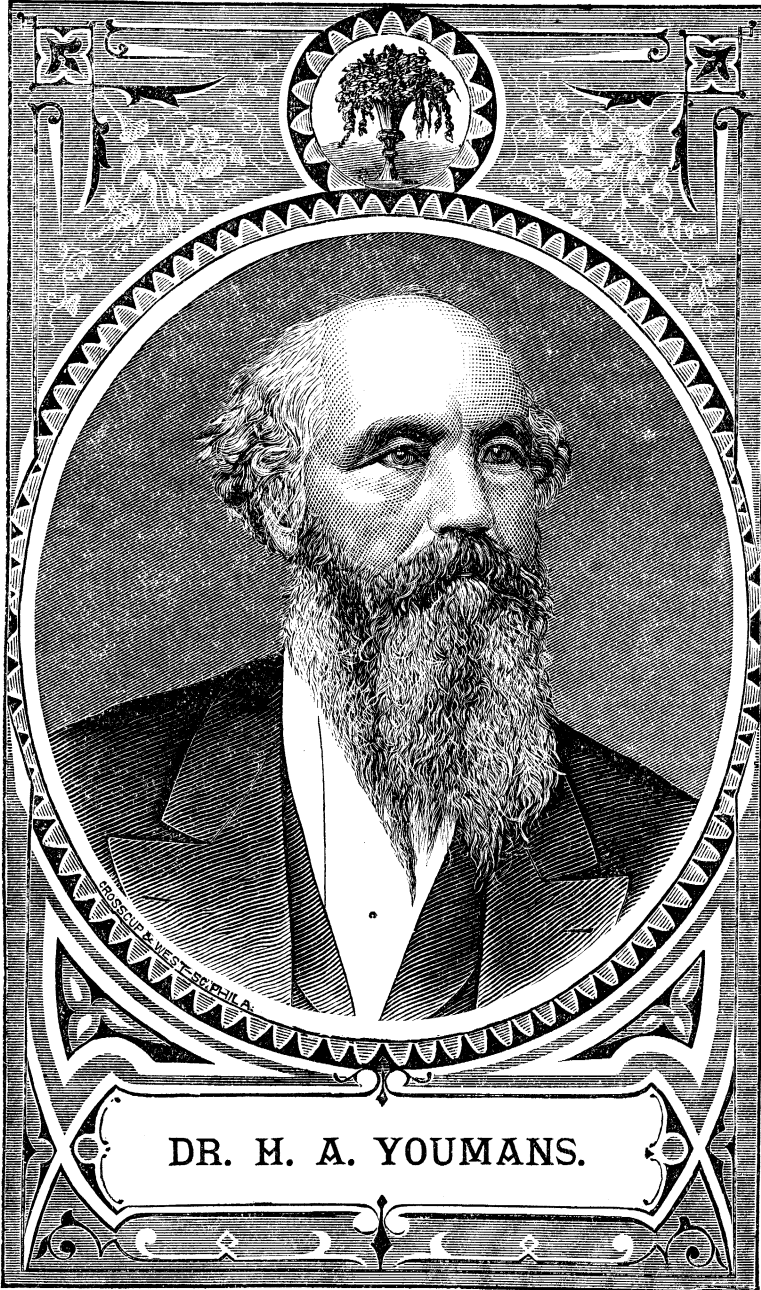
The Twenty-sixth Regiment spent December, 1862, at Stafford Court House. In January, 1863, they joined the expedition known as the "Mud Campaign," but soon returned to Stafford. On the 27th of April, the regiment and the rest of the Eleventh Corps broke camp, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and on the 29th crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and by hard marching reached Locust Grove, near Chancellorsville, April 30. In the battle that took place, the Twenty-sixth participated, but were obliged to retreat. The loss by killed and wounded was large. Fifty-three were reported killed, and ninety-six wounded. After the battle, the Eleventh Corps returned to Stafford Court House, where they remained until the 12th of June, when they received orders to march, as information was received that the enemy was marching into the loyal States. The regiment proceeded to Centreville, thence to Edward's Ferry, and reached Emmettsburg, Md., June 29, where the Eleventh Corps encamped. On the 1st of July, they marched towards Gettysburg, in which battle the Twenty-sixth took an active part. At this battle, the Twenty-sixth had fifty-three killed, and a hundred and fifteen wounded. Afterwards set out on its return to Virginia, and marched to Boonsborough, to Funkstown, to Williamsport, thence to Berlin, crossing the Potomac, on the 19th took the line of march to Warrenton Junction, where they arrived July 25. The regiment was much reduced by the casualties of battle and the hardships of the campaign, and was temporarily organized into five companies. They remained here until Sept. 17, engaged in picket and patrol duty, when they removed to Rappahannock Station, where the regiment assumed its rightful organization, and remained until the 24th, when the Eleventh Corps marched to Manassas Junction. Having been transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, they proceeded to Columbus, and thence to Bridgeport, Ala., arriving Oct. 2. On the 23d, 24th, and 25th, the regiment was engaged in the brilliant action at Mission Ridge, and on the 26th joined in the pursuit of the enemy until the 28th, returning to Parker's Gap. After a number of marches and countermarches, the regiment marched back again to its old camp in Lookout Valley, where it remained until Jan. 25, 1864.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was mustered into the service on the 7th of April, 1863. It left the State March 16, under orders to proceed to Columbus, Ky. Here it remained, engaged in garrison-duty, until the 30th of May, when it moved with other forces to Memphis, from whence the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg. On the 4th of June, they proceeded up the Yazoo River to Satartia, where an action took place between the rebel artillery and the gunboats. They marched down the river thirty miles, to Haine's Bluff, where they arrived next day. Subsequently they moved to Snyder's Bluff, and engaged in picket-duty, and work on the fortifications, until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, when they moved to Helena, Ark. Thence they proceeded up White River to Duval's Bluff, and marched to Little Rock, and assisted in the capture of that place. On the 23d of March, 1864, they accompanied the march of Gen. Steele to co-operate with Gen. Banks in the celebrated Red River Expedition.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment left the State for Columbus, Ky., on the 20th of December, 1862, and were sent forward by railroad to Union City; but, meeting no enemy, they returned to Columbus until Jan. 5, when they embarked for Helena, Ark., and on the 11th were assigned to the second brigade. Arriving at Saint Charles, the Twenty-eighth, with a squad of cavalry and artillery, were landed to hold the place. Subsequently they went with an expedition fitted out at Helena on Feb. 24, known as Yazoo Pass Expedition, after which the regiment returned to Helena. They suffered much from the diseases engendered in the malarious district of Tallahatchie. In July an expedition was made towards Cotton Plant, Ark. At Helena, they completed a line of fortifications around the place; and on the 4th of July a force of about fifteen thousand strong of the enemy made its appearance under Gen. Holmes. After a continuous fight of five hours, the enemy fell back, and gave up the contest, leaving his dead, — over four hundred, — besides over eight hundred prisoners, in our hands. Gen. Salomon and the brave men of his brigade are entitled to the credit of the repulse of the enemy at Helena. With a force of about thirty-five hundred men, he succeeded in holding at bay and driving off a force of at least fifteen thousand.

Being protected behind their works, the casualties were light,—killed two, and wounded four. The regiment left Helena on the 11th, accompanying Gen. Steele in his expedition against Little Rock, which place they reached Sept. 10, where they remained until Oct. 26, when they joined in Marmaduke's forces towards Saline River, proceeding to Rockport on the Washita, where further pursuit was abandoned; and the regiment returned to Little Rock on the 1st of November. From this place they were ordered to Pine Bluff, sixty miles from Little Rock, on the Arkansas River: here, on the 10th of November, they went into winter-quarters, and were engaged in picket and garrison duty until the 27th of March 1864.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment was at Friar's Point in December, 1862, in charge of Col. Gill, who endeavored to put a stop to the cotton traffic then carried on in that neighborhood with the rebels. In doing so, he incurred the ill-will of Gen. Gorman, who placed him under arrest. In January, 1863, his sword was returned; and Gen. Gorman was soon after superseded. The regiment was afterward engaged in an expedition up White River, and was part of the force employed in opening a pass to the Yazoo River, and similar duties, until March 1, afterwards proceeding to Grand Gulf and to Port Gibson, in which they took an active part in the engagement at that place. The casualties were twenty-one killed, and fifty wounded. Shortly afterwards, the battle of Champion Hills was fought; and the regiment was highly complimented for its bravery in that battle. The regiment lost thirty-two killed and seventy-nine wounded in this last battle. The Twenty-ninth was engaged till the 19th of May in burying the dead, collecting arms, and constructing bowers for the wounded, when they marched to Vicksburg, and took a position in the trenches. After the capture of that place, the brigade participated in the taking of Jackson. The regiment was actively engaged in the fall of this year, marching and countermarching on various expeditions along the river to Natchez, thence to Carrollton and Algiers, to Brashier City, to New Iberia and Vermilionville, to Opelousas, to Barrs's Landing, to Carrion Crow Bayou, Vermilion Bayou, and Spanish



Lake. The regiment returned to New Iberia on the 17th of November. From that place, they moved to Berwick City Dec. 21, and by rail to Algiers, where the regiment was assigned a place in the Texas expedition under Gen. C. C. Washburn.

The Thirtieth Regiment, during 1862, was retained in the State of Wisconsin, in the performance of duties pertaining to the enforcement of the draft. In the month of May, four companies were sent to St. Louis as guards for transports in the Indian expedition, under Gen. Sully, in which they were engaged until April 10. Two regiments were sent to the Lake Superior country, where they remained until Aug. 21; and, on their return, were sent to protect the enrolling officers in Washington and Dodge Counties. In July, they were sent to Lafayette County for the same purpose; and one company was sent to New Lisbon, Juneau County, to protect the citizens against threatened Indian attacks. In August, a detachment was sent to Brown County to protect the enrolling office. In this and similar duties, the regiment was engaged until March, 1864.

The Thirty-third Regiment, on the 18th of April, 1863, formed a part of a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under the command of Col. E. E. Bryant of the Twelfth Wisconsin, who marched to Coldwater, with a force under Gen. Smith, from La Grange. Reaching Hernando after a journey of almost continuous skirmishing, the rebels were encountered; and, after a sharp fight, the enemy retired, losing fifteen killed, and seventy-five prisoners. Pursuing the enemy to Coldwater River, the Thirty-third, opening a brisk and destructive fire, drove them in confusion across the stream. On the 17th of May, they embarked, and proceeded down the river to join the army at Vicksburg. The guerillas having fired into the transports, the Thirty-third and two other regiments were landed, and pursued the rebels for five miles, but did not overtake them. Thence to Snyder's Bluff, where they remained till May 25, when they marched to the rear of Vicksburg, and took position. This place they kept until the surrender of the city. The regiment did much service in the operations connected with the siege, and took part in the second attack on Jackson. After a number of skirmishes, they moved down the

river to Natchez, on the 18th of August. Subsequently returning, they encamped at Milldale, engaged in the usual routine of camp, guard, and drill duty, and were thus engaged until Jan. 31, 1864.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was mustered into service by companies for nine months. They left the State Jan. 31, 1863, Col. Fritz Anneke being in command. The regiment arrived at Columbus, Ky., in February, where they remained until the latter part of August. Their term of office having expired, they returned to Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and were mustered out on Sept. 8. The Thirty-fifth Regiment was mustered into service Nov. 27, 1863, and the muster completed Feb. 27, 1864. The Thirty-sixth Regiment and other regiments were not organized until 1864.

The First Cavalry Regiment in the beginning of 1863 was stationed at West Plain, Pilot Knob, St. Genevieve, and Cape Girardeau. The latter part of May, it arrived at Nashville, Tenn., and on the 14th was assigned position in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. During the summer, it was stationed at various places in Tennessee, taking part in the general movement of the army during the battle of Chickamauga. They subsequently marched to Larkinsville, Ala. They were engaged actively in skirmishing with the enemy, at Anderson's Gap capturing eleven prisoners; and, during the same day, thirty-seven of the enemy were killed and wounded, and forty-two made prisoners. As the movements of cavalry regiments were so active, it is impossible to give fuller particulars concerning them. On the 14th of January, 1864, they marched to and encamped near Dandridge, and were engaged next day with the enemy, losing one man wounded.

The Second Cavalry Regiment in February, 1863, was at Memphis, Tenn., and remained there until the month of May, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Stephens in command. In April, a detachment took part in the action at Cold Water, and did very active service. On the 10th of June, Major-Gen. Washburn was placed in command of all the cavalry forces at Memphis, and received orders to report to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. On the 13th of June, the regiment was at Snyder's Bluff, engaged in

scouting, up to July 4. On that day, they moved to the forks of Deer Creek and Big Black River. On their way, they received information of the surrender of Vicksburg. They took part in Gen. Sherman's expedition to Jackson, and on their return encamped (June 29), within a short distance of Redbone Church. The Third Cavalry was, in the latter part of 1862, at Fort Blunt, and on the 16th of July, 1863, marched southward, under command of Gen. Blunt. The next day, they were engaged in the battle of Honey Spring, in which the rebels were utterly routed, with the loss of many prisoners. On the 16th of August, they routed a superior force of the enemy; and, the day ensuing, attacked a large body of rebel Choctaw Indians, capturing their stores, and putting the whole force to flight.

The Thirty-first Regiment was fully organized at Prairie du Chien, and left the State for service in the field on the 1st of March, 1863, under orders to report at Columbus, Ky. Proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., they arrived at Columbus on the 3d, and went into camp at Fort Halleck. Here the regiment was stationed, and was engaged in the performance of garrison-duty, until Sept. 24, when it left Columbus, with orders to report at Louisville, Ky., which place it reached on the 27th. On the 5th of October, it marched to La Vergne, Tenn., and guarded the road until the 25th, when it marched to Murfreesborough. Three companies were detached, and stationed at a point where the railroad passed Stone River. Here they threw up fortifications, and guarded this important bridge during the winter.

The Thirty-second Regiment, on the 7th of January, 1863, was at Jackson, and on the 2d of February returned to Memphis, where it remained until the third day of November, engaged in provost-duty. The regiment went on an expedition to Germantown on the 3d of November. On the 26th, it again left Memphis, and proceeded to Moscow, Tenn., when Col. J. H. Howe was placed in command at the post. The regiment remained, engaged in duty in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, looking after Gen. Forrest, until Jan. 27, 1864.

In October, Company I was attacked by five hundred rebels near Baxter's Springs, led by the infamous Quantrell, and

disguised in Federal uniforms. After a brave but ineffectual resistance, the escort of sixty-five gave way, while Company I held its ground, and the fiendish pursuers slew them without mercy. A number were killed after their surrender, and the bodies burned. Among the number killed, was A. W. Farr, quartermaster of the regiment.

The Fourth Cavalry was in charge of Lieut.-Col. Bailey on the 1st of August, 1863, having been changed from an infantry to a cavalry regiment. After the organization, it was actively engaged in scouting, picketing, and foraging in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, but took no part in pitched battles. On Col. Boardman's arrival, he made a reconnoissance of the country; and Lieut. Earll, with a small party, captured seventeen of the enemy. During the fall and winter of 1863-64, their operations were chiefly in the country lying between the Comite, Amite, and Mississippi River.

The thirteen batteries of artillery, and four of heavy artillery, performed excellent and valuable services during the year. The limits of this volume must be our apology for not noticing many of the prominent engagements or actions in which they participated. Full justice has been done to these artillery and infantry companies in the two Military Histories of Wisconsin, to which the reader is referred for further details.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. LEWIS.

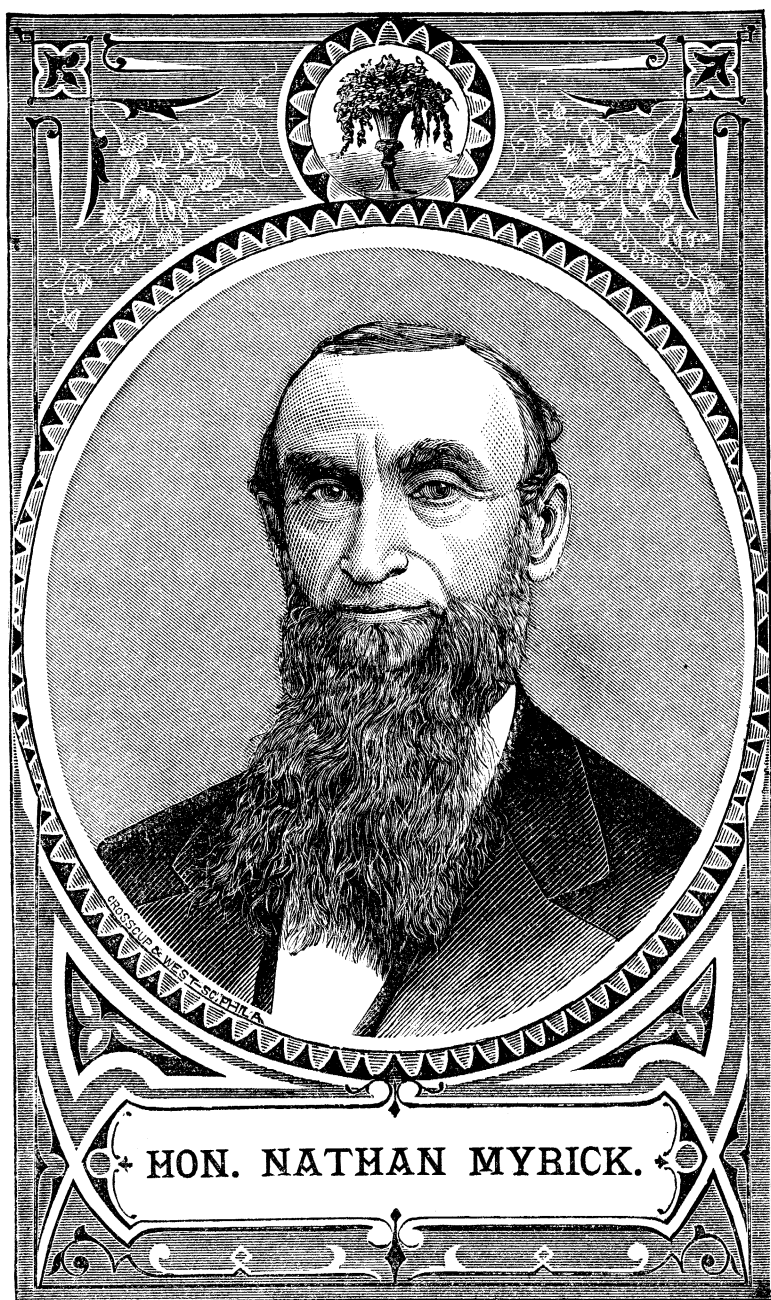
Events of 1864 — Legislation — War Measures — Military Operations within the State.

THE term of the newly-elected State officers commenced on Monday, Jan. 4, 1864; at which time Gov. Salomon resigned the duties of his position to his successor, Hon. James T. Lewis of Columbia County. At the hour of twelve, M., on that day, the oath of office was administered in the Assembly Hall to such State officers as were in the city, by Hon. Luther S. Dixon, chief justice of the Supreme Court. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the ceremony. Immediately after taking the oath of office, Gov. Lewis delivered a brief and patriotic inaugural address. At its close, a salute of fifteen guns was fired in the park by the gunner.

In consequence of the blockade of the railroads by snow-drifts, Lieut.-Gov. Spooner, Attorney-Gen. Smith, Bank Comptroller Ramsay, and State-prison Commissioner Cordier, were not present. Gov. Salomon was also absent, having gone to Milwaukee prior to the 1st of January, and was not able to return on account of the snow-drifts.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Lewis pledged himself to use no patronage for a re-election, to administer the government without prejudice or partiality, to observe economy, to promote agriculture and the arts, to inculcate morality, to foster education and benevolence, and emphatically to employ all his executive power to suppress the Rebellion, and terminate the war.

Having previously served as lieutenant-governor and secre-



tary of State, he was well acquainted with the duties of his new office, and entered upon it with ease and vigor.

The seventeenth session of the State legislature convened Jan. 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, holding a session of eighty-three days.

The senate, after the usual preliminaries of presenting credentials, and taking the oath of office, by the new members, was organized by Hon. Wyman Spooner, lieutenant-governor, taking his seat as president, and the election of Frank M. Stewart as chief clerk, and Nelson Williams as sergeant-at-arms; and, in the assembly, W. W. Field was elected speaker, John S. Dean chief clerk, and A. M. Thomson sergeant-at-arms.

The governor, in his first annual message, gives condensed statements of the different funds of the State, and a synopsis of the reports of the State officers and State institutions, from which a few extracts are taken. The receipts into the general fund during the previous fiscal year was \$850,376.12. The balance remaining in the fund at the close of this fiscal year, after paying all demands against it, was \$205,958.61. The receipts of the school-fund were \$292,423.51. The whole amount of State indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1864, was \$1,775,000. The debt was created pursuant to provisions of law by the issue of State bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

The amount paid to families of volunteers from the commencement of the war to Jan. 1, 1864, was \$1,197,044.70; amount paid on United States tax, \$441,735.37; amount paid on Capitol enlargement, \$100,000; amount advanced by the State for boarding and equipping soldiers, caring for the sick, and other war expenses not enumerated, \$200,000.

The whole number of persons in the State between the ages of four and twenty years was 320,965. Number of school-districts, 4,768; value of schoolhouses, \$1,326,753; whole amount raised for teachers' wages, \$334,446.85; total tax for school-purposes, \$679,000,000. Number of banks doing business Oct. 1, 1862, 65; aggregate capital, \$3,298,000; number of banks Oct. 1. 1863, 68; aggregate capital, \$3,488,000; receipts into the State treasury on account of all funds during the year,

\$2,658,095.08; and disbursements, \$2,602,386.25. Number of patients in the Insane Hospital, 188; admitted during the year, 123; appropriations for the institution, \$38,790.90. Pupils in Deaf and Dumb Institution, 78; expenditures for the institution, 1863, \$12,683.81. Pupils in Blind Institution in 1863, 54; expenditures for the institution, \$13,848.13. Convicts in State-prison, 116; expenses of prison, \$35,920.54, with an indebtedness of \$9,255.48.

The governor recommended the continuance of a generous policy by the State for her citizens in the army and their families at home. He recommended the completion of the south wing of the Capitol (the cost not to exceed thirty thousand dollars), the immediate selection of the Agricultural College Lands donated to the State by the General Government, the encouragement of the mining and agricultural interests of the State, and suggested the propriety of further legislation for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot-box.

Of this session of the legislature, one writer says, —

“It was one of the most intelligent and harmonious public bodies that ever convened in the State. There was less political discussion, and fewer exhibitions of party feeling, than we have witnessed in any previous legislature. The measure which excited most public interest was the *pro rata bill*. It failed to pass. Its death, however, was not solely attributable to railroad opposition. As the subject was discussed, quite a powerful hostility was developed from sections of the State interested in unfinished or projected railroads, and from the districts of the State lying upon portions of completed railways distant from the markets. These found, that, under a *pro rata* bill, their freights were likely to be increased: the others feared the bill would retard and discourage the building of roads. The agitation of the subject, however, will not be without beneficial results. Its effect will be to restrain the railroads from adopting exorbitant tariffs, and will exert a wholesome influence, and may render legislation unnecessary.”

Among the acts of a general nature passed at this session, except those relative to the war of the rebellion, which will be referred to hereafter, were, an act to provide for continuing the work on the State Capitol, by which the State Board of Building Commissioners were authorized to contract for the completion of the south wing of the Capitol (except the finishing of the basement), and for the completion of the centre part and rotunda, up to the top of the roof of the east and west wings,

to be completed before the thirty-first day of December, 1864 (the sum of sixty thousand dollars was appropriated for the same); an act granting pre-emption rights to occupants of swamp and overflowed lands, to establish lumber districts, and to regulate the traffic in logs, timber, and lumber, in said districts; an act to guard against the abuse of the elective franchise, and to preserve the purity of electors by a registration of electors; and an act to provide for levying a State tax for the year 1864, of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

The following acts passed were relative to military matters: three acts to authorize towns, cities, and villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and to provide for levying and collecting the same; an act revising, amending, and consolidating all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States; providing for the relief of families; providing for the proper reception, by the State of Wisconsin, of volunteers returning from the field, or service of the United States (under this law, veteran regiments returning home on furlough, or regiments returning on expiration of term of service, were received and entertained by the State authorities); an act repealing the law relative to allotment commissioners; to authorize the governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in service; an act amending the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men; providing for levying a State tax of two hundred thousand dollars for the support of families of the volunteers; authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers, and appropriating ten thousand dollars for that purpose; two acts authorizing the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the State in time of war, — one for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the other for three hundred thousand dollars; an act prohibiting the taking of fees for procuring volunteers extra bounty; an act defining the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received local bounties from towns other than their proper place of residence. To summarize: forty-three

laws were amendatory to general laws; twenty-one amending private and local laws; eighteen amending the Revised Statutes; eighty-five authorizing towns to pay bounties to soldiers; ten charters for bridge; thirty relative to courts; twenty-two conferring certain powers and duties on the governor; sixty-three legalizing bounty-tax proceedings; thirty-three conferring powers and duties on the secretary of state; thirty, same on state treasurer; and a large number of appropriations and other bills. On the 18th of February, 1864, Gov. Lewis sent to the legislature a message, and a document from W. Y. Selleck, military agent of Wisconsin, at Washington, D.C., in reference to the establishment of a soldiers' national cemetery at Gettysburg, stating that the governors of the various States which had lost at that battle took a deep interest in the undertaking. A meeting of the governors was subsequently had, and a plan of association formed. The legislature of Wisconsin, in aid of this organization, appropriated the sum of \$3,523. On the 1st of February, Pres. Lincoln issued a call for five hundred thousand volunteers, which was to be considered as including the three hundred thousand called for on the 17th of October, 1863. At the beginning of the year, the system of extra bounties by towns gave great impetus to recruiting for old and new organizations; so that no draft under the calls of Feb. 1 and March 14 was necessary. The history of the organization of new regiments will be noticed hereafter.

On the 21st of April, a proposition was made to the President by the executives of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, tendering for extra service eighty-five thousand troops for the term of one hundred days; the organizations to be governed by the regulations of the war department. This proposition was accepted; and Gov. Lewis proceeded at once to issue orders to carry out the arrangement. The Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments were organized, and left the State in the middle of June for Memphis, Tenn. On the 18th of July, Pres. Lincoln called for five hundred thousand volunteers for one, two, and three years' service. The quota of Wisconsin was given as 19,032. There being a difference of opinion as to the number of troops required from this State, Adj.-Gen. Gaylord proceeded to Wash-

ington to consult with the authorities on the subject. He succeeded in bringing the quota to 15,341, being less 3,691 than the quota first required. On the 14th of September, the governor was authorized to organize eight companies to complete the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery. The companies were soon full, and were *en route* for the field before Nov. 12. The quota of the State not being filled by volunteering, a draft took place on the 19th of September, which resulted as follows: total number subject to draft, 94,068; number drafted, 17,534; mustered in, 2,494; substitutes after draft, 945; discharged after draft, 6,724; failed to report, 7,367; paid commutation, 4; amount of commutation, \$1,200.



CHAPTER XLIX,

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1864—Regimental History—Sketches of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments—Their Operations in 1864.

THE following is an historical record of the marches, skirmishes, battles, and various actions of the regiments during the year 1864. The record is, in many, instances based upon information compiled from the reports of the adjutant-general and the military histories of the State.

The First Regiment. On the 13th of January, 1864, Gen. Starkweather was ordered to Washington on court-martial duty; and all his connection with the First Wisconsin ceased. The regiment accompanied the Fourteenth Corps, in February 1864, in the feint on Dalton, to favor Gen. Sherman's Meridian expedition, and subsequently encamped at Graysville, Ga., until the 2d of May.

In the re-organization of the army in 1864, the First Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bingham, retained its position in the third brigade, first division, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, Fourteenth Army Corps, and moved to Ringgold, Ga., where the Fourteenth Corps was concentrating preparatory to the commencement of the celebrated Atlanta campaign.

On the 7th of May, the march commenced; and the division occupied a position in the vicinity of Dalton, exposed to the occasional fire of the enemy, until the 12th, when the Fourteenth Corps marched to Resaca by Snake Creek Gap, and took position in the intrenchments before that place. On the 14th, the brigade advanced to charge the enemy's works in two lines, but, being unsupported, were unable to carry the position.

The First, being in the second line, suffered a loss only of five wounded. The enemy evacuated Resaca on the night of the 15th, and were soon followed by the Union forces. The First, with the brigade, followed in the pursuit, and confronted the enemy at Pumpkin-vine Creek, near Dallas, on the 27th, and on the next day advanced, driving in the rebel skirmishers. On the 30th, an attack was made by a part of Hood's corps on their position, which was repulsed after a severe engagement; the First losing four killed, and twenty-eight wounded.

From the 1st of June till the 17th, the regiment with the brigade occupied several positions near Ackworth, for the most of the time in line of battle. On the 17th, they took part in a severe skirmish of the picket-lines near Big Shanty; and next day drove the enemy's skirmishers to the main line, taking many prisoners. The enemy retreated; and the army moved forward in front of their new position, near Kenesaw Mountain. Here they remained until the 3d of July, under the most terrific fire of artillery and sharpshooters, changing positions frequently, but were not engaged in any of the charging columns which have rendered this position famous for bloody warfare.

The Fourteenth Corps (including the First Regiment) moved in pursuit of the enemy towards the Chattahoochee on the 5th of July, and was ordered to push the enemy across the river, which was accomplished without loss; and advancing, drove the enemy to Peach-tree Creek, at which place an attack occurred on our lines on the 20th. In the investment of Atlanta, the regiment was employed in fatigue and skirmish duty until Aug. 28, when they left their trenches, and took part in the movement to the west and south of Atlanta. In this grand movement, the First Wisconsin took part in the destruction of the railroad, and, on the 30th of August, moved on towards Jonesborough, which place they reached on the 1st of September. Here a battle was fought by the First Regiment, led by Major Green. They went rapidly forward under a severe fire, and drove the enemy from the front, and held the position until dark; the enemy retiring to Lovejoy's Station. This regiment remained in line of battle until the 6th, and returned to Atlanta on the 8th of September. The casualties of the regi-

ment in the month of August were two killed and twenty-eight wounded. On the 1st of September, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the fourth division; and on the 21st it left Atlanta, moved to Bridgeport, and thence to Nashville, where it went into camp. The term of service of the regiment having expired, they left Nashville on the 6th of October, and arrived on the 8th at Milwaukee, where they met with an enthusiastic reception on the part of the citizens.

The Second Regiment, including the Sixth and Seventh Regiments, known as the "Iron Brigade," were all returned from furlough on the 1st of March, 1864, and, in the re-organization, were assigned as the first brigade of the Fifth Army Corps. Col. L. Fairchild suffered the amputation of his left arm; and he therefore resigned on the 20th of October, 1863. There not being a sufficient number of men in the Second Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Mansfield was not mustered as colonel, although appointed. The brigade broke camp at Culpeper Court House, on the 3d of May, 1864, and commenced the Wilderness campaign. On the 5th, the division moved forward in front of the old Wilderness Tavern, and soon encountered the enemy in position. In this battle, the Second took an active part; and all the Wisconsin regiments suffered severely in this day's fight. The battle was resumed on the 6th in which the division participated in the grand charge, forcing the enemy back until he was re-enforced with artillery, which compelled the attacking force to fall back in turn. In the last assault, Gen. Wadsworth, the division commander, was killed; and Gen. Cutler took command. On the 7th, a change of position was effected in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House; the brigade reaching Laurel Hill about eight o'clock on the morning of the 8th, having marched fifteen miles. In the engagements that took place between the 8th and 11th, the brigade took an active part, and lost many of their number. On the 11th, the Second Regiment had become reduced below the number of a hundred men present for duty; and, its field-officers being in the hands of the enemy, it was detached from the brigade, and detailed as provost-guard of the fourth division Fifth Army Corps, in consequence of which its connection with the "Iron Brigade" was thereby severed. The remainder of the brigade

was engaged in the subsequent action, when the whole corps joined in the movement to the left, crossed the River Po twice on the march; and on the 14th they went into position behind works, a mile and a half from Spottsylvania Court House. Subsequently, they marched south-easterly, and followed the retreating enemy as far as Wolf's Church; crossed the North Anna River, at Jericho Ford, where another action was had; and the brigade succeeded in driving the enemy back half a mile. After some skirmishing, they marched to Magnolia Church. On the 28th they crossed Pamunkey River, near Newcastle, and on the 1st of June took position near Bethesda Church. Here the division remained, when it moved to Cold Harbor and to Chickahominy. The casualties from May 5 to June 10 are reported: Second Regiment, killed, ten; wounded, seventy-three; Sixth Regiment, killed, forty-four; wounded, one hundred and ten; Seventh Regiment, killed, ninety-two; wounded, one hundred and eighty-four.

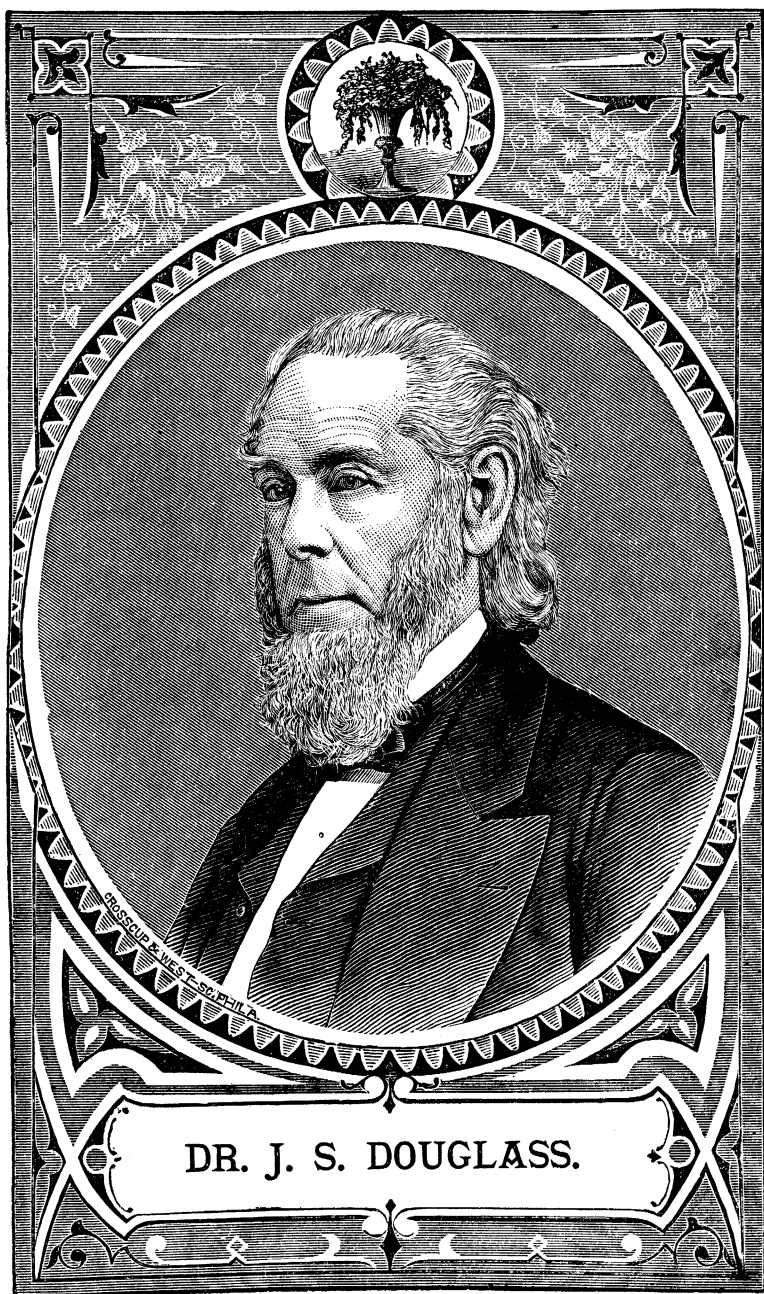
On the 10th of June, the Second Regiment, having served the time of their enlistment, embarked for Washington, D.C., and thence to Madison, where they arrived June 18, and the last company was mustered out July 2. Thus this pioneer three-years' regiment closed its honorable and brilliant service, and, with the gallant Sixth and Seventh veteran Regiments, established a reputation equal to the best troops in the world.

Continuing our narrative of the Iron Brigade, we find, that, on the 12th of June, they crossed the Chickahominy, and marched to James River, and proceeded to Petersburg, where they erected breastworks on the 17th of June. In the engagements at this place, the Sixth and Seventh suffered terribly. The Seventh lost twenty-one killed and thirty-seven wounded. The Sixth lost seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded. From this time to July 30, the division and brigade were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege, and took part in the operations connected with the explosion of the mine. On the 18th of August, they left Petersburg, and marched to Yellow House, near Reams Station, on the Weldon Railroad; and, at the action at the last-named place, the Seventh captured twenty-seven prisoners without sustaining any loss. Until Oct. 27, the brigade was engaged in siege-duties, when they



were transferred to Crawford's third division, and took a part in the engagement at Hatcher's Run. Subsequently they returned to their position in the trenches at Petersburg, where they remained until Feb. 6, 1865.

The Third Regiment was encamped at Fayetteville on the 13th of February, 1864. During the winter, they were joined by recruits, increasing their number to five hundred and seventy-five. On the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, in April, the Third was placed in the second brigade of the first division. The regiment joined its brigade in Georgia, May 12, and, on the 13th, took position in front of the enemy at Resaca. On the 15th, they took part in the battle, and took forty prisoners. The casualties were ten killed and nineteen wounded. After a long march, on the 25th, the brigade formed in a line of battle at the crossing of the Marietta, Dallas, and Acworth Roads. Here a severe struggle ensued; and the Third fought nobly, though half the regiment were new recruits. At this battle, the casualties were, eighteen killed and ninety-two wounded: among the latter was Col. William Hawley. The Third remained in position near the battle-field until June 3, when they moved forward, and on the 11th were at Pine Knob, where the enemy was strongly intrenched. But they left during the night, and abandoned Kenesaw Mountain; and the division followed his retreat to the Chattahoochee River. Advancing, the regiment, on the 22d, took position opposite Atlanta, where they remained until Aug. 25. That city was evacuated on the 1st of September; and our forces marched through the city, and encamped near the Augusta Railroad on the 2d. Here the regiment remained until Nov. 15, when it accompanied the Twentieth Corps on the march, under Gen. Sherman, towards Savannah. Arriving at Milledgeville, Col. Hawley was ordered to occupy it with his regiment and the One hundred and Seventh New York, which he did until the 30th. On the 12th of December, the regiment succeeded in capturing the rebel-armed tender "Resolute," with its entire crew. At Argyle Island in the Savannah River, a large quantity of stores were captured. Subsequently five companies crossed to the South Carolina shore, driving the enemy before them,



penetrating inland two miles, where the enemy were met in strong force, and the companies returned to the island, and thence to the Georgia shore, where they went into camp.

The Fourth Regiment, by special order of the war department, was, on the 1st of September, 1863, changed to a cavalry regiment. The balance of the history of the Fourth will be completed under the head of cavalry organizations.

The Fifth Regiment, during the winter of 1863-64, were at Brandy Stations; and some two hundred and four veterans re-enlisted. After a visit to Wisconsin, they returned in time for the spring campaign. The regiment left camp May 4, 1864, and took part in the Wilderness campaign. They crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched eighteen miles, and bivouacked. They followed the movements of the Sixth Corps, and were engaged in the various actions from the 7th to the 11th of May. After leaving Spottsylvania, they engaged in destroying the Virginia Central Railroad, and advanced to Cold Harbor, arriving June 1. They took part in the charge on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, capturing the intrenchments with a number of prisoners. They remained here until the 12th, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, when they marched to and crossed James River, and took their position in the trenches before Petersburg. In the charge of the 22d, they participated, proceeding on the 29th to Reams Station, where they engaged in fatigue and picket duty until July 11.

The casualties for May and June were, forty-eight killed or died of wounds, and one hundred and forty-four wounded. The Fifth accompanied the movement of the Sixth Corps to Washington to assist in the defence of that city, arriving on the 12th; on which day, the three-years term of non-veterans having expired, they volunteered for the defence of the capital. The danger having passed, they left, on the 16th, for Washington, and arrived at Madison on the 22d, where they received a hearty welcome from the State authorities, and were finally mustered out on the 3d of August. Thus ended the service of the original Fifth Regiment.

The re-enlisted veterans and recruits were organized into an independent battalion of three companies, under the command of C. W. Kempf of Company A, Capt. J. H. Cook,

Company B, and Capt. M. L. Butterfield, Company C. On the 13th of July, they moved, with the Sixth Corps, to the Shenandoah Valley, in pursuit of the enemy, participating in the engagement at Snickers Gap. On the 18th, they returned to Washington; and, on the 26th, they proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and united with the movements of the Sixth Corps, participating in the action at Charleston, having one man wounded. They remained at Charleston, performing picket and guard duty, until the 18th of September, when they moved forward, and took part in the battle of Cedar Creek, losing four killed, and eleven wounded; and afterwards, with the brigade, they went to Winchester in the performance of garrison-duty.

On the muster-out of service of the "Old Fifth," Gov. Lewis authorized its re-organization, and recommissioned Thomas S. Allen as colonel. Under his supervision, seven companies were rapidly recruited, organized, and mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 2d of October, 1864. They arrived at Washington, received arms, and were sent to Alexandria, where they remained, doing provost-duty, until Oct. 20, when they proceeded, by way of Martinsburg and Winchester, to Cedar Creek, where they joined the battalion and the forces under Gen. Sheridan, and remained at that place until Dec. 2. They rejoined the forces under Gen. Grant, in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 4th of December, where they remained until the 5th of February, 1865, when they took part in the extension of the lines at Dabney's Mills on Hatcher's Run, suffering little loss, being held in the reserve.

The Eighth Regiment, on the 27th of January, 1864, proceeded to Vicksburg, by way of Memphis, and encamped near Black-river Bridge on the 3d of February. They took part in Sherman's famous Meridian expedition, marching as far as Canton, Miss., and returning to Black-river Bridge, thence to Vicksburg, on the 5th of March. Here the regiment consented to remain, and take part in Gen. Smith's projected expedition up the river to co-operate with Gen. Banks. The regiment expected to be sent home on veteran furlough, but remained at the especial request of Gen. Sherman. Leaving

Vicksburg March 10, they passed down the Mississippi, and up the Red River, to Simmsport, and landed. The brigade advanced, and charged upon the rebels at Fort Scurvy, capturing several prisoners, and some military stores. Continuing up the river, they attacked and captured Fort de Russy, after a short resistance. Here they were joined by the fleet, when they proceeded to Alexandria, and thence to Henderson Hill, where they found the rebels posted with artillery. A *détour* of fifteen miles was made in order to attack the enemy on the rear. About midnight, Gen. Mower succeeded in capturing the whole rebel force (three hundred and fifty strong), with four guns and four hundred horses, and other munitions of war. After a number of marches with Gen. Smith's army and a part of Gen. Banks's force, they received the attack of the enemy, and, after four hours' hard fighting, drove him from the field. Our forces subsequently retreated to Grand Encore, and thence to Alexandria. The Eighth participated in an action at Natchitoches, and also at Cloutierville, where the rebels were driven back in confusion. On the 4th of May, the Eighth were deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy ten miles. At Bayou La Moore, the enemy annoyed them by continuous artillery and musketry fire. They also took part in an action at Mansura, and also Calhan's Plantation, and Bayou De Glaize; after which Gen. Smith's army returned to the mouth of Red River, and, embarking, reached Vicksburg on the 24th, and went into camp. The rebels having attempted to blockade the Mississippi at Columbia, Ark., on the 6th of June, Gen. Smith sent forward a division of fifteen hundred infantry, and a battery in charge of Gen. Mower. The enemy were found, and an engagement ensued. The enemy were driven from their position, and pursued several miles. In this action, known as the "Battle of Chicot," the regiment had three killed, and sixteen wounded. The command proceeded up the river to Memphis, and went into camp. Here the veterans were allowed to proceed to Wisconsin on thirty days' furlough. The remainder of the regiment moved to La Grange, and in July took part in the expedition into Mississippi, and participated in the engagements near Tupelo. They returned to Memphis after a march of two hundred and sixty

miles. Here they were rejoined by the regiment from veteran furlough. Subsequently the Eighth marched from Memphis to Mississippi with the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith. On the 2d of September, they proceeded to White River and to Duvall's Bluff, thence to Brownsville, in pursuit of Gen. Price, and reached Cape Girardeau Oct. 1. On the 5th, they left for St. Louis, where the regiment was newly clothed and equipped. Re-embarking on transports, they reached Jefferson City, and thence to Lamoine Bridge. From this place, they were assigned on the expeditionary army against Gen. Price through Kansas. Learning of the defeat and dispersion of Price's forces, they returned, reaching Benton Barracks Nov. 15. On the 23d of November, they proceeded to Nashville to re-enforce Gen. Thomas, and took part in the battle on the 15th and 16th of December. In this action, the regiment captured a six-gun battery, about four hundred prisoners, and two stands of colors. Their losses were, killed, ten; wounded, fifty-two. The regiment joined in the pursuit, marching one hundred and fifty miles, and finally encamped at Clifton, Tenn., on the 22d of January, 1865.

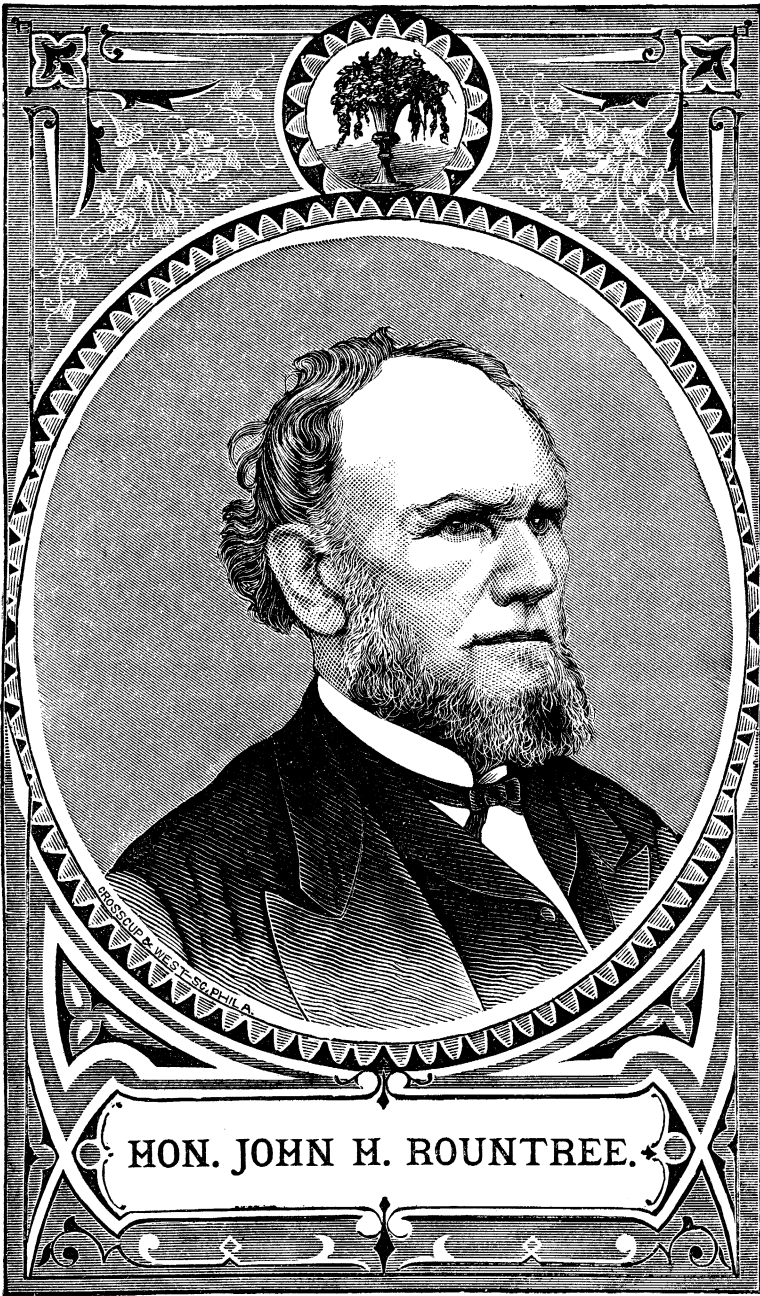
The Ninth Regiment was at Little Rock, Jan. 1, 1864; and two hundred and thirty re-enlisted men returned to Wisconsin on furlough early in February.

The regiment participated in the Red-river Expedition, and was assigned to the first brigade. They left Little Rock March 23; and nothing occurred of note until the 1st of April. A number of engagements took place until the 24th, when they camped at White Oak Creek. On the 15th, another engagement took place; and the enemy were driven back, when the brigade entered Camden. Up to the 23d, the Ninth was detailed to guard the bridge across the Washita River. At Jenkins's Ferry the brigade was re-enforced, as Gen. Kirby Smith of the rebel army was near with an army of twenty thousand. Here a battle was fought, and the regiment fought bravely. The casualties were, killed, forty-seven; wounded, fifty-two. After the battle, the regiment returned to Little Rock. Two companies were absent on furlough during the Camden campaign. On their return, two other companies were sent home on veteran furlough; and on Nov. 17, the non-veterans whose

terms of office had expired were mustered out, together with a portion of the commissioned officers; and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into an independent battalion of four companies as veterans, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jacobi. The non-veterans returned to Milwaukee, where they were cordially received, paid off, and disbanded.

The Tenth Regiment was at Chattanooga in the winter of 1863-64. In February, they took part in the feint on Dalton, Ga. Thence they removed to Tynor Station, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and were employed in railroad guard-duty until May 24. In the re-organization of the army in 1864, the Tenth was in the first brigade, Gen. Carlin, of the first division. Eighty-five recruits joined in the spring, which, with the remnant of the regiment left after the battle of Chickamauga, left but a small command. They rejoined the brigade near Dallas, and took part in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach-tree Creek. After the battle at the last-named place, the Tenth was sent forward toward Chattahoochee. Shortly after the arrival of the enemy before Atlanta, the regiment was detached from the brigade, and stationed at Marietta, Ga., where they remained until Oct. 3, when they were ordered to occupy the old rifle-pits near Kenesaw Mountain, and guard the road at that point from the depredations of Gen. Hood, who was then marching north. Here they remained until Oct. 16, when the recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred by the war department to the Twenty-first Regiment; and the remainder of the Tenth started northward, passed through Nashville, and reached Milwaukee on the 25th, where they were subsequently mustered out of service. Those who were taken prisoners at Chickamauga remained in rebel prisons for thirteen months, and many of them were not exchanged until March, 1865; while not a few were destined to become martyrs in the rebel prison-pens at Salisbury, Millen, and Andersonville.

The Eleventh Regiment remained on duty in the vicinity of Matagorda Bay and Indianola until the 11th of February, 1864, when upwards of three-fourths of their number having re-enlisted, the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization. The non-veterans were temporarily transferred to the Twenty-



third Regiment ; and the remainder embarked for New Orleans, on their way on veteran furlough. They reached Madison on the 21st of March, where they were welcomed by the State authorities, and received a new set of colors. On the 23d of April, the men re-assembled at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and again left the State, reaching Memphis on the 29th. Here they took part in Gen. Sturgis's expedition into Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, also participated in that general's skirmish with Forrest's cavalry, and returned to Memphis on the abandonment of the expedition. From Memphis, they moved down the river to Carrollton, whence they proceeded to Brashear City, where they arrived May 19. The regiment remained here until Feb. 26, 1865. During its occupation here, for nine months, the Eleventh Regiment was employed in the usual guard and outpost duty, and in making reconnoissances in the surrounding country. The non-veterans of the Eleventh arrived at Madison on the 25th of October, 1864, and were mustered out of service.

CHAPTER L.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1864, continued — Regimental History — Army Movements — Battle-Field Incidents.

THE Twelfth Regiment in January, 1864, was at Hebron, near Natchez. In February, it took part in Sherman's Meridian Expedition. At Baker's Creek, the Twelfth fought nobly, and were highly complimented by the division commander. They assisted in the taking of Jackson, destroyed the dépôts and bridges at Brandon, and had a skirmish at Decatur, and from thence proceeded to Meridian, and captured the town of Enterprise, twenty miles south, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroying it with its depots, machine-shops, &c. On the 17th of February, they destroyed a long bridge at Quitman, returning to Meridian, tearing up the railroad-track as they returned. The expedition returned to Vicksburg. While near Canton, the regiment had a skirmish with the rebels, driving them three miles without loss. On the 4th of March they re-entered their camp. On this trip they marched four hundred and sixteen miles in thirty-one days.

The veterans of the regiment on the 13th of March left for Wisconsin on veteran furlough, and arrived at Madison March 21, where they were publicly received by the State authorities and the members of the legislature; and on the 31st dispersed to their several homes on furlough. In the month of April, Gen. Sherman ordered all soldiers on furlough, veterans and non-veterans, to join him in Tennessee. Accordingly, on the 30th of that month, the Twelfth proceeded to Cairo, where they were joined by the non-veterans from camp near Vicksburg. Accompanying the forces of Gen. Gresham, the

regiment proceeded up the Tennessee River, and landed at Clifton, Tenn., and, on the 14th, marched by Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., to Rome, Ga., nearly three hundred miles, and joined the Army of the Tennessee at Acworth, Ga., on the 8th of June. On the 10th, the division took its place in the advance, and on the 11th arrived within two miles of the enemy's position at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, and began throwing up intrenchments. On the 14th, another line of breastworks was thrown up nearer the enemy, about a thousand yards from the enemy's rifle-pits; and on the 15th an engagement took place, and the regiment succeeded in driving a brigade out of their rifle-pits, and holding the ground, in face of all opposition, for twenty minutes, with a force of only a hundred and fifty men. In this action, the regiment lost two killed and twenty wounded. On the 2d of July, the regiment took a position on the Chattahoochee, forcing the enemy across the stream to his main works. On the 12th, the regiment was transferred to the third division (Gen. Leggett), and, accompanying the division, passed through Decatur July 20, and took position on the south side of the Augusta Railroad, eighty rods from the rebel intrenchments. Here a severe battle was had, the Twelfth and the division fighting bravely. In fifteen minutes, out of less than six hundred men engaged, they lost one hundred and thirty-four killed and wounded, and captured more small-arms than they had men engaged; many of them loaded and capped. Five color-bearers were shot, and the two flagstuffs were shot off. The next day, the fighting was resumed; and the first brigade fought nobly. Engagements took place until the 1st of September. On the 5th they marched towards Atlanta, and encamped near Eastport on the 8th of that month. The casualties from July 28 to Sept. 10 were nine killed and thirty wounded.

On the 12th of October, the regiment with its valiant colonel, George E. Bryant, marched with the Seventeenth Army Corps, in search of the rebel general, Hood. The pursuit was continued until Oct. 21, when the regiment went into camp at Little River, Ala. Here orders were received that the non-veterans whose terms of service expired before Nov. 7 should return to Chattanooga, and be mustered out. Four officers and

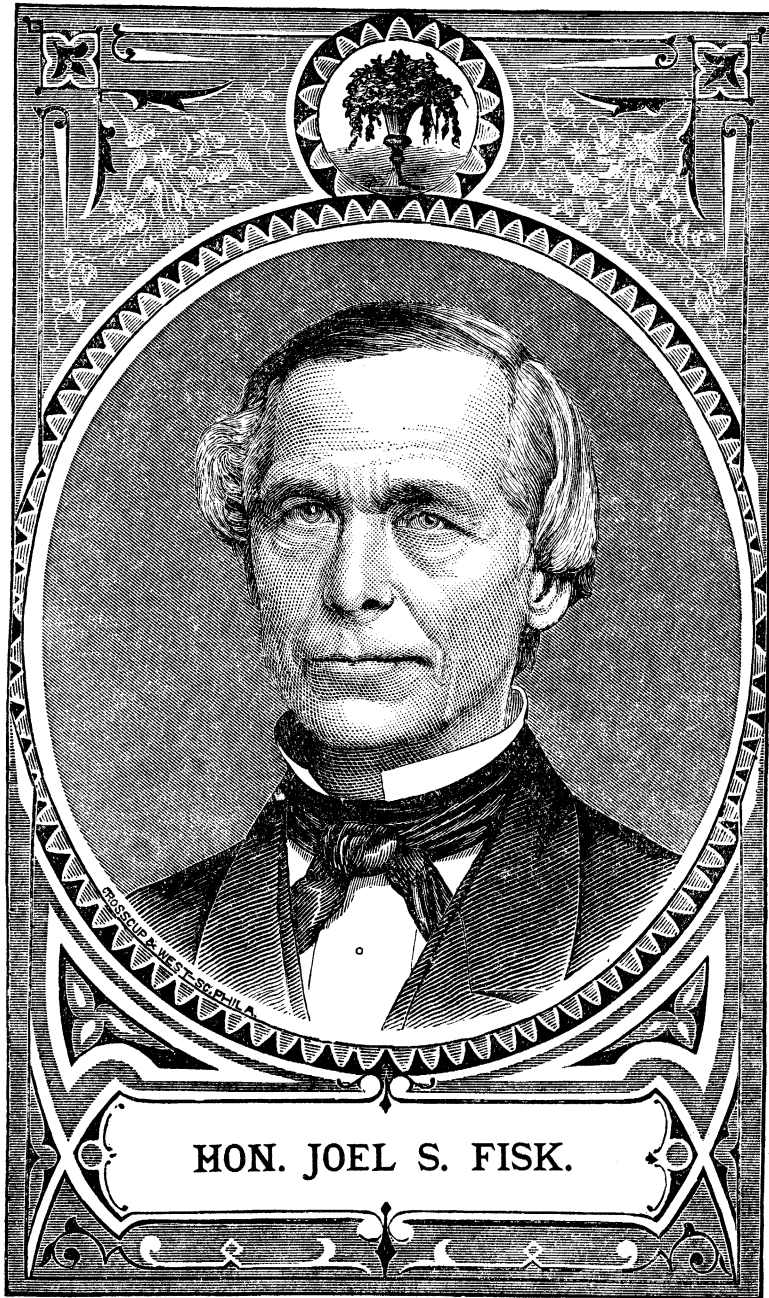
eighty-three men of the old Twelfth responded to this order. The remainder of the regiment moved to Marietta and to Atlanta, and on the 15th commenced the grand march to Savannah, and, with the rest of the army, entered that city on the 21st of December.

The Thirteenth Regiment arrived at Janesville, Wis., on the 18th of January, 1864, and was warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained by the people of the city, and from the adjacent country, who had assembled to greet them. The regiment re-assembled at Camp Utley, Racine, on the expiration of their furlough, and proceeded to Nashville on the 31st of March, encamping at Edgefield, engaged in guarding trains from Louisville to Chattanooga. Here they were assigned to first brigade, fourth division, and designed to operate against Atlanta; but their destination was changed, and the brigade assigned the duty of guarding the Tennessee River between Stevenson and Decatur. On the 4th of June, they marched to Claysville, Ala., and erected earthworks; and, while here, they made frequent excursions across the river, capturing prisoners, and seizing confederate stores, with several skirmishes with guerillas and rebel outposts. From this place, they proceeded to Woodville, and thence to Huntsville, where Col. Lyon was placed in command of all troops and railroad defences from Huntsville to Stevenson, a distance of sixty miles. During most of the summer, and into September, much sickness prevailed in the regiment; and, on Oct. 1, the balance of the regiment proceeded to Larkinsville, and returned to Huntsville, and thence to Decatur.

One hundred and sixty of the non-veterans, including the lieutenant-colonel and several officers, were mustered out on the expiration of their term of office. On the 23d of November, they proceeded to Ney Market, where they dispersed the Fourth Alabama Cavalry, destroying their camps and provisions, and killing and wounding thirteen. The Thirteenth remained at Stevenson until Hood's defeat at Nashville, when they returned to Huntsville, resuming duty on the railroad, repairing and rebuilding defences. On the 31st of December, Company G, stationed at Paint Rock Bridge, was suddenly assailed by about four hundred rebels; and Lieut. Wagoner

and thirty-five men were captured, and two were severely wounded.

The Fourteenth Regiment came to Wisconsin on veteran furlough in January, 1864, and was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee; but owing to the severe snow-storms which blocked the railroads, and impeded the general travel, many of the men failed to report promptly on the day their furloughs expired. A peremptory order to the colonel to rejoin the corps at Vicksburg compelled him to leave with only a portion of his command. The regiment arrived at Vicksburg just in time to participate in the ill-fated Red River Expedition. The regiment was not in a fit condition to take the field, but twenty-five hundred men were to be made up from the Seventeenth Army Corps, to be composed, as far as possible, of troops that had not accompanied Gen. Sherman on his Meridian Expedition, from which he had just returned. The Fourteenth was, therefore, included in the quota of the Seventeenth Corps, and was assigned to a provisional division under the command of Gen. Thomas K. Smith. Accompanying the command, the expedition proceeded down the Mississippi, and up the Red River. The Fourteenth was present at the capture of Fort de Russey, on the 14th of March, and, on the advance of Gen. Banks above Alexandria, proceeded to Bayou Cotile, and thence by transports to Grand Encore. From thence they went to Shreveport, from which place they were ordered to return to Grand Encore. On the 12th, the fleet was attacked by the enemy in force at Pleasant Hill Landing. A severe fight ensued, lasting an hour, in which the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. The army proceeded to Alexandria, halting till the dam could be built by Col. Bailey to enable the gunboats to pass the rapids. The Fourteenth took part in the engagements at Cloutierville, Marksville, and Yellow Bayou, and in several minor skirmishes. With the rest of Gen Smith's command, the Fourteenth proceeded to the mouth of Red River, and thence up the Mississippi to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 22d. That portion of the regiment which was left at Washington reached Vicksburg, six days after the departure of the regiment, in the Red River division. It moved



up the river, and subsequently joined Gen. Sherman's Grand Army at Acworth in the month of June, and performed gallant service in the campaign against Atlanta.

It became known as "Worden's Battalion," and was composed of Company E, and portions of each of the nine other companies of the regiment. The fragments of companies rejoined their regiment at Nashville, in November, 1864. The regiment moved to Memphis in May, and in July took part in the "Tupelo Expedition" under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. On the 13th, the train was attacked by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, but were repulsed by the Fourteenth and Thirty-third Wisconsin Regiments. The Fourteenth took part in the battle of Tupelo on the 14th, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel generals, Forrest and S. D. Lee. Returning to Memphis, they were ordered to Duval's Bluff; and a portion sent to Augusta on a reconnoitring expedition, from which place they moved by rail to Brownsville, twenty-five miles from Little Rock, on the 7th of September. On the 17th, they participated in the pursuit of the rebel general, Price, who was then in Missouri; and, after a hard march of three hundred and forty miles, they reached Cape Girardeau without meeting him. While here, they learned of the defeat of Price and the dispersion of his forces. About the middle of November, they returned to St. Louis: from this place they proceeded to Nashville to re-enforce Gen. Thomas. At the battle of Nashville, two hundred and eighty prisoners were captured; and the next day they pursued the enemy, and reached Clifton, on the Tennessee, on the 3d of January, 1865, and from thence to Eastport, Miss., where they arrived on the 11th.

The Fifteenth Regiment left Strawberry Plains on the 14th of January, 1864, and marched eighteen miles, arriving, on the following day, at Dandridge, where they were joined in the evening by a detachment of convalescents, which had been left at Chattanooga at their departure from that place on the 28th of November.

While *en route*, the detachment took part in a severe engagement with Wheeler's cavalry, at Charleston, Tenn., which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, with a loss of ten killed, and one hundred and sixty-seven wounded and prisoners.

The regiment left Dandridge on the night of the 18th, arriving on the 21st at Knoxville, marching thence on the 24th, by way of Marysville, to McKee's Ferry, whence they returned, during the night of the 29th, to Marysville, under orders to proceed to Wisconsin on veteran furlough.

They reached Loudon, twenty-eight miles distant, on the 31st, and, owing to the threatening movements of the enemy, were met by orders to return immediately to Marysville, where they again encamped on the evening of the 1st of February, having suffered greatly from fatigue during the march. They remained in the performance of guard-duty at this place until the evening of the 16th, when they were put in motion, arriving next day at Knoxville, where they remained a week, marching on the 24th to Strawberry Plains. Leaving this place on the 27th, they crossed the Holston River, and, proceeding by way of New Market, arrived on the 29th at Morristown. They returned to New Market on the 3d of March, and thence, on the 9th, to Strawberry Plains, where the regiment was stationed as guard to the railroad bridge, and employed in picket-duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 7th of April, when they left Strawberry Plains under orders to join the Army of the Cumberland, and, having marched a distance of one hundred and eight miles, encamped on the 16th at McDonald Station, Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, between Chattanooga and Cleveland.

Here thorough preparations were made for the spring campaign ; and on the 3d of May they left McDonald, and, accompanying the movement of the Fourth Corps, joined Gen. Sherman's army, on the 5th, near Ringgold, Ga. From this place, the army was put in motion on the 7th ; and, after severe skirmishing during the day, our troops occupied Tunnel Hill in the evening. The Fifteenth Wisconsin was employed during the night on picket-duty in front of Willich's brigade, and next morning was ordered forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position on Rocky Ridge, near Dalton. The regiment advanced, with four companies, under Capt. Gordon, deployed in front as skirmishers, and, after a severe skirmish, succeeded in dislodging the enemy from his strong position on the summit of the ridge, which was immediately occupied by the reserve compa-

nies, and retained by the regiment until relieved on the morning of the 13th, when the troops were hurried forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated Dalton during the night.

On the following day, they came up with the rebels at Resaca, when a charge was ordered, and a fierce action ensued, in which the first line of rebel intrenchments was carried, the Fifteenth sustaining a loss of four killed, and fourteen wounded.

During the night of the 16th, the enemy evacuated his position at Resaca, burning the railroad bridge as he withdrew. On the 17th of May, our troops moved forward in pursuit. The Fifteenth, crossing the Coosawattee at noon, and pressing forward with constant skirmishing as the enemy retreated, arrived on the 25th before the enemy's position at Dallas. The Fourth Corps immediately moved to the support of the advance, under Gen. Hooker, which had been engaged in a severe fight with the enemy. They arrived on the battle-field near midnight, and next morning moved into position, which they proceeded to fortify. On the 27th the third division, to which the regiment belonged, was relieved from this position, and immediately moved to the extreme left of the army, where they were ordered to attack the enemy's works. In this, "the most desperate charge of the campaign," many of the regiment were killed on the rebel fortifications; and our line was established within fifteen yards of the enemy, sheltered from his fire only by the slope of the hill upon which his batteries were planted.

Although exposed to a galling fire of musketry, they retained this position for five hours, when the enemy was re-enforced, and charged upon their weakened ranks, forcing them to retire, leaving their dead and mortally wounded in the hands of the rebels. In this sanguinary engagement, the regiment, which went into action with one hundred and sixty muskets, lost eighty-three officers and men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. They afterwards accompanied the movements of the army toward Marietta, almost constantly under fire, and forcing the enemy slowly back from their front. On the 23d of June, they participated in the assault upon the enemy's position on Kenesaw Mountain, with a loss of six killed, and eleven wounded. They remained in the trenches before these works

until the 3d of July, when they again moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had withdrawn from his works during the previous night. They crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, and accompanied the general movement of our forces to Atlanta, before which place they were employed in siege and fatigue duty, near the extreme left of our line, until the evening of the 25th of August, when they left the trenches, accompanying Gen. Sherman's movement to intercept the enemy's communications on the south and east of Atlanta. Having marched about forty miles in a circuitous direction, they arrived, on the 31st, at Jonesborough, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, where temporary intrenchments were thrown up, and the troops bivouacked for the night.

They participated in the engagement at this place on the 1st of September, after which they marched through the town in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and encamped on the 3d near Lovejoy's Station. They broke camp on the evening of the 5th, and marched on the return to Atlanta, going into camp on the 8th, four miles from the city, on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad. On the 29th, they left camp near Atlanta, under orders to report at Chattanooga, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 1st of October, and were engaged in provost-duty until the 18th, when they were ordered to guard railroad bridges between Chattanooga and Whitesides. At the latter place, they remained until mustered out of service. Lieut.-Col. Johnson, having succeeded in escaping from the rebel prison, rejoined the regiment on the 24th of July, 1864. Three companies were mustered out Dec. 1, 1864, and the remainder in January and February, 1865.

The recruits and veterans of the regiment were transferred to the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and subsequently to the Thirteenth. The several companies, as they mustered out, returned to Wisconsin, were paid off, and disbanded. Thus closes the history of the Fifteenth Regiment, one of the bravest and most efficient regiments that Wisconsin has sent to the field.

The Sixteenth Regiment, after their furlough, started for Cairo, on the 18th of April, and arrived on the 22d. A number of changes took place in the regiment; Lieut-Col. Cassius

Fairchild being promoted colonel. On the 4th of May, it being attached to the first brigade, third division, left Cairo, and proceeded by transports to Clifton, Tenn. Taking up their line of march to join Sherman's army, they proceeded by way of Huntsville, Warrenton, Ala., and Rome, Ga., and reached Acworth on the 8th of June, after a march of three hundred and twenty miles. Here they took position, and began their advance southward. The enemy were first encountered on the 15th, near Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment took part in the movements in that vicinity, including Bald Bill, driving the rebels out of and beyond their intrenchments. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments were inseparably connected in the bloody fight of the 22d of July, both regiments exhibiting the greatest valor and bravery. Thence they proceeded towards Atlanta, and took part in destroying the railroad from that place to Jonesborough. They took part in the skirmish near that place, and also at Lovejoy. The casualties from June 9 to Sept. 9, 1864, of the Sixteenth, were, killed thirty-eight, wounded seventy-two. The regiment remained at Atlanta until Oct. 3, and participated in the Savannah campaign. From Savannah they went to Goldsborough, and thence to Raleigh, where the rebel general, Johnson, surrendered on the 26th of April, 1865.

The march homeward was by way of Richmond and Washington City, where the regiment took part in the grand reviews. Proceeding from thence on the 7th of June, they were ordered to Louisville, Ky., reaching there on the 12th of July, and going into camp, when they were mustered out, and on the 14th took the cars for Wisconsin, reaching Madison on July 16, where they were publicly received by the State officers. They were paid off on the 19th of August, and the regiment was disbanded. Col. Fairchild was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services in the war.

The Seventeenth Regiment became a veteran regiment in January, 1864; seven-eighths of their number having re-enlisted. On the 8th of March, they left Vicksburg for Wisconsin on veteran furlough, and arrived at Madison on the 18th, where they were welcomed by the State authorities and citizens. They dispersed to their homes, and re-assembled at



Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 20th of April. The next day they proceeded to Cairo, where they found the Seventeenth Corps, to which they were attached, and which was on its way to join the forces of Gen Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. Here the regiment was assigned to the second brigade of Gen. Gersham's forces. On the 5th, they commenced their long march to join the forces of Gen. Sherman, and reached Acworth on the 8th of June. As we referred frequently to the movements of this army in this campaign, it is not necessary to repeat, only to state that this regiment was engaged in the operations against Kenesaw Mountain, Bald Hill, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and Lovejoy's Station, returning with the Seventeenth Corps, and camping near Atlanta on the 9th of September. With the Seventeenth Corps, they crossed the Chattahoochee in pursuit of Gen. Hood. From this pursuit, they returned to Marietta, and encamped Nov. 4, remaining until the 13th, when they moved to Atlanta, and on the 16th began the grand march for Savannah, where they remained until January, 1865. The Eighteenth Regiment left Huntsville on the 1st of May, 1864, and proceeded to Whitesburg, Ala., and thence to Allatoona, on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, ninety miles south of Chattanooga, arriving July 13, and were employed guarding railroad-bridges, and occupied in camp-duty at Allatoona, until Aug. 22, when they marched to Chattanooga, and into Eastern Tennessee, in pursuit of the rebel general, Wheeler, who was on his raid against Sherman's communications. Returning, they encamped at Cowan, Tenn., until Sept. 19, when they rejoined the brigade at Allatoona. After the surrender of Atlanta, Gen. Hood attempted a raid on Sherman's railroad communications. At the battle at Allatoona, which was a severe and bloody one, the Eighteenth was engaged. The enemy, finding it impossible to capture that place, finally retreated, leaving at least fifteen hundred of his killed and wounded on the field. In this sanguinary engagement, the Eighteenth had, killed four, wounded eleven, prisoners seventy-three. After this battle, the non-veterans and recruits were assigned to the Ninety-third Illinois, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to Savannah and Goldsborough. The

veterans were furloughed on the 28th of November. Re-assembling at Milwaukee on the 28th of December, they reached Nashville on the 11th of January, 1865.

The Nineteenth Regiment was encamped on Trent River, N.C., in January, 1864. On the 1st of February, the enemy made an attack on Newbern, but was unsuccessful. On the 19th of April, a portion of the regiment was sent to re-enforce the garrison at Plymouth; but that post was surrendered before re-enforcement could reach them; and they returned on the 24th. On the 26th of April, the regiment left Newbern with orders to report at Yorktown, Va. Arriving there, they were assigned to the third brigade, and proceeded up the James River, and joined the Army of the James, commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler; and on the 6th marched to Point of Rocks, where they engaged in building fortifications until the 9th, when they took part in the movement to Waltham Junction. On the 12th, they took part in the action against Fort Darling; and in the month of June were in the advance of Gen. Grant's army upon Petersburg. On the 13th of August, the re-enlisted men of the regiment, two hundred and fifty in number, were relieved from duty at the front, and left for Wisconsin, arriving at Madison on the 22d, and received a furlough of thirty days. Re-assembling, they left the State on the 3d of October, and proceeded to James River, and were assigned to the third brigade. On the 27th, with the division, it joined a reconnoissance in force, and reached the old battle-field of Fair Oaks, and was sent forward to charge a six-gun fort, and in doing so had to pass over an open plain. When within a hundred yards of the fort, they lay down, waiting for re-enforcements, which they did not receive; and the enemy charged out of their works, and captured nearly the whole of the regiment. It went into the battle with a hundred and eighty men and nine officers, and lost a hundred and thirty-six men and eight officers. After this battle (Fair Oaks) the remnant of the regiment, consisting of about eighty men, returned to Camp at Chapin's Farms, where they were joined by the non-veterans of the regiment, who had been for a time engaged in provost-guard-duty at Norfolk. From this time until the 2d of April, 1865, the regiment was engaged in picket-duty on the lines in front of Richmond.

The Twentieth Regiment left Carrollton, near New Orleans, on the 7th of August, 1864, and proceeded, with the land-forces attached to the expedition of Admiral Farragut, against the forts commanding the mouth of Mobile Harbor, landing on the 10th at Mobile Point. Fort Morgan surrendered on the 23d. Forts Powell and Gaines had been captured or destroyed by the navy. The Twentieth Wisconsin and Thirty-fourth Iowa received the garrison as prisoners-of-war, and marched them on shipboard for New Orleans. On the 8th of September, a detachment of the Twentieth proceeded up the bay, and destroyed some large salt-works, capable of making a thousand barrels per day, and brought down a large amount of lumber for building of commissary and quartermaster depots. The regiment was camped at Navy Cove, in October, engaged in constructing a telegraph, and building a railroad to Fort Morgan.

The regiment left Navy Cove on the 14th of December, and proceeded to Pascagoula; moved up the river a few miles, landing at Franklin Creek. Here a large amount of pine-lumber, cotton, and rosin, was seized. The lumber, some eight hundred thousand feet, was rafted through the enemy's territory, besides a large quantity of cotton. On the 25th, they reached Griffin's Mills with the lumber and cotton, and seized additional lumber to the amount of one million five hundred thousand feet. Here they remained until the evacuation of East Pascagoula, on the 31st, when they proceeded to their old camp at Navy Cove on Mobile Point.

The Twenty-first Regiment left Lookout Mountain May 2, 1864, four hundred strong, and marched to join the advance on Atlanta. At Resaca, on the 14th May, a battle was fought; and, although not successful, the brigade held its position near the enemy's line until dark; and the Twenty-first was the last to retire. The list of killed and wounded, as published, is, killed eighteen, wounded thirty-one. On the 27th of May, they went into position near Dallas, and participated in the engagement at that place, the enemy retiring on the 30th. After further skirmishing, the regiment took position in front of Kenesaw Mountain. Here a battle was sustained four days, and the enemy driven from his position. The regiment was

constantly engaged in various engagements connected with the siege of Atlanta. After the battle of Jonesborough, the enemy having evacuated Atlanta, the Twenty-first went into camp at the latter place on the 8th of September, just four months from the opening of the campaign, having fought their way for a distance of a hundred and thirty miles. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and twelve killed and wounded, and one hundred and ten disabled by disease and fatigue, leaving only about one-third of the arms-bearing men to enter Atlanta. The regiment took part in the pursuit of Gen. Hood, and, after an unsuccessful chase, went into camp at Kingston, Ga.

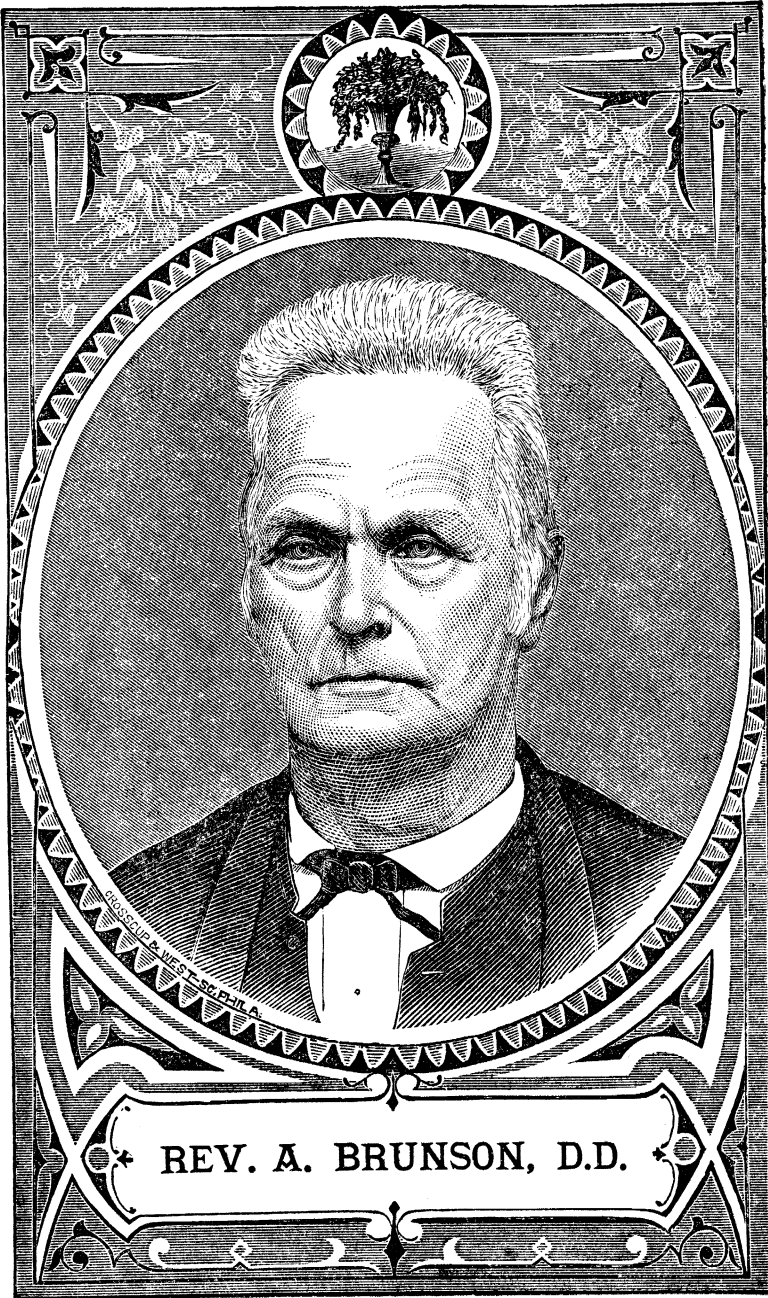
On the 12th of November, the Fourteenth Corps, in charge of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, commenced the "march to the sea," to which it is not necessary to refer particularly. The Twenty-first marched with the columns, and participated in all the movements of the army. On the 4th of March, 1865, the regiment entered North Carolina.

CHAPTER LI.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1864, continued — Regimental History — Accidents and Incidents of War — Movements of Wisconsin Troops.

THE Twenty-second Regiment moved from Nashville in April, 1864, camping for a time in Lookout Valley, and proceeded to Dalton, through Snake-creek Gap, and arrived in front of Resaca on the 13th, forming in line of battle; in which battle the Third, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiments took an active and conspicuous part. The Twenty-second lost heavily, many of the men being killed in the enemy's works. This was their first battle, and they covered themselves with honor. The casualties were, twenty-four killed, and forty-nine wounded. Following up the enemy, on the 25th of May he was found near Dallas, where an engagement took place; the regiment losing six killed, and thirteen wounded. The position was fortified, and held until June 1, when the brigade accompanied the movement of the Twentieth Corps to the left, and took position in front of the enemy's lines, at Pine Knob and Lost Mountain. Here they took part in the operations of the corps, and had ten killed, and twenty-three wounded. On the 2d of July, the enemy left their works. Col. Utey resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood. The regiment also took part in the battle of Peach-tree Creek, and had eleven killed, and thirty-three wounded. They then took position before Atlanta; and the movements of Gen. Sherman caused Gen. Hood to abandon that city, destroying property to the value of two millions of dollars. The Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin were among the first to enter the city, and take possession.



The regiment encamped near Atlanta, and were employed as train-guard most of the way to Savannah. They entered that city with the rest of the army, and continued their march to Bentonville, where the enemy was driven before them. They were also at Averysborough on the 19th, and assisted in driving the enemy from that point, and proceeded on their way to Raleigh. The subsequent history of the closing services of Sherman's grand army has been given in the narratives of other regiments. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston, the corps proceeded to Richmond, thence to Washington, until June 12, when they were mustered out, and left for home, arriving at Milwaukee, where they were paid off and disbanded.

The Twenty-third Regiment were at Matagorda in January, 1864, from which place they returned to Louisiana, and to Berwick City. They took a part in Banks's Red-river Expedition, of which we have given an account in our record of other regiments. The Twenty-third participated in all the movements and engagements of the expedition. Making long marches, and descending the Mississippi, they landed, on the 24th of April, at Baton Rouge, where they encamped. From the 8th to the 26th of July, the regiment was encamped at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. Here they engaged in skirmish-work, making reconnoissances of the surrounding country, also making an expedition, on the 3d of October, to Bayou Sara, and marching sixteen miles, to Jackson, La., and returning the next day in transports. On the 5th of October, they entered camp at Morganzia, and reached Helena Nov. 3, and went into camp there.

The Twenty-fourth regiment, on the 3d of May, 1864, took part in the attack on Rocky Face Ridge, opposite Dalton, Ga., and succeeded in carrying a portion of the crest of a hill, and remained until the morning of the 13th, when it was found that the enemy had abandoned his fortified position. They took part in the battle at Resaca, having seven men killed, and thirteen wounded. They also had an action at Adairsville, or Pleasant Hill; and at Dallas were eleven days exposed to the rebel fire. At Dallas they had seventeen wounded. They subsequently took part in the operations at Acworth, and, on the 20th of June, at Kenesaw Mountain, where ten were

killed, and twelve wounded. On the 3d of July, they passed through Marietta, took position in front of Atlanta on the 22d, and participated in the movements at that place. In September, they were ordered to Chattanooga, where they were employed in garrison-duty; after which they were called to take part in the movements of Gen. Thomas against Hood, of which we have already given an account in our records of other regiments. The Twenty-fourth participated in the decisive battles of the 15th and 16th of December, before Nashville, and in the pursuit of the rebel army, arriving at Lexington, Ala., near Florence, from which place they set out to return on the 31st, and crossing Elk River on the 3d of January, 1865, reached Huntsville, Ala., on the 5th, and went into winter-quarters.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment were at Helena on the 1st of January, 1864, when they moved down the river to Vicksburg, rejoined the Sixteenth Army Corps, and accompanied it on the celebrated expedition to Meridian, under the command of Gen. Sherman. They proceeded to Meridian, and assisted in the destruction of the railroads and other rebel property, and returned to Vicksburg on the 4th of March. On the 13th of March, the fourth division, including the Twenty-fifth, proceeded up the river, arriving at Cairo on the 20th. From thence they proceeded to Clump's Landing, Ala., and to Waterloo, Ala., where they disembarked on the 2d of April, and marched by way of Florence, Athens, and Mooresville, to Decatur, Ala. Here they remained, engaged in guard-duty, until May 1, when they marched to Huntsville, and thence to Chattanooga, and joined the forces of Gen. Sherman. They marched to Resaca, and on the 9th of May made a demonstration on the enemy's works, and took part in the engagement at that place. The regiment pursued the enemy, arriving at Dallas on the 26th of May.

In the battle at that place, the Twenty-fifth took part, and also at the skirmish at Peach Orchard, and the movements immediately following. On the 9th of July, the Sixteenth Corps marched to the rear, passing through Marietta, and along the banks of the Chattanooga, and onward to Decatur, which place they reached on the 19th; and an engagement ensued, in

which the Twenty-fifth lost twenty killed, forty-four wounded, and twenty-five missing. On the 25th, the brigade marched from Decatur, and took position before Atlanta, and in the attack on the enemy on the right of the Fifteenth Corps.

The casualties from July 22 to Sept. 16 were three killed, and twenty-two wounded.

The regiment remained in camp at East Point, Ga., until Oct. 4, when they marched north with the Seventeenth Corps in pursuit of Gen. Hood. The pursuit was abandoned, and the corps turned toward Atlanta, which was to be the point of departure of another great expedition. They reached Atlanta on the 10th of November. On the 15th of that month, they left Atlanta, and proceeded to Monticello, and were engaged in destroying railroads. On the 26th, they arrived at Toombsborough. On the 9th of December, they met a few of the enemy, who retired without battle. On the 12th, they took position at Dillon's Bridge, which they held until the 3d of January, 1865, when they marched through Savannah, and embarked for Beaufort, S.C., and encamped.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment left Lookout Valley on the 25th of January, when they moved to Whitesides, a few miles from Chattanooga, and remained until April 23. In the organization for the Atlanta campaign, the regiment was transferred to the third brigade, third division of Twentieth Army Corps. They joined the brigade with a force of four hundred and seventeen muskets. With the division, on the 7th of May, they advanced towards Dalton, and took part in the reconnoissance the next day, and subsequent skirmish, and thence proceeded to Resaca, and formed in line of battle on the 13th. The next day, in a skirmish, one man was killed, and three wounded; and on the 15th took part in the battle which then occurred, in which they lost three killed, and thirty-six wounded; and were engaged in the actions immediately following, near Dallas, losing seventeen killed, and twenty-three wounded. Subsequently they assisted in the taking of Alatoona, Pilot Knob, and Lost Mountain, and took part in the battles at Kenesaw Mountain, in which they had eleven killed, and thirty-six wounded. On the 20th of July, they moved toward Atlanta, and at the battle of Peach-tree Creek took an active part, in which they

had six killed, and thirty-nine wounded. In these engagements, the regiment fought bravely, and received high praise from their commanding officer. On the 22d, the corps advanced, and took position in the investment of Atlanta, and, on the 2d of September, entered that city with the brigade. On the 15th of November, the Twenty-sixth moved forward with Gen. Sherman's forces in his march to the seacoast. The labors and services performed during this movement did not differ from those of other regiments; and, the description of the march having been given, it is unnecessary to repeat it. They reached Savannah on the 21st of December, and in January, 1865, started towards Goldsborough.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was in the march of Gen. Steele to co-operate with Gen. Banks in the Red-river Expedition, and attached to the third brigade, third division, Seventh Army Corps. Leaving Little Rock on the 23d of March, nothing of importance occurred until April 1, when the division was attacked by the enemy, near the Washington and Camden Roads. In this attack, the Twenty-seventh were detached to aid in protecting the train. The division was engaged in skirmishing without important results. On the 12th of April, advanced to Camden, through Moscow, and entered the former place on the 16th. Hearing of the disastrous termination of Gen. Banks's Red-river Expedition, Gen. Steele and his army set about returning to Little Rock. Leaving Camden on the 26th, they proceeded to Saline Bottom; and an engagement took place at Jenkins's Ferry, against the force of Kirby Smith, of some twenty thousand men, in which the enemy was punished severely, and several of his guns, and three battle-flags, were captured. From Saline River, they marched to Little Rock, at which place they arrived on the 3d of May. On the 3d of October, they descended the Arkansas to Pine Bluff to reinforce Gen. Magruder, who was threatened with an attack; and returned to Little Rock on the 22d. The regiment was stationed at various points, detailed to guard-duty on the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, and was thus engaged until Feb. 7, 1865.

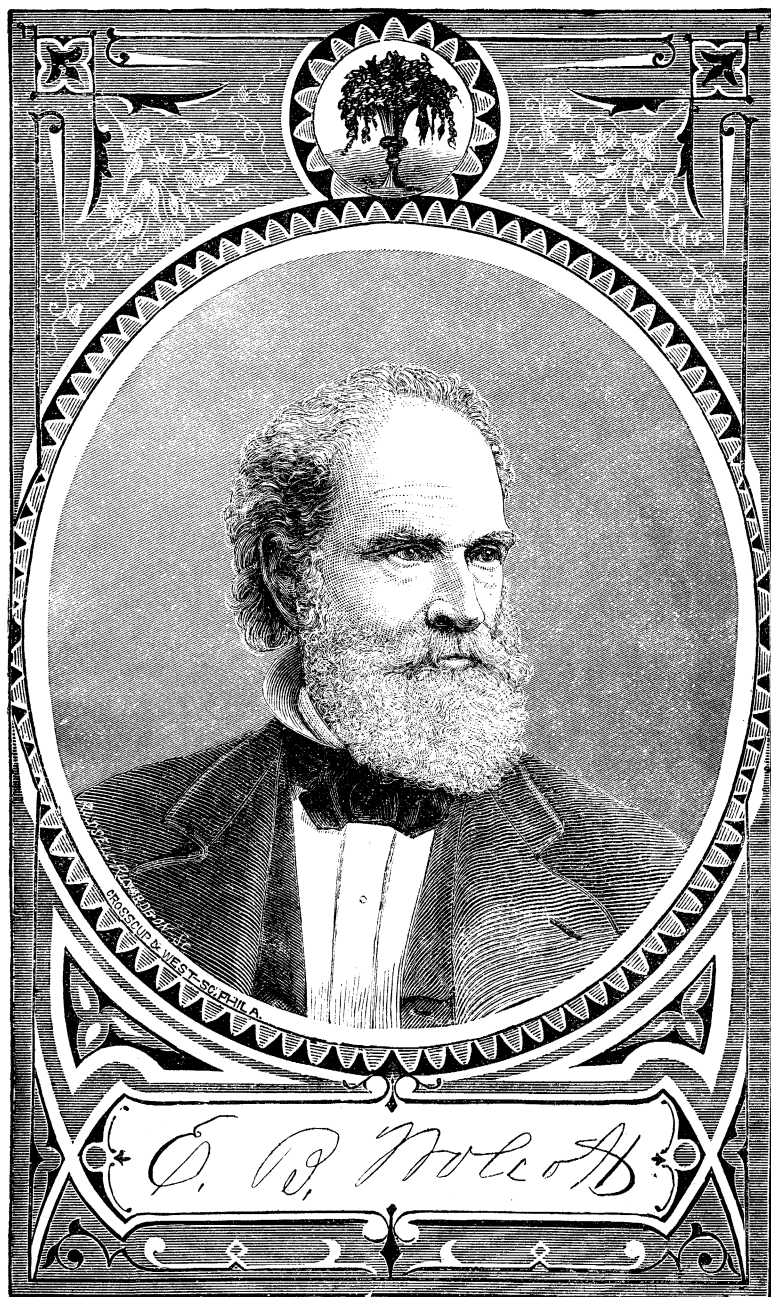
The Twenty-eighth Regiment remained at Little Rock, Ark., until the 26th of October, 1863, when they accompanied the

march of the brigade in pursuit of Marmaduke's forces, which had been defeated by our troops at Pine Bluff. On the following day, they arrived at Benton, on the Saline River, relieving, at that place, a force of cavalry which was sent in pursuit of the enemy. On the 29th they advanced to Rockport, on the Washita, where further pursuit was abandoned; and, returning by way of Benton, they re-entered camp at Little Rock, on the 1st of November, having marched about one hundred miles.

The regiment were detached from the second brigade on the 7th of November, and ordered to join Col. Clayton's command at Pine Bluff, sixty miles distant on the Arkansas River, where they arrived on the 10th. At this place, comfortable winter-quarters were erected; and the regiment were occupied in post and garrison duty until the 27th of March, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Gray was placed in command of this post; and companies A, D, F, G, H, and I, under command of Capt. L. J. Smith, with an additional force of infantry and cavalry, left Pine Bluff on an expedition intended to destroy the pontoon-bridge at Longview, on the Saline River. On the following day, the expedition arrived at Mount Elba, at which place the infantry was left to guard the bridge laid at that point, while cavalry pushed forward to Longview. The infantry, less than five hundred in number, were attacked on the 30th, at Mount Elba, by a force of the enemy fifteen hundred strong.

The six companies of the Twenty-eighth, deployed as skirmishers, held the enemy in check until recalled to the main body. Shortly afterward the rebel charge was gallantly repulsed; the enemy leaving one hundred killed and wounded on the field. At this juncture, the cavalry which had been sent to Longview came up; and the enemy was closely pursued, a distance of ten miles, to Centreville. Next day the expedition returned to Pine Bluff, bringing in three hundred and twenty prisoners; the infantry having marched eighty-two miles.

A detachment of three hundred and fifty men of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Gray, left Pine Bluff on the 28th of April, under orders to proceed to Mount Elba, lay a pontoon-bridge across the Saline River, and guard the pass until the arrival of the expedition intended to convey supplies to our



forces at Camden. Information having been received that Gen. Steele's forces were retreating in the direction of Little Rock, the regiment returned to Pine Bluff on the 30th. Since the re-establishment of the army on the line of the Arkansas, the regiment had furnished heavy details for outpost and guard duty; and, during the months of June and July, they were occupied day and night, in labor on the defences of the post.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment, which had been stationed some days on the shore of Berwick Bay, opposite Brashear City, broke camp on the 3d of October, 1863, and commenced the movement to Opelousas. They arrived on the 6th at New Iberia, sixty miles from Berwick, and, on the 10th, marched twenty-four miles, to Vermilion Bayou, and thence, on the 15th, eighteen miles, to Grand Château Bayou. The march was resumed on the 21st, when they met the enemy at Opelousas, and after a skirmish, in which they sustained no loss, pressed forward to Barre's Landing, eight miles beyond Opelousas, where they went into camp, and were employed in picket and guard duty until the 29th, at which date they returned to Opelousas. On the 1st of November, they marched ten miles, to Carrion Crow Bayou; and on the 3d were ordered up to re-enforce Gen. Burbridge's command, four miles distant, which had been attacked by the enemy. During the battle they acted as support to a Missouri battery, but were not actively engaged, and returned on the same evening to camp on Carrion Crow Bayou. They moved on the 5th to Vermilion Bayou, from which place they marched on the 16th, and, proceeding by way of Spanish Lake, arrived on the following day at New Iberia. On the 20th they accompanied the brigade, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, on a secret expedition, which resulted in the capture of a hundred and fourteen prisoners at Spanish Lake. They returned on the same day to New Iberia, where they were employed in picket-duty, and guarding forage-trains, until the 19th of December, when they were again put in motion, and, passing through Franklin and Centreville, arrived on the 21st at Berwick, having marched, during the whole expedition, about two hundred and sixteen miles. They crossed Berwick Bay on the following day, and, moving by rail from Brashear City, went

into camp on the 25th at Algiers. Participating in the celebrated Texas Expedition, they embarked at Algiers on the 5th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 11th off Pass Cavallo, Tex., where they disembarked on the following day, and encamped on De Crow's Point, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. At this place, they were employed in guard-duty until the 20th of February, when they re-embarked, on their return to Louisiana. They arrived at New Orleans on the 23d, and next day went into camp at Algiers, where they were stationed until the 5th of March, at which date they proceeded by rail to Brashear, and, crossing Berwick Bay, encamped on the following day at Berwick.

The spring campaign commenced on the 13th, at which date they left Berwick, forming part of the celebrated Red-river Expedition. Inasmuch as this expedition has frequently been referred to in the movements of the other regiments, it is not necessary to describe it. The Twenty-ninth Regiment took an active and decisive part in all the movements and engagements of that expedition. On the 22d of May the regiment went into camp at Morganzia. At this point they were employed in guard and picket duty, with frequent expeditions against guerillas, until the 13th of June, when they embarked, and, proceeding down the Mississippi, landed next day at Carrollton, where they went into camp. On the 21st, they moved sixteen miles to Connersville, and thence, on the 26th, to Thibodeaux, where they were stationed for the performance of outpost and guard duty. On the 8th of July, Col. Greene was appointed post-commandant, and Company K of the regiment detailed as provost-guard. The same evening, orders were received to move immediately to Algiers, where they arrived on the following day. Here all transportation was turned over, and every preparation made for transfer to the Army of the Potomac. The regiment was assigned to the first brigade, provisional division; and, while awaiting the final order to move, the brigade was ordered to Morganzia, and, embarking on the morning of the 26th, reached that place on the following day. On the 28th the regiment took part in a reconnoissance to the Atchafalaya River; and after a severe skirmish with the enemy, who was advantageously posted on the opposite bank, they

returned to camp, having sustained a loss of one killed, and one wounded. While stationed at this place, the regiment was assigned to the second brigade, second division, Nineteenth Army Corps. After sundry movements they returned to Port Hudson on the 29th of July.

The Thirtieth Regiment, in the month of March, 1864, was employed in Dacotah Territory and North-western Minnesota, and took part in the campaign against the Indians under Gen. Sully. Four companies proceeded to St. Louis, and embarked on the 25th of April, 1864, on three steamers, and moved up the Missouri River, and reached Fort Rice on the 15th of July, having encountered vexatious detentions by snags, sand-bars, &c. This fort was located four hundred miles west of St. Paul, and about eight hundred miles above Sioux City. The detachment, under Col. Dill, left Fort Rice on the 12th of October, 1864, and descended the Missouri River to Sioux City, and were joined by Company D, and proceeded down the river to St. Josephs, Mo.; and, leaving on the 24th, they came by way of Quincy and Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., and went into camp. The remaining companies of the regiment moved from Fort Wadsworth, Dacotah, Sept. 29, and marched across the country to Fort Snelling, Minn., and arrived on the 12th of October, having marched over three hundred miles. Embarking, they left Fort Snelling on the 20th; and reached St. Louis on the 26th. They re-embarked, and proceeded down the river to Paducah, where they remained on guard-duty until Dec. 6 when they proceeded up the Ohio River, to Louisville, where they rejoined the balance of the regiment. On the 12th, the regiment moved by rail to Bowling Green, Ky., and on the 10th of January, 1865, returned to Louisville, where they were assigned to guard-duty at the military prison. Three companies of the Thirty-first Regiment were engaged in the winter of 1863-64 guarding the bridge at Stone River. On the 2d of April, they rejoined the regiment at Murfreesborough, and were engaged during the month along the road between that place and Normandy, Tenn., doing outpost-duty. On the 6th of July, they were ordered to Nashville, and on their arrival had quarters assigned them west of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. From Nashville, they proceeded by rail for Marietta,

Ga., which they reached on the 19th. While on the road, near Kingston, one of the trains ran off the track, wounding two officers, killing one man, and severely wounding ten others. On the 22d of July, the regiment moved with the army upon Atlanta, and were placed in the front line ; and here they lay under fire until Aug. 25, when they took part in the movement of the corps. They then returned to the railroad-bridge across the Chattahoochee, while the rest of the army swung around to Jonesborough.

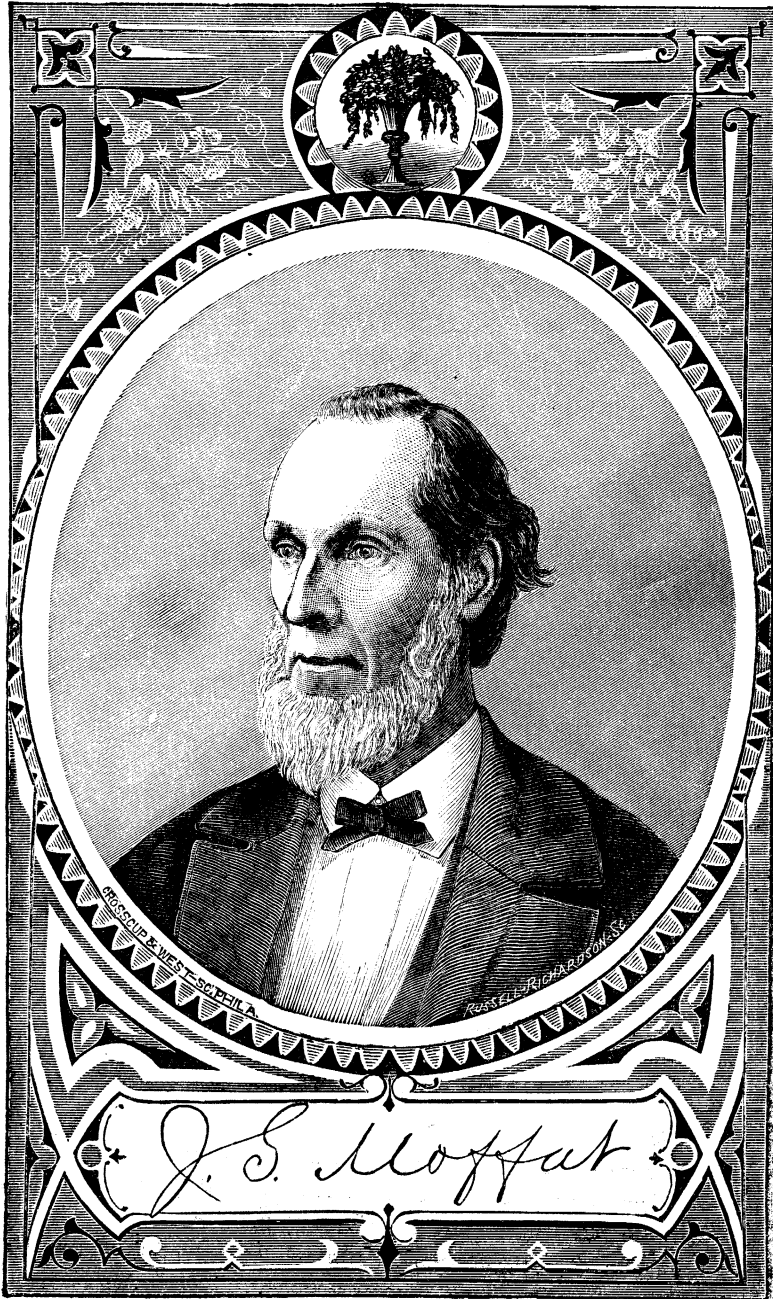
On the 4th of September, the skirmishers of the Thirty-first were among the first to enter the city. The next day, the regiment moved within the fortifications, and was assigned quarters in the city. In addition to other duties devolving upon troops in an enemy's country, the regiment were engaged in protecting forage-trains, and were very successful furnishing grain for the famishing horses and mules of the army. The Twentieth Army Corps broke camp on the 15th of November, and filed out of the burning city, which proved to be the march to the sea. The fatigues and dangers to which all were exposed were endured by the Thirty-first during the march through Georgia. They took part in an engagement ten miles from Savannah, capturing the works and the camp of the enemy ; having one man killed, and three wounded. The regiment took part in the siege of Savannah, and after its capture was assigned quarters within the fortifications. Here they remained until the 18th of January, 1865.

CHAPTER LII.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1864, concluded — Military Matters — Regimental History — Battle-Field Pictures — Home Politics — Election.

THE Thirty-second Regiment remained at Moscow until Jan. 27, 1864, when they returned to Memphis, and on the 31st moved down the river, landing at Vicksburg on the 2d of February. On the 3d, they commenced the march to Meridian, passing through Jackson, from which place the rebels were driven, to Morton and to Lockport. Having satisfactorily accomplished the object of their mission, they returned to Vicksburg, arriving on the 4th of March. On the 17th, the regiment moved to join the forces of Gen. Grant, and proceeded by the river to Cairo, thence to Columbus, and returned to Cairo. From here they moved to Paducah, and, re-embarking, proceeded up the Tennessee River on the 27th, and landed near Waterloo, Ala., from thence to Florence, Prospect, and Athens, reaching Decatur, Ala., on the 10th of April. On the 28th of June, the brigade marched to Courtland, and surrounded a body of four hundred rebels, of which they killed and wounded seventeen, and took forty-nine prisoners, with a number of wagons, horses, and camp-equipage. They returned to Decatur on the 29th, and resumed picket-duty, and labor on the fortifications. Subsequently they took part in a skirmish near Courtland, in which twenty-five prisoners were taken. On the 4th of August, they proceeded to Atlanta, where they remained during the two days of the battle, losing seven killed, and fifteen wounded. The regiment, on the 2d of September, returned to Atlanta, and went into camp until early in October. They took part in the grand march to Savannah, to which movement we have



frequently referred, and camped near that city Jan. 5, 1863, when they embarked for Beaufort, S.C.

The Thirty-third Regiment, on the 31st of January, 1864, moved to Hebron, with the Meridian Expedition of Gen. Sherman. Their experiences and labors were similar to those of other regiments attached to the expedition. They returned to Hebron March 4, after an absence of twenty-nine days, having marched three hundred and seventy miles. On the 9th of March, they joined the Red-river Expedition, and participated in a number of skirmishes with some losses. They returned to Vicksburg, and thence to Memphis, remaining in camp until June 22; thence to the interior of Mississippi. At Camargo Cross Road, near Tupelo, the enemy attacked a train, and were routed. Thence they went to Harrisonburg, and drew up in line of battle before Tupelo. The enemy was driven from the field. Another engagement took place at Oldtown Creek, from which the enemy was driven with great loss. The march was resumed, and La Grange reached on the 21st. On the 22d, the regiment went into camp at Memphis. In this expedition, the casualties were, killed eight, wounded thirty-four. On the 3d of August, the Thirty-third proceeded to St. Charles, Ark., remaining until the 1st of September; thence to Duvall's Bluff and to Brownsville, where they remained until the 17th, when they were attached to Gen. Mower's command, in pursuit of Gen. Price. They arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 5th of October, and ascended the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence to Jefferson City. On the 17th, they proceeded by rail to Lamoine Bridge. Leaving this place on the 22d of October, they marched to Warrensburg, fifty miles, where the regiment was employed in garrison and provost duty. Gen. Price having been driven into Arkansas, the regiment returned to St. Louis, having in charge a body of rebel prisoners. After being re-equipped, they left with forces of Gen. A. J. Smith to re-enforce Gen. Thomas. Arriving on the 30th at Nashville, they took position three miles south of the city. Here they were engaged in strengthening the defences until Dec. 15, and finally took a part in the battle at that place, when the enemy were driven across the Tennessee River.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment were mustered into the service

for nine months, and were stationed at Columbus, Ky. Their term of service expiring, they returned home, and were mustered out in September, 1863.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment left the State on the 27th of February, 1864, with orders to report to Gen. Steele, at Alexandria, La. They left Milwaukee on the 18th of April, and proceeded to St. Louis, where they were fully equipped for active service. On the 26th, they proceeded down the river to the mouth of Red River. Failing to procure transportation to their original destination, they proceeded to New Orleans, and received orders to report to Gen. Ullman, at Port Hudson, at which place they disembarked on the 7th of May. At this place they remained until June 26, being engaged in guard and fatigue duty. At that date, they moved up to Morganzia, La., where the regiment was assigned to the first brigade, third division, Nineteenth Army Corps. From Morganzia, the regiment proceeded to Port Hudson and St. Charles, Ark, arriving July 24. Here they remained until the 7th of August, engaged in guard-duty and scouting, when they returned to Morganzia. On the 1st of October, they took part in an excursion to Simsport, in which several skirmishes with the enemy were had. They subsequently returned to Duvall's Bluff, where they remained until the 7th of February, 1865.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment were organized at Camp Randall (Frank A. Haskell, colonel), and mustered into the service on the 10th of May, with orders to report at Washington, D.C. Arriving at Washington May 14, they proceeded down the Potomac to Belle Plaine Landing, and from there proceeded to Spottsylvania by way of Fredericksburg. On the 18th they acted as a reserve in the engagement of that day, and on the 19th joined the first brigade, second division. On the 20th they accompanied Gen. Hancock in his march to North Anna, crossing the Mattaponi and North Anna. On the 23d they were assigned to the support of a battery. They crossed the stream, and threw up a line of works. Accompanying the movement across the Pamunkey, on May 30, they found the rebels drawn up in line of battle near Tolopotomy Creek. At the battle at that place, the Thirty-sixth suffered severely. During the night, the regiment marched to Cold Harbor; and,

on the morning of the 3d, the whole line marched on the enemy's position by brigades, when the Thirty-sixth again lost severely, and Col. Haskell was killed. The losses of the regiment from May 26 to June 7, as officially reported, were, sixty-four killed, or died of wounds, and one hundred and twenty-six wounded. Taking part in the general movement of the army of Gen. Grant across the James River, the Thirty-sixth with its corps crossed the peninsula to Charles City Court House, and on the 15th marched to Petersburg. In the general charge on the enemy's works, they formed in line of battle, and fought nobly; Col. John A. Savage being mortally wounded. In this engagement, the regiment lost forty killed, or died of wounds, and eighty-one wounded.

On the 21st the regiment moved to the left of Petersburg. On the 24th they went into camp, and, for the first time in four weeks, had a good night's rest. In this vicinity, they remained until July 25. On the 26th they broke camp, and crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers, near Malvern Hill, to Strawberry Plain. Here a few guns were captured. The corps subsequently returned, and made a forced march to Petersburg on the 29th, arriving in time to witness the tremendous cannonading, and the deplorable failure of the undertaking of the mining operations. On the 24th of October the regiment marched to the enemy's position at Hatcher's Run, and, in the engagement which took place, captured a larger number of prisoners than it had men engaged. Capt. Fish and his regiment were highly commended by Gen. Egan for gallantry and daring coolness in charging, and driving back a greatly superior force.

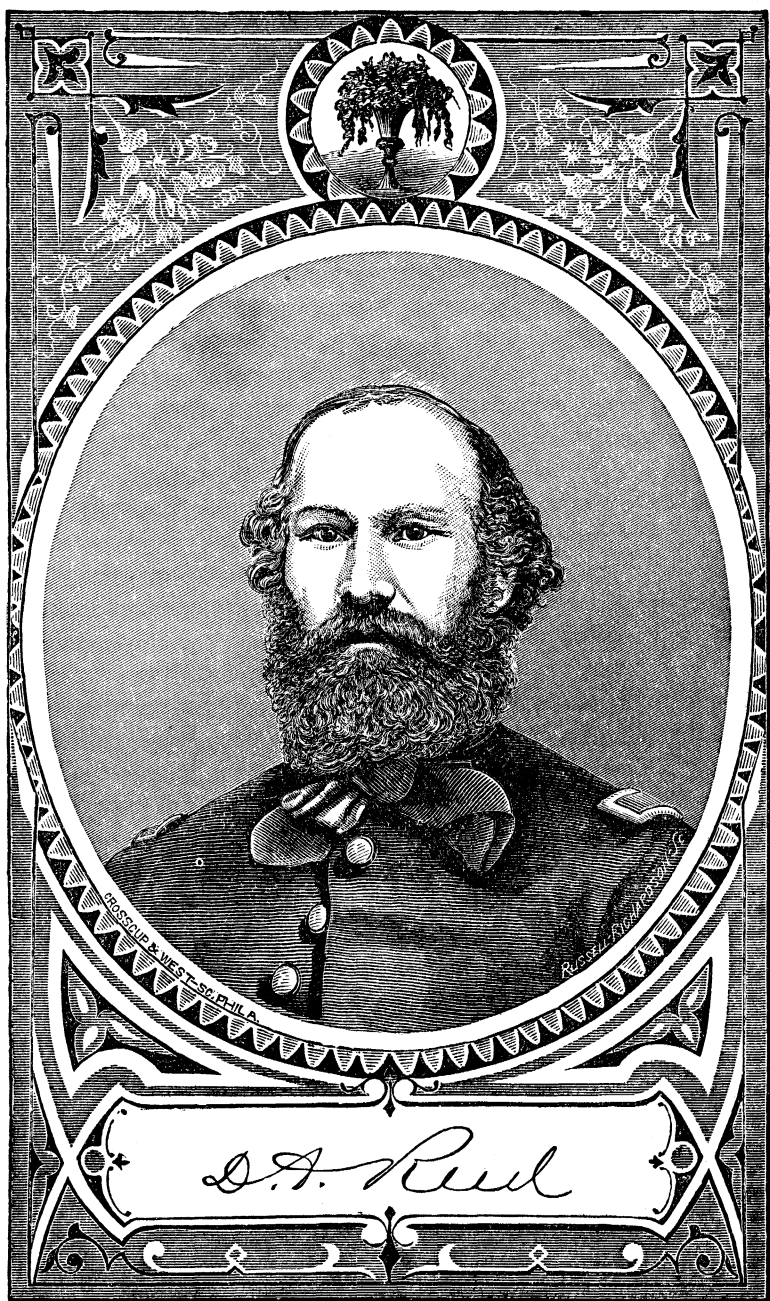
After this affair, the regiment returned to its old camp, where it remained until the 5th of February, 1865.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment was organized under the call of the President of Feb. 1, 1864, and Samuel Harriman commissioned colonel. Six companies were mustered into service the latter part of March; and, their services being needed, they were sent forward, under command of Major Kershaw, and reported at Washington on the 1st of May. The six companies went into camp on Arlington Heights. On the 30th they embarked at Alexandria, and proceeded, by way of For-

tress Monroe and York River, to White House, Va., arriving on the 2d of June. They were sent forward as guard to a supply-train, and at Cold Harbor were assigned to the first brigade. On the 12th they took position in the first line of works; and, on the evening of that day, took part in the general movement of Grant's army across James River, to Petersburg, before which place they arrived on the afternoon of the 16th. On the 17th and 18th two severe engagements took place, in which the Thirty-seventh took an active part, and suffered severely. The regiment behaved with great gallantry; and Gen. Grant issued a complimentary order, praising the division for their endurance and success. The casualties show the manner in which the Thirty-seventh stood up under a heavy fire at the first battle in which they were engaged. Killed, or died of wounds, sixty-five; wounded, ninety-three.

On the 22d of June the regiment returned to its old position near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where they remained until July 10, doing picket and fatigue duty. The explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort on the 30th of July, and the disastrous failure of the whole scheme, have become matters of history. The third division suffered greatly. Out of two hundred and fifty men who went out in the morning, but ninety-five answered at roll-call that evening. The casualties, as reported, were fifty-seven killed, and fifty-three wounded. After the battle, the regiment was relieved from the front line, and withdrew to the rear, where it remained until the 19th of August. From the 19th to the 21st of August, there were a number of engagements on the Weldon Railroad, in which the regiment had four killed, and twelve wounded. On the 29th the brigade marched to Poplar-grove Church, at which another engagement took place. In November the brigade moved to the mine, or crater fort, which they had occupied on the 30th of July. In December the regiment, with others, marched to Hawkins's Tavern to re-enforce the Second and Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren, who, a few days before, made a raid on the Weldon Railroad. They met the corps on their return, and went into their old camp, on the Baxter Road, where they remained until the spring campaign opened.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment began to organize March, 1864, under the supervision of Col. Bintliff. Before the regiment could be filled, the government discontinued the payment of bounties, when recruiting fell off, and almost entirely ceased. In consequence of this, only four companies could be organized, which, having been mustered into service, left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 3d of May, 1864, for Washington. Another company was sent forward in July, and other companies in September. Col. Bintliff took command on their arrival before Petersburg, on the 1st of October, thus completing the regiment. On their arrival at Washington, they encamped on Arlington Heights. On the 30th they marched to Alexandria, and embarked for White House, at that time the base of supplies of Gen. Grant's army. On their arrival, they were temporarily consolidated with the First Minnesota, and assigned to the provisional brigade of Gen. Abercrombie, and were engaged in escorting supply-trains to Cold Harbor. On the 12th they moved to the front line of the works; in the evening commenced Gen. Grant's grand flank movement to the rear of Richmond, arriving, on the 16th of June, in front of Petersburg, and moving out under fire to the battle-field. They took an active part in the engagement on the 17th and 18th, in which the regiment had fifteen killed, and thirty-five wounded. They remained in the front lines till the 4th of July, fighting by day, and working by night. On that day they returned to the second lines, the battalion being reduced to forty men fit for duty. Here they encamped until the 19th, when they moved to the front, and assisted in repulsing an attack of the enemy. On the 30th of July, when the order was given to advance, after the explosion of the mine, the regiment which was selected to lead the charge faltered. Gen. Hartruff ordered the Thirty-eighth, scarcely numbering a hundred, to take the lead. Here they had nine killed, and ten wounded. Subsequently, the battalion was relieved from the front lines, and encamped behind the second line, where it remained until Aug. 6, when they returned to the first line, and were engaged in siege and picket duty until Aug. 19, when they moved towards the Weldon Railroad, and took part, with the Fifth Corps to obtain possession of the medium of



supplies to the enemy. In the engagements that followed, the enemy were driven back, and, in the attempt to regain possession of their works, were repulsed with great slaughter. The battalion proceeded to Reams Station, to re-enforce the Second Corps, and on the 26th fell back to near Yellow House, where they were engaged in ordinary duties until Sept. 26, when they moved toward Poplar-grove Church. In the engagement at that place, they took part, and also near Hatcher's Run. In the latter part of November, they moved opposite to Petersburg, and remained in their rifle-pits, under the heavy fire of the enemy, until the spring campaign opened.

The Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments of infantry, comprising Wisconsin's contribution to the "hundred days" service, were recruited principally in the latter part of May, and beginning of June, 1864, and organized under the supervision of Col. Edwin Buttrick of Milwaukee, Col. W. Augustus Ray of Delavan, and Lieut.-Col. George B. Goodwin of Menasha respectively.

The Thirty-ninth left Camp Washburn, at Milwaukee, on the 13th of June, and were followed on the 15th by the Forty-first. Proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., they arrived on the 17th at Memphis, Tenn., where both regiments were assigned to the third brigade, which was placed under command of Col. Buttrick.

The Fortieth left Camp Randall on the 14th of June, and, moving by rail to Alton, Ill., proceeded thence by steamer down the Mississippi, landing on the 19th at Memphis, Tenn., where they were assigned to the second brigade, district of Memphis.

The regiments were placed in camp within the fortifications, and employed principally in garrison, picket, and railroad-guard duty, participating in occasional skirmishes on the picket-line. On the 21st of August, the rebel general, Forrest, with a force of about five thousand cavalry, made a dash upon the city at daylight, and succeeded, at one point, in passing through the lines. Our regiments were promptly hurried to the front, and, in the action which ensued, behaved with gallantry, sustaining slight loss. The rebels soon retired, with a few prisoners whom they had captured; and, after a march

of two miles, our troops returned in the afternoon to camp. The term of service of these troops having expired in the beginning of September, they were ordered to return to Wisconsin for muster out of service. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first were discharged at Camp Washington; and the Fortieth, which arrived on the 14th of September, was soon afterwards mustered out at Camp Randall.

The Forty-second Regiment, organized under the superintendence of Col. Ezra T. Sprague, formerly adjutant of the Eighth Infantry, under the call of July 18, 1864, were finally mustered into the United States service on the 7th of September, 1864. From Camp Randall, they proceeded by rail to Cairo, Ill., at which place they arrived on the 22d of September, and engaged in the discharge of post and garrison duty. On the 24th Col. Sprague was assigned to the command of the post, and Lieut.-Col. Botkin put in command of the regiment.

The Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Regiments were organized in the latter part of the year.

The First Cavalry, on the 14th of January, 1864, moved to Dandridge. They participated on the 17th in the battle at this place, sustaining a loss of thirty-two men killed, wounded, and missing. During the night, they fell back toward Knoxville, through which they passed on the 19th, encamping on the road to Sevierville. On the 21st, camp was moved sixteen miles beyond the latter place, on the Fair Garden Road, from which point, having effected a reconnoissance of the surrounding country, they returned on the 25th, with a number of prisoners, to Sevierville. In the engagement near this place, on the 27th, the regiment occupied the extreme left of our line, and sustained but trifling loss.

During the next three days, they marched to various points in the vicinity, going into camp on the 31st at Marysville, where the regiment was stationed as guard until the 9th of February, at which date they moved to Motley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee River. On the 24th they marched to Madisonville, and moving thence on the 10th of March, by way of Calhoun and Athens, encamped on the 12th at Cleveland, where they were joined on the 26th by Lieut.-Col. Torrey, with a large number of recruits from Wisconsin.

Here the regiment was employed in guard-duty with frequent reconnoissances, as skirmishers, with the enemy, until the 3d of May, when they marched with the division, arriving on the 7th at Varnell's Station, on the Cleveland and Dalton Railroad. On the 9th the second brigade, under command of Col. La Grange, was ordered forward to develop the position of the enemy on the railroad, three miles from Varnell's. Nearly the whole of Gen. Wheeler's force, supported by a division of infantry, were drawn up in a strong position; and, after a severe engagement, our forces returned to camp, the principal loss sustained being prisoners captured by the rebels. Thenceforward the regiment, with the first cavalry division, accompanied the march of Gen. Sherman's forces, covering the left flank of our army, and taking part in daily actions with the enemy. On the 26th five companies, with a portion of an Indiana regiment, attacked a brigade of rebel cavalry near Burnt Hickory, seven miles from Dallas, routing the enemy with great loss, and capturing three officers and forty-four men; and on the 4th of June a detachment of the regiment occupied Ackworth, having previously defeated a small body of rebels who held the place. On the 6th, with the brigade, they participated in a sharp skirmish, and occupied Big Shanty, whence they marched on the 9th, on a reconnoissance to the front, and on the 16th moved with the left of the army to position before the enemy's lines on Lost Mountain, in which vicinity they remained, taking part in frequent engagements until the 1st of July, at which date they moved to Howell's Ferry, on the Sweetwater River. On the 3d they participated in a sharp skirmish near the Chattahoochee River, and next day returned to position near Lost Mountain. After the enemy's retreat across the river, they were employed in several reconnoissances and scouting-expeditions on the left of the army, and crossing the Chattahoochee on the 22d, near the railroad-bridge, took part in a skirmish with the enemy on the right flank of the army, three miles south of Beechtown Creek. Forming a part of Gen. McCook's expedition to the rear of Atlanta, they crossed the Chattahoochee on the 27th, and, marching in a south-westerly direction, recrossed the river six miles below Campbelltown, where the regiment was detached

from the main body, and, passing through the town, attacked the advance of the rebel general's (Armstrong) force, two thousand strong, at a point two miles and a half east of Campbelltown, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. After a severe engagement, they were compelled to withdraw, and returned to Marietta on the 31st, as escort to a pontoon-train and battery, having sustained, during the raid, a loss of thirty-one men. From Marietta, they moved ten miles south-west, where they were stationed, covering the return of stragglers from Gen. McCook's forces, until the 7th of August, when they marched to the railroad-bridge across the Chattahoochee. On the 10th they were put in motion towards Cartersville, at which place they arrived on the 12th, and were employed in scouting and forage-duty. On the 17th of October they again marched to Calhoun, and on the 4th of November were ordered to Louisville, Ky. Here they remained until the 4th of December, when they proceeded to Bowling Green, and thence to Hopkinsville, where they drove the enemy from the town, capturing two pieces of artillery and fifteen prisoners. They pursued the enemy to Elizabethtown, where they captured eleven prisoners, when the pursuit was abandoned. The campaign being closed, the regiment went into winter-quarters at Waterloo, Ala., where they remained until the 10th of March, 1865.

The Second Cavalry, on the 27th of May, 1864, moved to Vicksburg; and, on the 11th of May, the veterans returned from Wisconsin, Col. T. Stephens in command. The regiment were engaged in scouting in South-western Missouri and North-western Arkansas during the summer, and on the 1st of September returned to Vicksburg, and were engaged, in the months of October, November, and December, in heavy scouting-duty. On the 2d of December Lieut.-Col. Dale, with two hundred and fifty men of the Second Cavalry, encountered a large body of the enemy near Yazoo City, on the Vicksburg Road, where two were killed, eight wounded, and twenty-seven reported as taken prisoners. On the 8th of December the regiment moved up the river to Memphis, and were engaged in scouting, &c., to the last of April, 1865.

The Third Cavalry, on the 30th of March, 1864, moved from

Van Buren, and arrived at Little Rock on the 16th of April, 1864, when seven companies returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. They re-assembled on the 19th of June, and were again in camp at Duvall's Bluff, whence they subsequently moved to Huntsville, and were engaged in picket and guard duty, and as escort to trains between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. In August a detachment of one hundred and four men, under Major Derry, joined an expedition in pursuit of the rebel general's (Shelby) force. The other five companies were stationed in Kansas and Missouri, engaged in scouting, picketing, forage, and escort-duty. Major Derry, on the 25th of September, left on an expedition to Fort Smith, and returned to Little Rock on the 13th of October, 1864, where the regiment remained during the winter.

Lieut. Earll of the Fourth Cavalry on the 10th of January, 1864, left camp on a scouting-expedition, with a party of seventeen men, and surprised a party of fifty rebels at Olive Church, twenty-three miles from Baton Rouge, and, gallantly charging upon them, succeeded in capturing twenty-five men and all the horses. In endeavoring to return to camp, they fell in with two parties of rebel cavalry, who succeeded in recapturing the men, and in taking Lieut. Earll prisoner. In February Col. Boardman and Capt. Keefe were engaged in scouting-expeditions in Louisiana; and, in an expedition made in the month of May, Col. Boardman was struck by four balls, the last penetrating the skull, and causing instant death. On the 27th of June the regiment embarked in transports, and moved up the river to Morganzia, where they went into camp. On the 25th of August they accompanied an expedition to Clinton, which accomplished its object, and returned. They also made two other movements on Clinton in the months of October and November, which were both highly successful. On the 27th the Fourth Wisconsin, with eight other cavalry regiments with pontoon-trains, left Baton Rouge for the purpose of making a feint on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with the object of keeping the forces in the vicinity of Mobile from making a demonstration on Gen. Sherman's army. Taking seventeen days' rations, they marched three hundred miles. Arriving within two miles of Mobile, they took a south-westerly course, and



struck the Gulf of Mexico one hundred and forty miles east of New Orleans, when they embarked, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 5th of January, 1865, without losing a man.

The thirteen batteries of light artillery were engaged during the year 1864 in active duty. Space will not admit of further details of the movements of this branch of the military service, including batteries A to M of heavy artillery. Both performed excellent service in their fields of labor.

Such is a brief account of the services of the Wisconsin regiments who served in the war in 1864. No State in the Union furnished better men, or men who fought more valiantly in the defence of the Union.

On the 15th of September, 1864, Gov. Lewis appointed Jason Downer, Esq., judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the place of Hon. Byron Paine, who had resigned his position, to take effect Nov. 15, 1864, in order to his accepting the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-third Regiment, to which he had been commissioned on the 10th of August, on the organization of that regiment.

The November elections of this year were entered into with enthusiasm, as a President of the United States had to be chosen. The Republican Union electors were, W. W. Field, George C. Northrop, Henry Blood, Jonathan Bowman, Allen Worden, H. J. Turner, H. F. Belitz, and A. S. McDill. The Democratic electors were, Theodore Rodolph, Randall Wilcox, J. W. Webster, G. T. Thorn, J. S. Tripp, F. W. Horn, C. Morgan, and H. T. Ramsey. The Republican ticket was elected by an average majority of sixteen thousand.

At this election, the Republican Union party elected sixty-nine members of the assembly, and, with the held-over senators, had twenty-three members of the senate. The Democrats had thirty-three members of the assembly, and ten senators.

The electoral college, at a subsequent date, cast the vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln, President, and Andrew Johnson, Vice-President.

CHAPTER LIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. LEWIS.

Events of 1865 — Legislation — Message of Gov. Lewis — War Measures — Surrender of Gen. Lee — The Draft, &c.

THE eighteenth session of the State legislature convened at Madison on the eleventh day of January, 1865, and adjourned on the tenth day of April, after a session of ninety days. The officers of both houses were similar to the preceding one of 1864. In the senate, Wyman Spooner, lieutenant-governor, presided; Frank M. Stewart was elected chief clerk, and Nelson Williams sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, William W. Field was elected speaker, John S. Dean chief clerk, and Alonzo Wilcox sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Lewis, in his message, said, —

“The financial condition of the State, considering the drafts that have necessarily been made upon the treasury, is very flattering. . . . Great credit is due to the secretary of state and state treasurer for their management in bringing about this result, and for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective departments.”

The following is a list of the important measures passed by the legislature, omitting those of a military character, which will be noticed hereafter : —

An act to facilitate the conversion of the State currency, and to provide for taking up certain State bonds; an amendatory act to guard the abuse of the elective franchise, and to preserve the purity of elections by a registration of electors; an act in relation to insurance-companies doing business in the State; to provide more effectually for the protection of State lands; an act to extend the right of suffrage, conferring this right on colored persons, provided, that at the next general election, held in November, 1865, a majority of the votes polled shall declare for such right; to provide for levying and collecting a State tax for the year 1865 (three hundred and fifty thousand dollars); to provide for taking a census, or enumeration of the people of this State; to authorize the conversion of State banks to national banking associations; to provide for completing the work on the State Capitol, by which the building-commissioners were authorized to contract for the continuation of the work on the south wing, and twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for said work; to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands and the proceeds thereof, by the provision of which act, the proceeds of the sales of

such lands are to be divided in two parts, — one to be known as the "Normal School Fund," and the other as the "Drainage Fund," the income from the former to be applied to establishing and supporting normal schools, and the latter to be apportioned to the counties in proportion to the amount sold in each county with certain restrictions; to codify and consolidate the laws relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.

The following is a summary of the laws passed of a military character: —

To authorize cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers; to incorporate the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home (of which notice will be given hereafter); to amend the act relative to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country; to authorize the payment of salaries, clerk-hire, and expenses of the offices of the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general from the war fund; to amend an act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgments of deeds, affidavits, and depositions; to amend the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field; to provide for correcting and completing the records of the adjutant-general's office relative to the military history of the members of the several military organizations of this State; fixing the salary of the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, and their clerks and assistants; to prohibit volunteer or substitute brokerage; a supplementary and explanatory bill authorizing towns and villages to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers; amending a law relating to the relief of soldiers' families; to provide for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers; to authorize the borrowing of money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war, not exceeding eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To summarize: there were fifty-four bills passed amending previous general laws, twelve amending private and local laws, twenty-seven relative to banks, seventy-three relating to bounties, twenty conferring powers on the governor, and seventeen on the secretary of State, nine granting lands for railroad and other purposes, fifteen legalizing certain acts of town-officers, twenty-three relating to the city of Milwaukee, twenty-five incorporating petroleum-companies, twenty-one relating to railroads, thirty extending the time for the collecting of taxes. Five hundred and thirty-nine bills were enacted of a general character, nine joint resolutions, eleven memorials to Congress, and a large number of appropriation bills.

Of this session "The State Journal" says, —

"About all the important measures brought before the legislature were disposed of. The appropriation-bills all passed, except that of thirty thousand dollars for the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane, and also the bills for a temporary loan and special tax of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars for war-purposes, and a general tax of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for general expenses. The bill increasing the rate of interest was defeated in the assembly, also the bill allowing the Racine and Mississippi Railroad to build branches to Milwaukee and Chicago."

On the 10th of April, the last day of the session, Gov. Lewis sent to the legislature the following message: —

"Four years ago, on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. To-day, thank God! and, next to him, the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to

transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army, the last prop of the Rebellion. Let us rejoice, and thank the Ruler of the Union for victory, and the prospects of an honorable peace.

Signed,

"JAMES T. LEWIS."

The accompanying despatches of the correspondence between Gens. Grant and Lee, and Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant, were then read by the clerk, and received most enthusiastically. On their conclusion, the senate gave three cheers for Gen. Grant and the army under his command.

On the 7th of February, 1865, Gov. Lewis submitted to the legislature the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States; and in his message he said, —

"Upon its adoption hangs the destiny of four millions of human beings, and, it may be, the destiny of the nation. I trust, and doubt not, the legislature of Wisconsin will record its decision firmly, and I hope unanimously, in favor of the amendment. Let us wipe from our escutcheon the foul blot of human slavery, and show by our action that we are worthy of the name of freemen."

In the senate, on the 21st of February, the question came up in a joint resolution to ratify the constitutional amendment. On a vote being taken, the resolution was adopted, — ayes 24, nays 5. On the 25th, three senators asked to have their votes recorded in favor of the same, and two against it; making the vote in the senate, ayes 27, nays 7. On the receipt of the resolution in the assembly, a vote was taken on the 24th of February, with the following result: ayes 71, nays 21, 2 absentees; and the assembly concurred in the same.

On the 17th of May, Gen. Winfield Smith, attorney-general of the State, and Gov. Lewis, succeeded in effecting a settlement with the General Government for the claim of the State for the five per cent due from the Government on sales of public lands within our State. This claim had been withheld many years. The State was trustee for a grant of lands made to build a canal from Milwaukee to Rock River, and sold one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres, while the canal never was built. The Government had held on to their five per cent fund until the State settled for this amount of land sold; and what the State paid over to the Government would go to the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company. The negotiations between the State and the Government occupied a great length of time, but were now satisfactorily settled. On the 17th of May the balance due the State to that date, amounting to \$148,784.06, was paid. In the month of November the further sum of \$5,670.28 was sent to the State authorities, being the amount which had accrued since the date of settlement.

The governor, by special order, was authorized to raise two new regiments; and on the 3d and 5th of January, 1865, he directed the organization of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh.

The quota, under the call for three hundred thousand on the 19th of December, was put at seventeen thousand eight hundred. This amount was considered excessive; and a correspondence ensued with the provost-

marshal-general. After a full examination was made, the revised quota was ascertained to be twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-six; which number was apportioned among the six congressional districts. The sixth district protested that the quota assigned that district was excessive. The provost-marshal-general, however, declined making any change.

On the 26th and 27th of January, 1865, the governor ordered the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments to be organized; and in February the Fiftieth Regiment was ordered into camp, and organized. As the draft was ordered to take place on the 27th of March, and a new impetus was thereby given to recruiting, Gov. Lewis gave directions for the organization of the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Regiments at Camp Randall; and the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth were all filled to the minimum, and left the State in March.

The surrender of Gen. Lee and his army on the 9th of April was virtually the close of the war. The surrender of Gen. Johnston and his army to Gen. Sherman followed as a natural consequence. Thereafter the rebel army lost its identity; and such fragmentary portions of it as were scattered throughout the Southern States entered into negotiations with the United States authorities, surrendered, and disbanded; the last to do so being the army of Gen. Kirby Smith in Texas. Orders were received, on the 13th of April, to discontinue recruiting, and discharge drafted men who had not been mustered in; and, about the 1st of May, orders were promulgated for the muster-out of all organizations whose term of service expired on or before the 1st of October, 1865. Many of our Wisconsin troops coming under the operations of this order, they were soon on their way home. During the summer, the State officers were engaged in attending to the reception of returning regiments, their payment by the United States, and the settlement with those who were entitled to extra pay from the State. During the same period, the mustering-out of the several regiments continued, extending into the winter, many of them being sent to the Rio Grande or the north-western frontier.

The total number of troops raised during the term of Gov. Lewis's administration, up to April 30, 1865, amounted to thirty-eight thousand six hundred and eighteen, which includes volunteers for new regiments and batteries, recruits for old organizations, veteran re-enlistments, drafted men, and the one-hundred-day troops.

At the election in the month of April, Hon. Jason Downer was elected judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Byron Paine, resigned. The 20th of April, 1865, was appointed by Gov. Lewis as a day of thanksgiving for the overthrow of the Rebellion, and restoration of peace.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln, on the 14th of April, was received in Wisconsin, as in all the loyal States, with great sorrow. Public meetings were held in the prominent cities and villages of the State, and sermons and addresses delivered.

On the 28th of June Josiah L. Pickard was, by the regents of the State University, elected chancellor; which position was declined.



The Union Convention to nominate State officers for two years, commencing Jan. 1. 1866, was held at Madison, on the 6th of September, Hon. M. L. Martin, president; at which time the following ticket was nominated: *Governor*, Lucius Fairchild; *Lieutenant-Governor*, Wyman Spooner; *Secretary of State*, Thomas S. Allen; *State Treasurer*, William E. Smith; *Attorney-General*, Charles R. Gill; *Bank Comptroller*, J. M. Rusk; *State-Prison Commissioner*, Henry Cordier; *Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Josiah L. Pickard.

The Democratic Convention was held at Madison Sept. 20, H. L. Palmer, president. The following ticket was nominated: *Governor*, Harrison C. Hobart; *Lieutenant-Governor*, D. W. Maxon; *Secretary of State*, L. B. Vilas; *State Treasurer*, J. W. Davis; *Bank Comptroller*, Thomas McMahon; *State-Prison Commissioner*, C. Horneffer; *Superintendent of Public Instruction*, J. B. Parkinson.

The Union Republican ticket was elected by an average majority of nine thousand. At the same election, the Union and Republicans elected sixty-eight members, and the Democrats thirty-two. The senate of 1866 had twenty-three Unions and Republicans, and twelve Democrats.

CHAPTER LIV.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1865, continued — Regimental History — Battle-Field Scenes and Incidents. — The Last Year of the War.

THE "Iron Brigade," on the 6th of February, 1865, broke camp, and took part in the engagement near Dabney's Mill, on Hatcher's Run. In this affair, the third division of Gen. Crawford, of the Fifth Corps, took the advance, and bore the brunt of the fight on the 6th and 7th of February. Our Wisconsin regiments fought with their accustomed gallantry; and their loss was very severe. The loss of the division was about thirty-seven officers and eleven hundred and forty-three men, an aggregate of eleven hundred and eighty out of about four thousand who went into action. The loss of the Seventh Regiment in the battle at Dabney's Mill, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, as reported by Lieut.-Col. Richardson, is as follows, four killed, and nineteen wounded. Returning to camp near the Military Railroad, they remained until ordered, in the middle of February, to proceed to Baltimore. On arriving at City Point, the order, so far as it related to the Sixth and Seventh Regiments, was countermanded; and the two regiments were ordered to return to their old camp, when, by order of Gen. Crawford, they were re-organized as the "First Provisional Brigade," and placed under the command of Col. Kellogg of the Sixth, Lieut.-Col. Kerr assuming command of the regiment. March 5, the Ninety-first New York Heavy Artillery were added, making the brigade about three thousand men. Here they remained until the opening of the final campaign, which resulted in the capture of Gen. Lee.

On the morning of the 29th of March, 1865, the brigade broke camp near the Military Railroad, and moved to near the Boydtown Plank-road. Here line of battle was formed; the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin forming the first line, in rear of the second brigade. The enemy being driven from his position, the brigade was ordered to a point near the road; the Seventh Wisconsin, under Lieut.-Col. Richardson, being placed on the road, and the balance of the brigade about eighty rods to the rear, in line of battle, where they remained during the night, and next day advanced to the road, and threw up breastworks. On the 31st the brigade moved from the breastworks, in a north-westerly direction, across Gravelly Run, where it

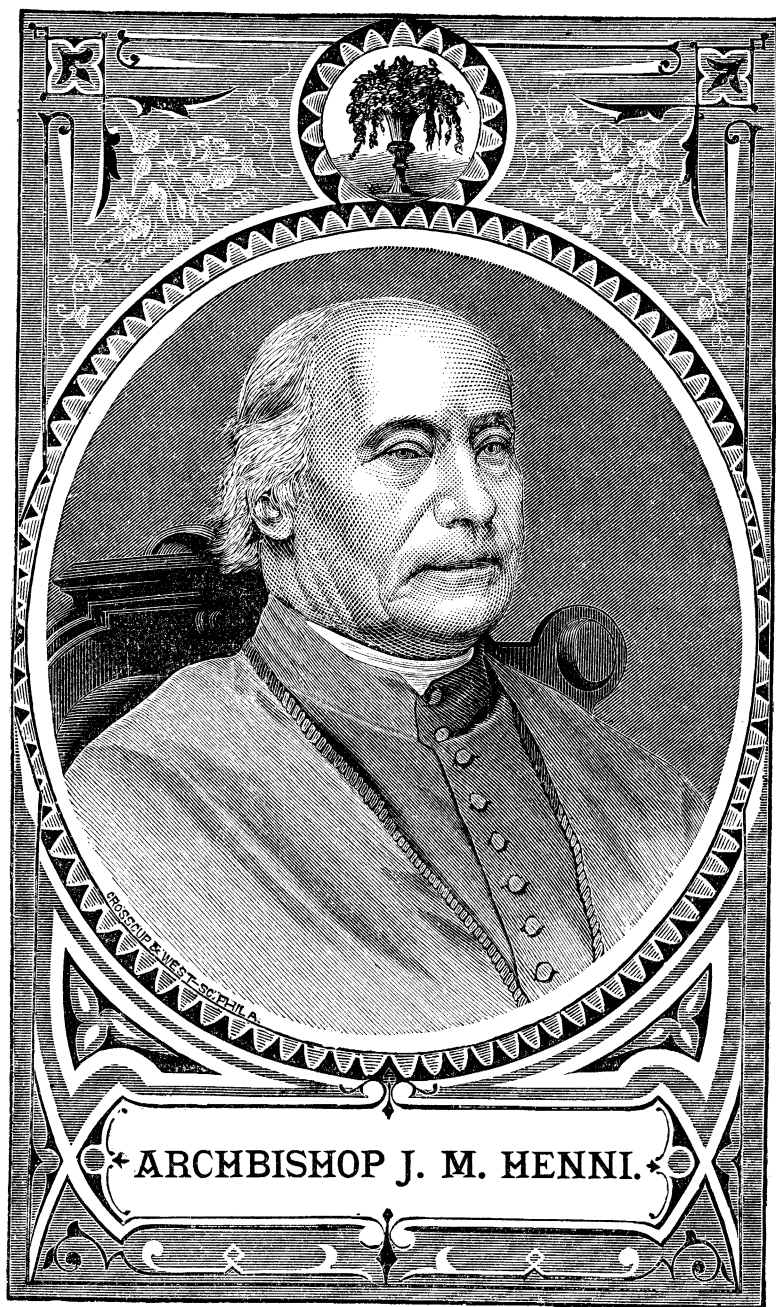
was massed in column of regiments for a short time, when it was ordered to deploy into line of battle to the right of the second brigade. Before this movement was accomplished, only the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin being in line, Col. Kellogg, in command of the brigade, was ordered to arrest the men from the front line, who were falling back in confusion. This could not be done, as the flying troops broke through his line, and threw it into confusion. The Sixth and Seventh were ordered to close their intervals, form into line of battle, and open fire on the enemy; which was done, and continued until the enemy had turned both flanks, and were firing on the flanks and rear. The Seventh Wisconsin changed front, so as to meet the fire on their flank; but, the enemy appearing in strong force in the rear, the brigade retired across Gravelly Run in as good order as possible, being somewhat broken up by being compelled to fight their way back. The Sixth and Seventh were formed on the front line next to the creek, near the bridge, where they remained during the rest of the engagement. The brigade was re-formed in the rear of their first position, and ordered to lie down, and were afterwards moved forward on the battle-field, and encamped. The Fifth Corps had been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court House. On the 1st of April, the brigade moved in line of battle in a westerly direction to the vicinity of the Gravelly Run Church. In the afternoon the Seventh Regiment occupied the advance line on the left of the brigade, with the Sixth Wisconsin on the right. Companies B and E of the Seventh were deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade front, advancing in line of battle. The enemy's advance was driven through the woods, back upon their intrenchments at Five Forks. Gen. Sheridan ordered Col. Richardson to move over the enemy's works, which the gallant colonel obeyed, wheeling to the right, and charging the enemy through the open field, driving them through the woods, following their retreating columns, and again charging them through a second open field. Night coming on, the brigade fell back two miles, and went into position behind the breastworks captured from the enemy. This was the part taken by the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin in the famous battle of Five Forks. On the 2d the brigade, advancing to the South Side Railroad, found the position abandoned by the enemy. This was about thirteen miles from Petersburg. Continuing to advance rapidly in a westerly direction, the enemy were found intrenched on the Burkesville Road. The brigade was deployed to the right of the road, in two lines; and the Seventh, under Col. Richardson, were deployed as skirmishers, with orders to cover the entire front of the line of battle. The enemy, after dark, opened fire on their lines, which was replied to; and the command advanced, and halted within a few rods of their breastworks, where they lay on their arms all night. During the night the enemy abandoned their works. Pursuit was made; but they were not overtaken, and the brigade went into bivouac. On the morning of the 4th pursuit was resumed; and Jettersville Station, on the Danville Railroad, was reached in the afternoon, which was found occupied by Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, and the enemy in strong force just beyond. Here the brigade formed in line of battle, the

men weary and footsore, having travelled all day, and labored all night, throwing up breastworks. Here they rested, waiting for an attack, until the 6th, when the enemy was found to have again taken flight. Following him during the 6th and 7th, on the west side of the Appomattox, they reached High Railroad Bridge, where they found the enemy had crossed, and set the bridge on fire. On the 8th, a long and tiresome forced march was made by the brigade, being much impeded by the wagon-trains of the Twenty-fourth Corps. They encamped in line of battle that night. On the 9th, pursuit was again resumed; and the gallant "Iron Brigade" had the proud satisfaction of assisting in the capture of the famous army of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House.

In the short campaign from March 29 to April 9, the casualties in the Sixth and Seventh Regiments were as follows: Sixth Regiment, killed, or died of wounds, sixteen; Seventh Regiment, killed, or died of wounds, eighteen; wounded, fifty-two. After the surrender of the rebel forces under Gen. Lee, the brigade, on the 11th of April, moved to Black and White's Station, on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, and went into camp, where they remained until the corps commanders were ordered to march their respective commands to Washington. They arrived there, and participated in the grand review on the 23d of May, and went into camp till the 17th of June, when they left Washington to report to Major-Gen. Logan, at Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 22d of June. Here they were organized into the "Provisional Division" of Gen. Morrow,—the Seventh Regiment in the first brigade, and the Sixth in the second brigade; the latter being placed under the command of Col. Kellogg of the Sixth, who, at the muster-out of Gen. Morrow, was assigned to the command of the division. The Seventh was mustered out, and started for Wisconsin on the 2d of July, arriving on the 5th at Madison, where it was received by the State authorities, and was soon after paid off, and the regiment disbanded. The Sixth was mustered out on the 14th, and arrived at Madison on the 16th, and were publicly received, paid, and the regiment disbanded. Col. Kellogg, the last brigade commander, issued a final order, dissolving the organization of the "Iron Brigade;" and the gallant corps, which had become the pride of our State, ceased to exist. Its history forms one of the brightest pages in our national records. Col. Kellogg of the Sixth was subsequently brevetted brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Richardson of the Seventh was brevetted colonel, and subsequently brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious services in the final operations of the Army of the Potomac, particularly at the battle of Five Forks. The regiment under Lieut.-Col. Stephenson, with the brigade under command of Col. Hawley, left Savannah on the 17th of January, 1865, in continuation of the march towards Goldsborough. The march was without any historical interest until the 29th of January, when the regiment, in advance of the division, entered Robertsville, S.C., encountering the enemy about a mile from the village. Two companies went forward as skirmishers, and the firing soon became sharp; but the enemy was sent flying through the town. The regiment had

three wounded. March was resumed on the 2d of February, which was continued, the regiment engaged in guarding trains, and destroying railroad-track, passing Columbia, and proceeding to Winnsborough, and, on the 5th of March, camping at a place eleven miles from Chesterfield, where it was inspected, and found to be in rough condition, — clothing in shreds, and shoes worn out. Thence they proceeded to Cheraw, S.C., building corduroy road, and guarding trains, reaching Fayetteville, N.C., on the 11th of March. On the 15th and 16th, when near Bluff Church, the regiment, with the brigade, marched to the support of the cavalry division, forming line of battle to attack the enemy, who was found strongly posted. The skirmishers became hotly engaged, and held the position several hours, until relieved. The casualties of the regiment were twenty-seven killed and wounded. During the remainder of the day, the regiment was held in reserve, without further casualties, and was relieved at dark by a brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 18th and 19th the brigade marched, and arrived near the Fourteenth Army Corps, who were engaged with the enemy. After some changes of position, the regiment occupied, with the brigade, a position on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, facing the west. Breast-works were soon completed; and the brigade remained without any thing worthy of note occurring until the 22d, when, the enemy having retreated, march was resumed; and, on the 24th, the brigade, with the rest of the army, went into camp near Goldsborough. These affairs are known as the battles of Averysborough and Bentonville. Lieut.-Col. Stephenson reports the following casualties in the regiment from Jan. 17 to April 6, 1865: killed, four; wounded, twenty-six. Moving with the rest of the army in pursuit of the rebels, under Johnston, the regiment reached Raleigh, where it remained until the 27th, being present at the surrender of the rebel army. On that day it moved on its homeward march, passing through Richmond, and reaching Alexandria on the 16th of May. It participated in the grand review of Sherman's army at the national capital, encamped a few miles from Washington, from whence that portion of the Third whose term of service expired before the 1st of October was sent to Madison, and mustered out. The balance of the regiment, to which was added several hundred members of other regiments, whose terms did not expire with their respective organizations, were sent to Louisville, Ky. Here they remained until the 21st of July, when they moved by rail to Madison, arriving on Sunday evening, July 23, when they were mustered out of service, and paid off. For meritorious services during the war, Col. Hawley was brevetted brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Stephenson as colonel.

The Fourth Regiment, as has been before remarked, was changed into a cavalry regiment; and its history as the Fourth Cavalry will be referred to hereafter. The Sixth Regiment, on the 25th of March, 1865, participated in the general skirmish along the whole line, and succeeded in driving in the rebel outpost, then in front. Here Sergeant William Hall, Company G, was killed, and Corporal James D. Splain, Company G, Edward Martin, John Morrison, and H. S. Otis, Company D, and Charles O. Foot, Com-



pany K, wounded. Edward Martin is reported as having died of wounds.

In the charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg, April 2, the Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, led by Col. Allen, were in the extreme front, supported by two lines in the rear. At four, A.M., the signal for the charge was given; and the colors of the Fifth were the first planted on the enemy's works, that regiment being the first to enter the captured works of Petersburg. Col. Allen led a portion of the regiment two miles through the abandoned lines of the enemy to the left, inside of the late rebel works, capturing many prisoners, then back to the right, where the regiment was engaged in skirmishing till night. The losses, as officially reported, were, killed, eight; died of wounds, nine; wounded, seventy-one.

The loss of the regiment was about one-tenth of that suffered by the whole corps, consisting of fifty regiments.

On the afternoon of April 3, they joined in the pursuit of Lee; the Sixth Corps encountering Gen. Ewell's forces at Little Sailors' Creek on the 7th. The lines were hurriedly formed, and pushed forward at a double-quick; the regiment marching with unbroken line through a swamp waist-deep, under fire of the enemy's musketry. They moved to the brow of a hill, where the enemy was discovered but a few paces distant, admirably posted, and fighting with the energy of despair. The regiment was in an extremely hazardous position, being subjected to a severe flank and cross fire. Col. Allen rode in advance of the line as calmly as though danger were unknown. Company G (Capt. Henry Curran) and Company C (Lieut. Evan R. Jones) were deployed as skirmishers. Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and staff surrendered to six men of the skirmishers, under command of Sergeant Cameron, Company A, who was promoted lieutenant on the field for gallantry. The action of the regiment elicited high encomiums from the corps, division, and brigade commanders. In the action of April 7, the regiment had sixteen killed, seventy-nine wounded, and three died of wounds. The pursuit was continued until the 9th, when Lee surrendered. On the 10th the regiment commenced its return, and reached Burke's Station on the evening of the 13th. They encamped till the 23d of April, and marched to Danville, arriving on the 27th, and reaching Richmond on the 20th of May. Leaving Richmond on the 24th for Washington, they arrived there June 2, after a long and tedious march. On the 16th of June they left for Madison, Wis., arrived on the 20th, and were soon after mustered out, thus closing the record of the "Fighting Fifth." Col. Allen was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. The record of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments has been given in the account of the "Iron Brigade;" and it is not necessary to repeat it at this time.

The Eighth Regiment joined the pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Nashville, marched one hundred and fifty miles, and encamped at Clifton, Tenn. On the 2d of January, 1865, they moved to Eastport. Embarking on the 6th of February, they proceeded, with the Sixteenth Corps, down the

Tennessee, to Cairo, and thence to New Orleans, and went into camp five miles below that city. On the 5th of March they moved in transports to take part in the investment of the defences of Mobile, landing at Dauphin Island, and from thence proceeded up Fish River, ten miles, and went into camp. On the 25th they moved, and took position in lines before the Spanish Fort. Here they were engaged in fortifying, and the performance of picket-duty, until the evacuation of the fort, on the 9th of April, when they moved to a position before Fort Blakely, and took part in the charge on that place with a small loss. After the surrender, the regiment marched one hundred and eighty miles to Montgomery, Ala., where they remained until the 10th of May, when they marched by way of Selma, and took cars for Uniontown, on the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad. Here they went into camp, and remained until orders were received for their muster-out. This was done at Demopolis, Ala., on the 5th of September; and the regiment reached Madison on the 13th, where they received their pay, and were formally disbanded.

The Eighth was known as the "Eagle Regiment," from the fact that a live eagle was carried through all its campaigns, up to the return of the non-veterans in 1864. This noble bird was taken from the parent nest in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, by an Indian, who disposed of it to a gentleman in Eau Claire County, from whom it was purchased by members of Capt. Perkin's company, Eau Claire Eagles, by whom it was presented to the regiment while organizing in 1861. It is needless to say that it was instantly adopted as the regimental pet, and was christened "Old Abe." A perch was prepared and the royal bird was borne with the regiment on all its marches, and into every battle in which the gallant Eighth was engaged, up to the muster-out of the non-veterans. Perched on his standard, above the heads of the men, the bird was more than once the mark for rebel bullets, but, luckily, escaped unharmed, with the exception of the loss of a few feathers shot away. He returned with the non-veterans in 1864, and was presented to the State, and placed in charge of the quartermaster's department, and every care necessary bestowed on him. At the great Chicago Fair in 1863, "Old Abe" was exhibited, and his photograph disposed off, realizing the amount of about sixteen thousand dollars. He was also exhibited at the Milwaukee fair with profitable results. We are told that the sum netted to these charitable objects was about twenty thousand dollars. He occasionally breaks from his fetters, and soars into his native element; but he has become so far domesticated, that he is easily recovered. Occasionally the music of a band, or the noise of a drum, will reach his ear, when he will instantly listen, and will respond with his characteristic scream, probably recognizing the strain as one with which the battle-field has made his ear familiar. "Old Abe" has become celebrated in our military annals; and his history is inextricably interwoven with that of the brave and gallant regiment who bore him triumphantly through the field of strife.

The Ninth Regiment was located at Little Rock, in December, 1864. A

portion of the regiment had been mustered out; and the remainder were consolidated as an independent battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jacobi. They remained at Little Rock until the close of the war; the only operation being an expedition to the Saline River in January, 1865. In June the command proceeded to Camden, one hundred miles south of Little Rock, where they remained until August, when they returned overland, occupying their old quarters at Little Rock. The Independent Battalion remained on duty until February, 1866, when they returned to Wisconsin, and were mustered out. The Tenth Regiment, in October, 1865, were in part transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment; and the remainder returned home to Wisconsin, and were mustered out. Those who were taken prisoners at Chickamauga remained in rebel prisons thirteen months; and some were not exchanged till March, 1865.

The Eleventh Regiment, in January and February, 1865, were engaged in building fortifications at Brashear City, one hundred men being detailed daily for that purpose. On the 26th of February, they left for New Orleans, were assigned to the third brigade, and designed to operate against the city of Mobile. On the 9th of March the Sixteenth Corps embarked for Mobile, and reached Dauphin's Island on the 11th. Proceeding up Fish River, and thence to Blakely, the regiment acted as guard to the train, while the main column of the Sixteenth Army Corps joined in the investment of Spanish Fort. On the 3d of April marched to the support of Gen. Steele at Blakely, and took position in the investment of the place. In the battle that took place at Blakely, the Eleventh took an active part, succeeded in breaking the rebel lines, and were the first to plant their flag upon the works. In this engagement, Lieut. A. R. McDonald was highly commended for his gallantry in a hand-to-hand fight before the enemy's works. He had nothing but his sword, and succeeded in felling several of his foes, when he was shot in the thigh, and wounded in the shoulder. In this engagement the regiment lost twenty-one killed, and forty wounded. After the capture of Blakely, the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained, doing garrison-duty, until July 23, when it returned to Mobile, and was assigned to provost-guard-duty, till mustered out on the 5th of September, when the regiment embarked for home, reaching Madison on the 18th of September, were welcomed at the depot by Gov. Lewis, but declined a public reception as they were much fatigued, and desired to reach home.

The Twelfth Regiment left Savannah, Ga., on the 4th of January, 1865, and proceeded with the Seventeenth Corps to Beaufort, S.C., on the 13th. The next day they marched six or seven miles, and engaged the enemy, driving them back to their works. On the 20th, the regiment moved to Salkehatchie, where they had a heavy skirmish with the enemy, and proceeded on till the 11th of February, when the enemy made a stand at Orangeburg, and engaged our troops. They marched in line of battle, and, charging upon the rebels, drove them out of the town. Proceeding on their way, they passed Cheraw and Fayetteville, and arrived at Goldsborough on the 24th of March. They remained in camp till the 10th of April, when they

joined in the advance towards Raleigh in pursuit of Gen. Johnston's army. It is not necessary to reiterate the particulars of the surrender of the rebel general, or the subsequent action of the heroes of the "grand march," further than to say, that, after the surrender, the Seventeenth Corps proceeded to Washington by way of Richmond, and was present at the grand review at the national capital, soon after which the regiment was ordered, with other Western organizations, to Louisville, where it was mustered out, and came home about the 20th of July, 1865, when it was disbanded and paid off.

The Thirteenth Regiment, on the 20th of March, were assigned to the second brigade; and Col. Lyon resumed the command. They proceeded by rail to Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on their way to Virginia; thence they marched, by way of Newmarket and Bull's Gap, to Jonesborough. On the 20th of April they received news of Lee's surrender, and President Lincoln's assassination. The corps were ordered back to Nashville; and on the 20th the regiment left Jonesborough, and proceeded to that city by way of Chattanooga, arriving on the 22d.

Here those men whose terms expired on the 5th of October were discharged; and a part of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin was assigned to the Thirteenth, to complete their term of service. On the 16th of June the Thirteenth proceeded, by way of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, to New Orleans and to Chalmette. In July the regiment embarked for Texas, and arrived at Indianola on the 14th, from which place they went to Green Lake. They remained in this camp until Sept. 11, having suffered much from sickness produced by the heat of the climate and the lack of a vegetable diet. Many died here who had gone through the whole war without being sick. On the 11th the brigade started on a march of a hundred and forty-five miles, to San Antonio, arriving on the 24th of September, and went into camp, where they remained until orders came, in November, to muster out the regiment, to proceed to Madison to be discharged from service. Col. Lyon's term of service having expired, he left for Wisconsin on the 10th of September; and the command devolved on Major Noyes. On the 27th of November the regiment began its march to Indianola, a hundred and sixty miles, and from there embarked for New Orleans, which place they reached on the 13th of December, steamed up the Mississippi, reached Madison on the 23d, and were discharged from service on the 26th of December, 1865.

The Fourteenth Regiment left Eastport, Miss., on the 3d of January, 1865, and arrived on the 11th. On the 18th an expedition to Corinth routed out the rebel Gen. Ross's brigade from that place, and returned to Eastport on the 22d. On the 8th of February the division left that place on transports, disembarked at Vicksburg, and proceeded to New Orleans, where they arrived on the 22d of February. Taking part in the operations against Mobile, they left New Orleans on the 12th of March, proceeded to Dauphin Island in Mobile Bay, debarked eight miles up Fish River, and, on the 27th, invested Spanish Fort. From this time the Fourteenth was

constantly engaged as skirmishers and sharpshooters until the surrender of Spanish Fort, and the evacuation of Mobile, sustaining considerable loss. On the 9th of April they marched to Blakely, and thence to Montgomery, Ala., where they arrived, and went into camp on the 23d. On the 27th of August they moved to Mobile; and, on the 9th of October, they were mustered out by reason of their services being no longer required. They returned to Wisconsin, and were disbanded.

The Fifteenth Regiment was mustered out by companies in 1864 and 1865, the last company on the 13th of February, 1865.

The Sixteenth Regiment returned home on the expiration of their term of service, on the 19th of August, 1865. They were paid, and the regiment disbanded.

The Seventeenth Regiment left Savannah in January, 1865, and were ordered to rendezvous at Stevenson, Ala., on the 13th. Thence they moved to Nashville; and the various commands were organized in three brigades, all of which embarked on steamers *en route* to join their commands in Sherman's army by way of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, and proceeded, by way of Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to Annapolis, where they took steamers, and proceeded to Beaufort, N.C., arriving there on the 8th of February, 1865, whence they moved by rail to Newbern on the 12th.

On their arrival, Gen. Meagher assumed command of the provisional division. He was relieved from duty on the 2d of March. Reaching Goldsborough on the 21st of March, the forces of Gen. Sherman made their appearance, when the provisional division was broken up by that general's order, and the members sent to their respective regiments. In this provisional division, about a thousand Wisconsin men were incorporated, including the veterans of the Eighteenth Regiment, and accompanied it on the march to Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston, they proceeded to Richmond and Washington, where they took part in the grand review of the troops of Gen. Sherman in May, and thence proceeded to Louisville for muster-out. They left that city on the 14th of July, and reached Madison on the 17th, where they were publicly received and paid off, and the regiment disbanded. The veterans of the Eighteenth Regiment moved from Milwaukee, and reached Nashville on the 11th of January, 1865. They proceeded to Cincinnati, and by rail to Pittsburg and Baltimore, where they embarked on steamers on the 2d of February, and arrived at Beaufort. On the 8th they took cars to Newbern, where they encamped till the last of March, when they joined the forces of Gen. Sherman at Goldsborough, and rejoined their comrades of the first brigade of third division, Fifteenth Army Corps. They accompanied the subsequent movements of Gen. Sherman to Raleigh, whence, after the surrender of Johnston, they moved with the corps, by way of Richmond, to Washington, taking part in the grand review. They then proceeded to Louisville, and were mustered out on the 18th of July, and reached Madison on the 29th, where they were publicly received, and disbanded.

The Nineteenth Regiment, on the 2d of April, 1865, were engaged in picket-duty on the lines in front of Richmond. The regiment was connected



ROBERT C. SPENCER.

with the third division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. On the 3d of April the division was ordered to assault the enemy's works in front of Richmond. The advance commenced at daylight, the Nineteenth being the third regiment in column, and entered the city about eight o'clock, A.M. Lieut.-Col. Vaughn planted the colors of the regiment upon the City Hall, being the first regimental colors raised in the city by the conquering forces of the Union. The regiment was placed on provost-duty in the city, and continued until the 28th of April, when it moved to Fredericksburg, Va., and ordered on duty until the 24th of July, when it proceeded to Warrenton, and engaged in provost-duty, and remained until the 4th of August. The regiment was then sent to Richmond, where it was mustered out of service on the 9th, and on the same day ordered to report at Madison, Wis. It arrived at that place on the 15th, and was paid, and received final discharge on the 27th of August, 1865.

The Twentieth Regiment moved from their camp at Navy Cove, on Mobile Point, on the 8th of March, 1865, and took part in the movements of Gen. Canby. On the 26th, they marched out six miles, near the Spanish Fort, and in a skirmish had seven men wounded. They remained in the lines before this place until April 9, when, the enemy having abandoned the fort, the regiment entered. Here they were stationed until the 21st of April, when they marched to Blakely, and, moving down the river, camped near Mobile. That city surrendered on the 12th of April, thus closing the Rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi. The regiment remained near Mobile until the 22d of June, when five companies embarked at Mobile, and proceeded to Galveston, Tex., arriving on the 25th. They were joined by the other wing on the 28th. Here they were employed in garrison and guard duty until July 14, when they were mustered out. On the 17th the regiment embarked for home. Arrived at Madison on the 30th of July, and were paid off and disbanded on the 9th of August.

The Twenty-first Regiment, on the 11th of March, 1865, encamped at Fayetteville, on Cape Fear River. Leaving that place, they were in the advance brigade, which encountered the enemy in force on the 19th of March, near Bentonville. In this sharp engagement, which was the last of Sherman's battles, the Twenty-first took an active part. They lost five killed, and twenty-five wounded. The enemy having retired, the regiment moved to Goldsborough, which place they entered on the 23d of March, thus closing the memorable campaign in the Carolinas.

On the 10th of April the regiment joined in the campaign to Raleigh, and on the 13th was the first brigade of infantry which entered the city. The flag of the Twenty-first was placed upon the Capitol, where it floated until the first brigade left the city. During the negotiations between Sherman and Johnston, the Twenty-first formed the extreme left of Sherman's army. On the 28th of April, the war being announced as closed, the Twenty-first, with its corps, commenced its march home, and proceeded to Richmond and Washington, and went into camp on the Potomac. In the grand review of the armies at Washington, the Twenty-first participated :

no regiment in the Fourteenth Corps commanded more attention for its soldierly bearing and fine appearance. On the 10th of June they left for Milwaukee, passing through Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Grand Haven. On the 17th of June, at Milwaukee, two years, nine months, and twelve days after being mustered into the service of the United States, the officers and men were honorably discharged. Of nine hundred and sixty men who left the State in the regiment, only two hundred and sixty returned with it.

The history of the Twenty-second Regiment was closed up in account of operations of 1864. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1865, and, returning to Wisconsin, was paid and disbanded.

The Twenty-third Regiment remained at Helena, Ark., until the 23d of February, 1865, at which date they were placed on transports, and proceeded south, reaching New Orleans on the 27th, and encamped at Algiers. On the 1st of March they moved to Hickox's Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain, to unite with the forces designed for the reduction of Mobile. They reached Spanish Fort on the 27th of March, and took position with the brigade, and on the 30th were ordered on an expedition toward Blakely. In the final assault, they acted as support to the attacking column. After the capture of that place, they crossed the bay, and encamped five miles below Mobile. On the 4th of July the Twenty-third was mustered out of service, and the next day set out for Wisconsin, arriving at Madison on the 16th. On the 24th they were paid, and formally disbanded.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment left Huntsville, Ala., on the 28th of March, and proceeded to Bull's Gap, East Tenn., on the 31st, and from thence to Blue Springs, where they were employed in repairing the railroad. There the news of Lee's surrender and Lincoln's assassination was received, when orders were given to return. On the 19th of April they returned to Bull's Gap, and from thence proceeded to Nashville, and went into camp four miles north of that city, where they remained until mustered out of service, on the 10th of June. On the 15th they reached Milwaukee, Wis., where they were shortly afterwards paid, and formally discharged.

CHAPTER LV.

WISCONSIN'S WAR RECORD.

Events of 1865, continued — Conclusion of War History — Battle-Field Echoes — Wisconsin's Name and Fame.

THE Twenty-fifth Regiment moved on the 3d of January, 1865, through Savannah, and embarked for Beaufort, S.C., where they encamped. On the 13th commenced the march through the Carolinas. This march has been given in the history of other regiments; and the experience of the Twenty-fifth differed only in a few particulars from others. On the 23d of February, they crossed Neuse River, and entered Goldsborough. On the route they had a number of skirmishes, and lost a few men. On the 10th of April they joined in the advance of the army towards Raleigh, where they arrived on the 14th. On the surrender of Johnston's army, joining in the homeward march, they reached Richmond on the 13th of May: continuing their march, they crossed the Potomac, at Washington, on the 24th of May, and took part in the grand review of Sherman's army; after which they encamped at Crystal Springs, where the regiment was mustered out of service on the 7th of June, and set out for home, arriving at Madison on the 11th, where they were shortly afterwards paid off, and the regiment disbanded.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, in January, 1865, marched with the third division to the assistance of Kilpatrick's cavalry, and at the engagement at Averysborough, on the 16th of March, lost eleven killed, and twelve wounded. With the rest of the army, the regiment reached Goldsborough on the 24th, and went into camp. Taking part in the subsequent movements of Gen. Sherman, they proceeded to Raleigh, and on the surrender of Gen. Johnston, with the Twentieth Corps, moved to Richmond, thence to Washington, where they took part in the grand review, in May. Leaving Washington on the 13th of June, they arrived at Milwaukee on the 17th, and were enthusiastically received by the citizens of that place. After passing through the principal streets, they proceeded to Turners' Hall, where a splendid banquet was prepared for them by the German citizens. They were welcomed by Gov. Salomon, and, after marching to Camp Washburn, were paid off, and discharged on the 29th of June, 1865.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, on the 7th of February, 1865, left Little

Rock, Ark., on transports, and, passing down the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, reached Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on the 12th, from whence they re-embarked on the 20th, and arrived at Navy Cove, on Mobile Bay. Accompanying the forces of Gen. Canby, they left on the 17th of March, and on the 27th took position in the trenches before Spanish Fort. Here they were occupied in the usual duties until the termination of the siege. The enemy evacuated the Fort on the night of the 8th of April; and the next morning the regiment proceeded to Fort Blakely, before which they arrived in time to witness its capture by the forces under Gen. Steele. The regiment subsequently moved to Whistler's Station, where they rejoined the brigade, and encamped. Remaining till the 19th, they marched sixty miles up the Tombigbee River, to McIntosh's Bluff, where they were engaged in building fortifications. The surrender of Dick Taylor's army rendered further occupation of the post unnecessary; and the regiment, on the 9th of May, proceeded by transports to Mobile, at which place they remained until the 1st of June, when they again embarked, and proceeded through the Gulf to Brazos Santiago, Tex., where they arrived on the 6th of June. They marched subsequently to Clarksville and to Brownsville, where they were mustered out of service, and set out on their return home on the 29th. Reaching New Orleans on the 5th of September, and ascending to Cairo, they took the cars, and arrived at Madison on the 17th of September, where the regiment was shortly after paid off and disbanded.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment left Pine Bluff on the 22d of January, 1865, accompanied Gen. Carr to Mount Elba, on the Saline River, marching seventy-five miles, and started on their return to Little Rock on the 30th, reaching camp on the 4th of February. On the 11th they embarked on transports, reaching Algiers on the 16th, and, re-embarking, landed on Mobile Point, where the regiment was assigned to the third brigade, third division, Thirteenth Army Corps. Taking part in the movement against Mobile, on the 17th of March, the Twenty-eighth marched to Fish River, and on the 27th took position before Spanish Fort, where they remained, engaged in siege and picket duty, until the evacuation on April 8. The next day they proceeded to Blakely, reaching there too late to take a part in its capture. The movements of the regiment after the capture consisted in the occupation of McIntosh's Bluff. They left on the 9th of May, and proceeded to Mobile, where they embarked, and arrived at Brazos Santiago June 6. On the 16th, they marched to Clarksville, and, on the 3d of August, to Brownsville, where they were mustered out of service. Embarking on transports on the 23d of August, they reached Madison on the 15th of September, where, on the 23d, they were paid off, and disbanded.

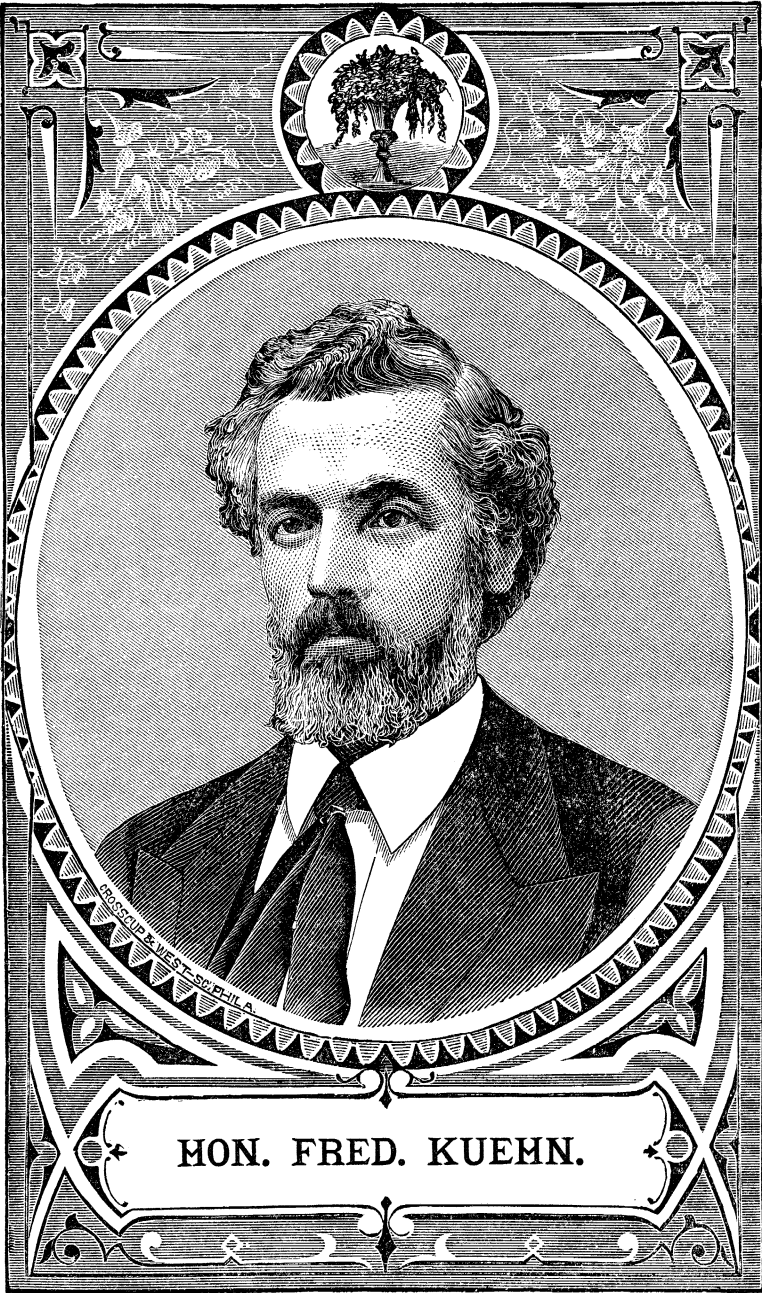
The Twenty-ninth Regiment left Port Hudson July 29, 1864, and moved on transports to Morganzia. On the 3d of September they proceeded to St. Charles, where they remained until Oct. 23. From this time till Nov. 12, they were on an expedition to Duvall's Bluff; returning from which, they moved to White River on an expedition for the capture of mules for the quartermaster's department, and they were engaged in sundry

expeditions, until the 20th of December, when they removed to Memphis. The regiment was connected with Gen. Canby's forces, and, with the force, proceeded to Dauphin Island, near Mobile, where they participated in the general movement, and advanced to Spanish Fort. Here they remained until April 3, when they took position with the forces besieging Blakely. In this engagement at Blakely, the Twenty-ninth did not participate, as they were on the return from the Spanish Fort at the time. On the 12th of April the regiment was the second to enter the long-beleagured city. Pursuant to orders, the Twenty-ninth embarked at Mobile, and arrived at New Orleans on the 30th, and thence to Shreveport, La., arriving there June 8. On the 22d they were mustered out of service, and embarked on transports, homeward bound. On the 13th of July they reached Madison, where the regiment was paid off, and formally disbanded.

The Thirtieth Regiment were at Louisville, Ky., in January, 1865, and were engaged in detachments during the summer, doing guard-duty at the military prison, and other work; and on the 20th of September were mustered out, and started homeward, arriving at Madison on the 25th, when they were disbanded.

The Thirty-first Regiment, on the 18th of January, 1865, crossed the Savannah River, and rejoined its division at Parisburg, S.C., twenty-five miles distant from Savannah. Owing to rains, they were water-bound until the 28th. The regiment marched with the army through South Carolina, doing its share in burning and destroying, tearing up railroads, and similar duties, to drive back the enemy's rear-guard. On the 16th of March they took position in the front, at the battle of Averysborough, and were under fire until night. They lost two men killed, and ten wounded. On the 19th the Thirty-first was at the battle of Bentonville, in which ten were killed, and forty-two wounded. The regiment reached Goldsborough on the 24th of March, having been on the tramp sixty-five days, twenty-three of which the rain fell without cessation, many of them barefoot, and often hungry for twenty-four hours. On the 10th of April the army was again in motion, in the direction of Raleigh, when they heard of the surrender of Johnston to Gen. Sherman. The regiment went into camp at Raleigh. On the 30th of April the Twentieth Army Corps started for Washington, passing through Richmond, Va., on the 11th, and arrived at Alexandria May 20. On the 24th they took part in the grand review at Washington. On the 2d of June they were ordered to Louisville, where quarters were assigned to them. Six companies were mustered out, to date from June 20, and left for Madison June 21. They were paid off, and went to their homes July 8, 1865. The remaining companies remained in camp until July 8, and were mustered out, reaching Madison on the 12th, and were paid off and discharged July 20, 1865.

The Thirty-second Regiment left Pocotaligo, S.C., on the 30th of January, 1865, on which day the "grand march" through the Carolinas was commenced. On the 1st of February, the regiment, with the division, took part in the battle at Rivers Bridge, on the Salkahatchie, in which the regi-



ment had eleven killed, and thirty-eight wounded. They also took part in the engagement at Binnaker's Bridge, losing one killed, and six wounded. The regiment was engaged in skirmishing, and had engagements near Cheraw and at Fayetteville with small losses. They also took part in the battle at Bentonville, where two were killed, and twenty-three wounded; and were engaged, also, in the advance from Goldsborough on the 10th of April, on Raleigh, from which place they marched fifteen miles in a westerly direction, returning on the 27th of April to Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston's army, with the Seventeenth Corps they marched to Richmond, on their way homeward; thence to Alexandria, where they camped until the 23d of May, when they moved to Washington, and took part in the grand review of Sherman's army, and were mustered out on the 12th of June. The same day they commenced the journey to Wisconsin, arriving at Milwaukee on the 16th of June, where they were paid and disbanded.

The Thirty-third Regiment, with the forces of Gen. Smith, reached Clifton, Tenn., on the 2d of January, 1865. From this point, they proceeded by transports to Eastport, Miss., and were detailed to guard the transportation train to Savannah, Tenn. The roads being in a bad condition, they were greatly delayed in their progress. With six companies, Lieut.-Col. Lovell succeeded in getting a portion of the train to Savannah; and Major Virgin, with the other companies, took the balance of the train to Grand View. At these places they found transports, and reached Eastport on the 14th of January. The command left this place on the 6th of February, and proceeding down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, reached Vicksburg, where they went into camp. They re-embarked on the 20th, and proceeded to New Orleans, thence to Dauphin Island, near Mobile, thence to Cedar Point and Spanish Fort, where, on the 27th, they drove the enemy into his intrenchments. The regiment assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort, and was the first regiment to enter the main fort, where it took two Napoleon guns and a number of prisoners. In the operations before Mobile they had nine killed, and twenty-three wounded. On the 9th, they moved to Blakely, and were held in reserve during the assault. After the capture, they moved to Montgomery, Ala., thence to Tuskegee, where they remained till the 19th of July, when they returned to Montgomery. They were ordered to proceed to Vicksburg for muster out, where they arrived July 31. Here they were mustered out of service on the 8th of July, and, embarking for home, reached Madison Aug. 14, where they were soon after paid off, and formally disbanded.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was mustered into the government service for nine months. The mustering was completed on the 31st of December, 1862; and the regiment left the State Jan. 31, 1863. After spending their time in garrison and fatigue duty, they returned to Camp Washburne, and were mustered out on the 8th of September.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment removed from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., on the 7th of February, 1865, to Algiers, La., and encamped. On the 22d of February they embarked, with Gen. Canby's forces, for Mobile Point, and

on the 17th of March commenced the march to Spanish Fort, taking position in the front of the fort on the 27th, and were engaged in siege and fatigue duty until the evacuation on the 8th of April. The next day they proceeded to Fort Blakely, but did not arrive in time to participate in the attack. Crossing Mobile Bay, they moved to Whistler's Station, thence to Mannahubba Bluff, and on the 26th to McIntosh's Bluff on the Tombigbee River, and were engaged in building fortifications. On the surrender of Dick Taylor's forces, they proceeded to Mobile, arriving June 1, and thence to Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, where they remained till about March 1, 1866, when orders were received for muster out of service, and return home.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment, with the Second Corps, on the 5th of February, 1865, moved near Hatcher's Run, and met the enemy. In the battle at Dabney's Mills, they were exposed to a heavy artillery fire, in which they had two men killed, and three wounded. Crossing Hatcher's Run, the corps formed in line of battle, advanced, and occupied the enemy's first line of works, and next day advanced to the second line, and occupied them. The regiment participated in the movement before Petersburg, and the surrender, with the Second Corps. The Thirty-sixth joined in the pursuit of Lee, and on the 9th of April had the satisfaction of being present at the surrender of the entire army near Appomattox Court House. After the surrender, they returned to Burkesville, where most of the captured officers returned to the regiment; and on the 2d of May they started for Washington by the way of Richmond, participating in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, June 17. They subsequently left for Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 21st, and went into camp at Jeffersonville. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 12th of July, and arrived at Madison on the 14th, where they were paid and finally discharged.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, with the first brigade, on the 2d of April, 1865, marched and formed in front of Fort Sedgwick, from which place they moved for Fort Mahone, one of the enemy's strongest positions, and drove the enemy out on the other side, and turned the guns of the fort upon their late proprietors. Attempts were made during the day by the rebels to regain possession, but unsuccessful. The next day the brigade proceeded toward Petersburg and Richmond, and learned of their surrender. In the assault on Fort Mahone, the regiment lost fifteen killed, and fifteen wounded. Remaining in the vicinity of Petersburg until the 20th of April, the regiment broke camp, moved to City Point, and took transports for Washington, arriving on the 26th. They were present at the grand reviews on the 23d and 24th of May, and on the 26th were mustered out of the United States service, and embarked on the cars for Wisconsin, reaching Madison on the 31st of July, where they were publicly received by the State authorities, and furloughed fifteen days, till their pay-rolls could be prepared, at the end of which time they were paid off, and the regiment formally disbanded.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment were in the rifle-pits before Richmond in the month of January, 1865. In the assault on Fort Mahone, or "Fort

Damnation" as it was nicknamed, the Thirty-eighth had eight companies engaged with other regiments. The fort was taken, as referred to in the account of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. The Thirty-eighth suffered severely, having seventeen killed, and forty-seven wounded. The records of the adjutant-general show that fourteen were killed, or died of wounds in the trenches, and thirteen wounded. On the 4th the Thirty-eighth moved out on the Southside Railroad, in pursuit of the rebel army, capturing many prisoners. On the 6th of June a part of the regiment (one year's men) were mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin. The remainder of the regiment was on duty at the arsenal during the trial and execution of the assassination conspirators, and on the 26th of July were mustered out of service, and started for Madison, where they were paid off and discharged on the 11th of August, 1865.

The Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments were known as the one-hundred-day regiments. Their services have been referred to. They returned home in the fall of 1864.

The Forty-second Regiment were engaged in Southern Illinois; and a portion of them were employed at Springfield in provost-duty; and the remainder were detached to points in that part of the State where military surveillance was necessary. The regiment returned, on the expiration of their term of service, to Madison, on the 20th of June, 1865, and were soon after mustered out and disbanded.

The Forty-third Regiment left Nashville on the 1st of January, 1865, and moved to Deckerd, Tenn., by rail, where six companies went into camp, and four companies were detached to guard Elk-river Bridge. In the beginning of June they returned to Nashville, and were mustered out of service on the 24th of June. They soon after returned to Milwaukee, and were disbanded.

The Forty-fourth Regiment arrived at Nashville February, 1865, and were employed in post and guard duty. In March they proceeded to Eastport, Miss., from which place they returned to Nashville. Embarking on the 3d of April, they proceeded to Paducah, Ky., and were employed in picket-duty until Aug. 28, when the regiment were mustered out of service, and left on the 30th. They arrived at Madison on the 2d of September, where they were paid and disbanded.

The Forty-fifth Regiment, after leaving the State, proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., and were stationed there until the 17th of July, 1865, when they were mustered out of service, and embarked for Wisconsin, where they arrived on the 23d, and were shortly after paid off and disbanded.

The Forty-sixth Regiment left the State on the 5th of March, 1865, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the 10th of March. From thence they proceeded to Athens, Ala., arriving on the 24th. The regiment engaged in railroad guard-duty on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad until the latter part of September, when they moved to Nashville, and were mustered out on the 27th, and set out for home, arriving at Madison on the 2d of October, where they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized, and left the State on the

27th of February, 1865. They arrived at Louisville on the 23th, whence they proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Tullahoma. Here they were employed in guard-duty until the latter part of August, when they moved to Nashville, were mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin, arriving at Madison Sept. 8, 1865, where they were paid and disbanded.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized in February and March, 1865. Eight companies were mustered in, and left Milwaukee, March 22, to report at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, whence they proceeded to Paoli, Kan., which place they reached on the 13th. Here the regiment was broken up in detachments; one company going to Lawrence, one to Olathe, two remained at Paoli, and four were ordered to Fort Scott. The other companies left Milwaukee March 8, and marched to and reached Fort Scott April 28. After the performance of the ordinary duties, the regiment proceeded to Lawrence, Kan., where they arrived on the 25th. Here they were paid, and the men expected to be mustered out; but the exigencies of the service demanded a force to escort the trains and mail through hostile Indian country, and the regiment was ordered on that duty. The regiment, on the 6th of September, commenced the march to Fort Zarah, two hundred and fifty miles west of Lawrence. Two companies were left at that place; and the other eight proceeded to Fort Larned, twenty-eight miles farther west, where headquarters were established, and two companies were stationed. Two companies were sent to Fort Dodge, sixty miles from Fort Larned; two companies to Fort Aubrey, one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Larned; and two companies to Fort Lyon, Col., two hundred and ten miles from Fort Larned.

Four companies returned to Leavenworth in December, were mustered out of service, and returned to Madison, Wis., on the 3d of January, 1866, where they were paid and disbanded. The remaining companies were subsequently mustered out at Leavenworth, the last of them arriving the latter part of March, and were disbanded.

The Forty-ninth Regiment left the State on the 8th of March, 1865, proceeded to St. Louis, were sent to Rolla on the 13th, and were engaged in guard-duty and as escort to trains. Here they remained until Aug. 17, 1865, when they returned to St. Louis. Three companies were mustered out Nov. 1, and the balance of the regiment on the 8th, when they returned to Madison, where they were paid and disbanded.

The Fiftieth Regiment left Madison by companies in the latter part of March, for St. Louis. From St. Louis they proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, and were ordered to Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory, arriving Oct. 10, where they were stationed up to Feb. 15, 1866. They shortly afterwards were mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin.

The Fifty-first Regiment was organized at Milwaukee in the early part of 1865. It proceeded to Warrensburg, Mo., and was employed in guarding the construction of a part of the Pacific Railroad. On the 11th of June the Fifty-third Regiment (four companies) was consolidated with the Fifty-first. The regiment returned to Madison on the 5th of August, 1865,

where they were mustered out by companies, completing the same on the 30th.

The Fifty-second Regiment never was fully recruited. Five companies were mustered into service, and were sent forward by companies to St. Louis, in April, 1865. The battalion was sent to Holden, on the Pacific Railroad, and was employed in guarding workmen on the railroad. It moved to Leavenworth, Kan., in June, where it was assigned to duty. The battalion was mustered out of service on the 28th of July, arrived at Madison on the 2d of August, and was paid and disbanded.

The Fifty-third Regiment (four companies of which were organized before the order came to discharge all unmustered recruits) were sent to St. Louis, and thence to Leavenworth, Kan., where they were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment, by order of the war department, on the 10th of June, 1865. These companies were mustered out with the Fifty-first Regiment.

The First Cavalry spent the winter at Waterloo, Ala., where they remained until March 10, when they moved to Chickasaw, and took up their line of march for the interior of Alabama. One battalion moved forward to Centreville, where they captured fifteen prisoners. On the 2d of April they encountered Jackson's division of rebel cavalry, and had a severe engagement. After marching some two miles, they arrived at Selma on the 6th, where they rejoined the main column. On the evening of the 12th, they occupied Montgomery, which was surrendered to the brigade. Passing through Tuskegee and Auburn, they reached West Point, Ga., on the 16th of April. The brigade assaulted and captured Fort Tyler, with its garrison of two hundred men. The casualties at West Point were six killed, and fifteen wounded. The last active duty which the regiment was called upon to perform in the closing scenes of the Rebellion has already become historic, by its association with the capture of Jefferson Davis, president of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It is not necessary to give a full account of this affair, more than to say that Lieut.-Col. Harnden went to meet Col. Pritchard of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to inform him of the proximity of the train of Davis, which he had pursued for a long distance, and that his command had gone forward in pursuit. Col. Harnden and his force continued the pursuit until nine o'clock, P.M., when he halted, with orders for an early start. At three o'clock in the morning, May 10, he proceeded about a mile, when the advance guard was ordered to halt by a party of men concealed behind trees. Supposing he had run upon rebel pickets, they attempted to retreat, when a heavy volley was fired upon the party, wounding three out of his seven men. It was soon found that the opposing force was Col. Pritchard; and also that the latter, after his interview with Col. Harnden, had selected a number of his best mounted men, pushed rapidly forward on the run to Irwinville, which place he reached before the arrival of Davis and his train. He had then sent a small force, dismounted, around to the rear of the train; and, as he moved upon it with his principal force from the Irwinville side, Col. Harnden encountered his dismounted men, as before related. While this unfortunate collision was in progress, a portion of Col. Pritchard's force captured the train.



The reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis was subsequently divided between the officers alluded to, and others of the party. Col. Harnden returned to Macon, and re-entered camp on the 13th of May. From Macon, the regiment marched northward, and, on the 2d of June, arrived at Chattanooga, and encamped on the 15th at Edgefield, Tenn., opposite Nashville. Here the First Cavalry were mustered out of service on the 19th of July, and shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

The Second Cavalry were at Memphis the latter part of May, 1865, scouting, when they were put upon the duty of guarding citizens from depredations of rebel soldiers and bushwhackers.

They were engaged in this duty until in June, when they were ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan at Alexandria, La. On the 3d of July Col. Stephens and the men whose term expired Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out, embracing about two hundred men. The remainder of the regiment moved from Memphis to Alexandria, thence by way of Jasper, Livingston, and Swartwout, to Trinity River, thence to Danville, Montgomery, and Hempstead, Tex., where they arrived on the 26th of July, after a march of three hundred and ten miles in nineteen days. Here they were employed in drilling and camp-duty until the 30th of October, when they commenced their march to Austin, where they arrived on the 4th of November. They were mustered out on the 15th, and on the 17th set out for home, arriving at Madison Dec. 11, 1865, and were paid off and disbanded.

The Third Cavalry were encamped at Little Rock in March, 1865. A small detachment was sent to Clear Lake to capture a band of guerillas. As they approached the canebrake, the guide treacherously gave a signal, and disappeared. A volley of musketry assailed the head of the column. Capt. Geisler fell, mortally wounded, with five gunshot wounds in his body, and died the next day. The force of Capt. Geisler numbered about forty : the force of the enemy in ambush was estimated at two hundred. The detachment returned to Little Rock ; and a larger force of cavalry was sent out to secure the body of Capt. Geisler, and capture the guerilla by whose hand he was betrayed to his death. On the expiration of the term of service of the original organization, the regiment, on the 19th of April, 1865, was re-organized by order of the general commanding the department. One battalion left Little Rock April 21, and proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, where they remained until the 3d of June, when they proceeded down White River, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, thence to Rolla by rail, and marched to Springfield. Here they remained until the 18th of July, when they took their line of march to Fort Leavenworth, reaching there Aug. 2. Here the battalion was mustered out on the 8th of September, and returned home, arriving at Madison on the 14th, where they were paid and discharged. Four companies were mustered out the 29th of September, at Fort Leavenworth, and arrived at Madison Oct. 2. The varied character of the services in which most of the companies of the Third Cavalry were engaged, being stationed at various points in Missouri and Kansas, makes it difficult to give much of their history.

The Fourth Cavalry, while on a foraging expedition in the early part of March, had two killed, and four wounded. With other cavalry forces, the regiment was in the vicinity of Mobile when that city capitulated; after which an expedition (including the Fourth Cavalry) proceeded through Alabama into Georgia, and returned by the way of Montgomery, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., whence they marched across the State of Mississippi to Vicksburg, where they arrived on the 1st of June, having been seventy days in the saddle and on the march. On the 26th of June, the regiment left Vicksburg, and proceeded to Shreveport, on the Red River, and on the 9th of July took up their line of march to Texas, and encamped at San Antonio. The regiment was in service on the 20th of March, 1866, with headquarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, and not long after was mustered out, and returned home.

It has been the intention to give a brief account of the operations of the Wisconsin regiments from their first mustering-in to their final mustering-out of the service; and, in doing so, abstracts have been taken from the reports of the adjutant-generals of the State, and the military histories of E. B. Quiner, Esq., and Rev. W. De Loss Love. The history of the part taken by Wisconsin in the war has found able writers in the gentlemen referred to; and those desiring further and more particular information on this subject are referred to their valuable Histories.

Mr. Quiner, in the introduction to his work, justly says, —

“Wisconsin may well feel proud of her record made in the defence of the national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she has stood in the front ranks. From her workshops, her farms, and her vast prairies, have poured forth the stalwart men who have filled up the organizations which she has sent to the field. The blood of those brave men has drenched almost every battle-field of the Rebellion, from Gettysburg to the valley of the Rio Grande. Establishing at an early day a reputation for gallantry and endurance, Wisconsin regiments always occupied positions where hard fighting was to be done; and those who placed them there never were disappointed in their not performing their whole duty.”

CHAPTER LVI.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

Events of 1866 — Legislation — Full Reports from the State Institutions — Statistics — The Soldiers' Orphans' Home — Public Services of Mrs. Harvey.

ON Monday, Jan. 1, 1866, the newly-elected State officers were inaugurated, and entered upon their official duties. Gov. James T. Lewis retired, and was succeeded by Gen. Lucius Fairchild, late secretary of state, who was succeeded as secretary by Gen. Thomas S. Allen. Both of these gentlemen fought nobly in the army during the Rebellion, the former losing an arm at Gettysburg. Lieut.-Gov. Wyman Spooner was continued for another term in the position which he had filled with so much dignity and propriety. Hon. S. D. Hastings retired from the office of state treasurer, which he had held continuously for eight years past, and was succeeded by Hon. W. E. Smith, a gentleman who had had much legislative experience, and was eminently qualified to transact the duties of his office. Attorney-Gen. Winfield Smith gave place to Col. Charles R. Gill; and William H. Ramsey, bank comptroller for four years past, was succeeded by Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk. Col. J. G. McMynn was continued as superintendent of public instruction. Cols. Gill, Rusk, and McMynn were officers in the recent war. Mr. Henry Cordier was continued another term for state-prison commissioner.

The inauguration ceremonies took place on the evening of the 1st of January. The main floor and galleries of the assembly, where the ceremonies were held, were densely packed at an early hour, with a very general representation of public men from all parts of the State, and of the citizens of Madison. At eight o'clock the outgoing and incoming officers entered the hall in a body, when Gov. Lewis read a valedictory address. At its conclusion Gov. Fairchild appeared, and took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Dixon of the Supreme Court, after which the governor delivered his inaugural address. Subsequently, the several State officers elect came forward separately, and took the oath of office, which was administered to each separately by Chief Justice Dixon. "The State Journal," referring to the administration of Gov. Lewis, says,—

"The administration which has just expired has had the direction of the affairs of State during a period of the greatest difficulty and trial. It has been com-

pelled to assume great responsibilities, and to confront many perplexing and embarrassing problems. The burdens entailed by the war have enormously increased the expenditures of the State, and rendered necessary a corresponding increase of taxation. The credit of the State, and the soundness of its currency, have been at times in great peril. At one time a wide and calamitous financial revulsion seemed inevitable. During the session of 1865, probably a majority of the business-men of the State regarded a panic as unavoidable, growing out of the change from State to National currency, which would seriously disturb the currents of trade, which would necessarily involve the people in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, which would largely depreciate the value of the State bonds, and bring bankruptcy and ruin upon many citizens. These calamities were averted by the prompt, firm, and wise action of the administration, aided by the legislature. Gov. Lewis, it is believed, retires from the executive office with the respect and confidence of the whole people; and, in his voluntary retirement from public life, he will be followed by the esteem and good wishes of the people."

The nineteenth session of the State legislature convened on the tenth day of January, 1866, and adjourned on the 12th of April, holding a session of ninety-three days. The senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Spooner. Frank M. Stewart was elected chief clerk, this being the fourth time he had been chosen; and Nelson Williams was re-elected sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Hon. H. D. Barron was elected speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and M. L. Hammond sergeant-at-arms. Gov. Fairchild, in his message, begins by saying, —

"Our first duty is to give thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies during the year that is past. The people of no nation on earth have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled finally great questions at issue between ourselves; and there seems to be an abundant reason to hope that a peace which shall never more be broken by internal strife is at length vouchsafed to us.

"The finances of our State," he remarked, "are in a good condition. By the timely and wise legislation of your predecessors, the financial panic which threatened us the early part of last year was successfully avoided, our people were saved from loss, and the State was enabled to pay promptly all demands against it. Our credit is good, and our State debt so small, that it can be easily paid whenever it is necessary."

The governor's message contained a number of important recommendations. Among these may be classed the proposition to cancel the State bonds now invested in the trust-funds, substituting unnegotiable certificates of indebtedness in their place, and so to amend the constitution as to enable the State to create a permanent debt to the trust-funds. The exigency having passed which required the calling-in of dues to the school and university funds, the governor recommends repealing the act of last year, requiring their immediate payment. The recommendations respecting assessments and taxation, the re-surveying of the swamp-lands, and a reform in the auditing of accounts against the State, demand, he says, careful and early consideration. The revision of the statutes is recommended, and the fact that some six hundred amendments have been made since the last

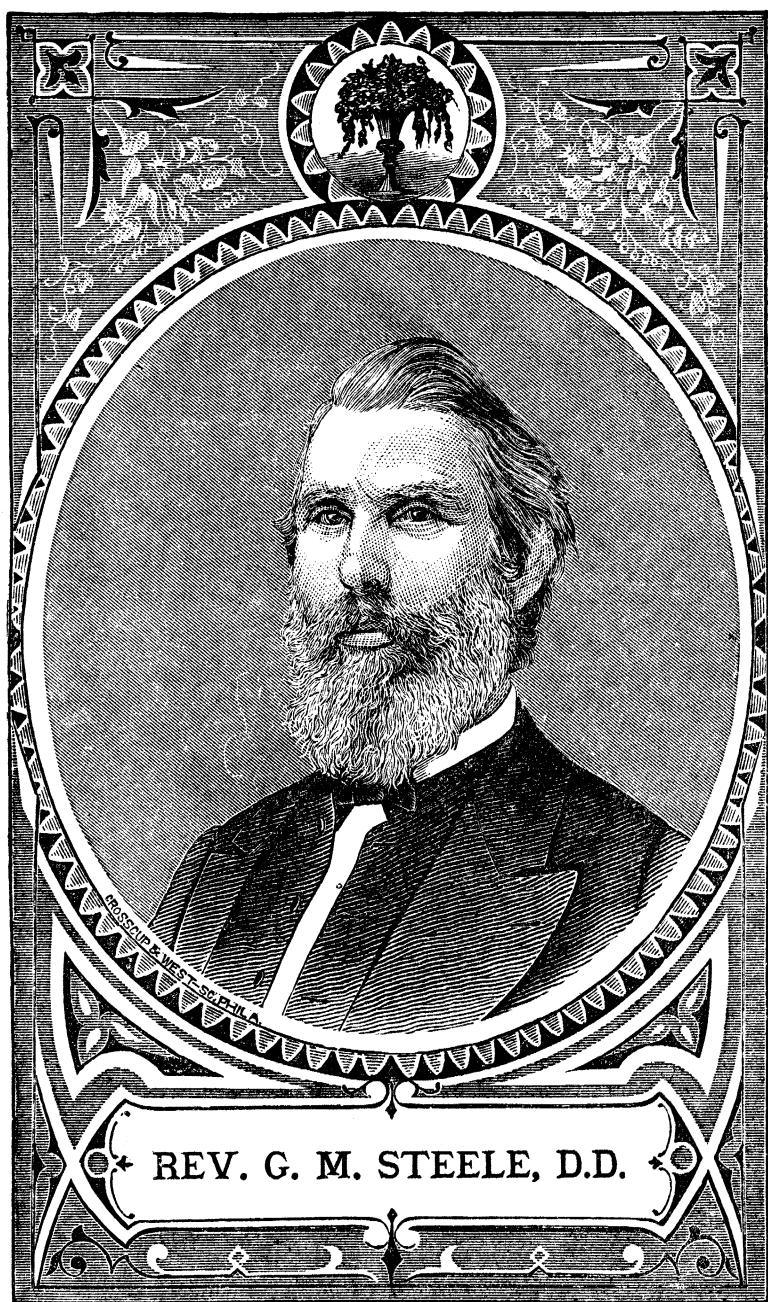
revision quoted as an evidence of the necessity for such a step. The completion of the Capitol, the acceptance of the Agricultural College grant, and compliance with its terms, the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane, and the foundation of a home for soldiers' orphans, are the most prominent recommendations of the message. The message closes with a just and eloquent tribute to the services of the brave and patriotic men by whose valor and sacrifices the Union has been maintained, and republican institutions perpetuated.

The following are some of the important measures passed at this session of the legislature:—

An act to authorize the commissioners of school and university lands, with the governor and superintendent of public instruction, to settle and compromise certain indebtedness of the State; to provide for the management of the trust-funds of the State of Wisconsin; to provide a home for the orphans of Wisconsin soldiers; to provide for completing the State Capitol, and heating the same, and appropriating one hundred and ten thousand dollars for the same, to be paid in the years 1866 and 1867; to provide for the enlargement of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars appropriated for the same; to provide for levying and collecting a State tax, for the year 1866, of one hundred thousand dollars; to apportion the State into senate and assembly-districts; to re-organize and enlarge the University of Wisconsin, and to authorize the County of Dane to issue bonds in aid thereof; to incorporate the board of regents of normal schools, and to define the duties thereof; to amend the general law of 1859, entitled "An Act to prescribe and limit the Rate of Interest;" to provide for the sale of the Agricultural College lands; to provide for a revision of the laws in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes; to provide for the rebuilding of the State Reform School, destroyed by fire.

During the session, there were four hundred and seventy bills introduced in the senate, and six hundred and forty-four in the assembly; and there have been five hundred and eighty-seven local and private laws, one hundred and forty-six general laws, one hundred and ten appropriations, seventeen memorials, and eight joint resolutions passed, making eight hundred and sixty-seven enactments in all. Of the joint resolutions, three were for instructing our senators and representatives in Congress to secure the passage of acts of Congress at the earliest practical moment; giving their approval and consent to certain routes for railroads in the State; one submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people of the State; one declaring it to be the duty of Senator Doolittle to resign the office of United States senator; and one in reference to an artesian well in the Capitol park. The memorials were mainly for increased mail facilities, and for grants of lands for railroad purposes.

A stringent maximum freight-bill passed the assembly by a very large majority, but failed to secure the concurrence of the Senate. The latter body passed a bill, mild and moderate in its terms, that likewise failed to



receive the sanction of the assembly. By this disagreement between the two houses, all legislation on the subject was defeated.

Reference has been had to a bill passed to provide a home for the orphans of deceased soldiers. Some further account of this institution will be given. The first bill for a soldiers' orphan home was introduced in the assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted recently, although the Home was opened Jan. 1, 1866, the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The Home was projected by Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, who conceived the idea of converting the well-known Harvey U.S.A. General Hospital into a home for the class of children its name indicates. This lady obtained from Messrs. Marshall and Ilsley a proposition to sell the property lying on the shore of Lake Menona, formerly the property of ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell, at a price of ten thousand dollars, provided that the General Government would donate its share of the buildings and improvements made thereon (at a cost of about twelve thousand), and provided, also, that it should be fitted up and furnished in readiness for the orphans of soldiers from Wisconsin who have died in the service during the late Rebellion, such fitting-up and furnishing to be done by private subscriptions, and then as a whole donated to the State, in which the title should be vested; all with a view to its permanent establishment under the auspices of the State, to be classed with its other benevolent and charitable institutions. The plan having been submitted to the secretary of war, by his order possession was given to Mrs. Harvey, subject to the conditions of Messrs. Marshall and Ilsley's proposition. The amount raised by subscription was \$12,834.69. The grounds are situated about a mile from the Capitol Square, and the building was erected by Gov. Farwell in 1856.

The Home became a State institution March 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the institution had been opened by Mrs. Harvey and a temporary board of trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished; and, at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted, and properly cared for. Mrs. Harvey was the first superintendent. On the 1st of May, 1867, she resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. F. B. Brewer, who occupied the position until Jan. 1, 1868, when Rev. I. N. Cundall was elected to the position. After filling the place over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by William P. Towers, who staid till March 1, 1872, when R. W. Burton succeeded. The latter gentleman occupied the position until the closing-up of the institution, in the year 1874. The history of the Home will be continued in subsequent pages. In the year 1866 the State University was completely re-organized, so as to meet the requirements of the laws of Congress granting the lands for agricultural colleges; and there were appropriated for the endowment and support of the university the income of the university-fund, and the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin. In pursuance of a law passed at the session of the legislature of this year, the county of Dane issued bonds to the amount of

forty thousand dollars for the purchase of about two hundred acres of land, lying contiguous to the university grounds, for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon.

The proposals for sinking an artesian well in the Capitol Park, as authorized by a resolution of the legislature, were opened on the 21st of May, 1866. The proposals were for sinking a well to the depth of five hundred feet, within which distance it was expected that water in sufficient quantity would be found. The contract was awarded to J. H. Underwood, for forty-nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The proposals for building two additional wings to the Hospital for the Insane were considered by the board of trustees on the 23d of May. Some thirty proposals were received, most of them for only parts of the work. The proposition of A. R. Moxley (one hundred and three thousand and seven hundred dollars) being the lowest, the executive committee were authorized to accept his bid, and enter into a contract for doing the whole work. The two wings were to be completed by the 1st of July, 1867. Mr. Moxley subsequently declined accepting the contract; and the work was advertised again for the reception of proposals, certain changes having been made in the details. On the 19th of June, the bids were opened (sixteen), and the contract awarded to Andrew Proudfit, and Anderson, Davidson, & Co.; the former doing the mason-work, and the latter the carpenter-work. The aggregate cost of the work by the contract was to be ninety-eight thousand dollars. The apparatus for heating the new wings was provided for under a separate contract.

The board of Capitol building-commissioners, at a session held on the 21st of July, decided, that under the law of last winter, limiting the amount for completing the Capitol to eighty-five thousand dollars, while the bids for doing the work ranged from one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars to two hundred thousand dollars, they would not be justified in letting any contract the present season. The whole matter would have to be referred to the next legislature.

The board of regents of the university, at their meeting in August, 1866, elected Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne of Williams College, Mass., president of the university. At the congressional election in November, 1866, Halbert E. Paine, Benjamin F. Hopkins, Amasa Cobb, Charles A. Eldridge, Philetus Sawyer, and C. C. Washburn were elected members of Congress. The vote for a constitutional convention was, —for convention, 22,431; against convention, 30,862.

CHAPTER LVII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

Events of 1867 — Legislation — Statistics — Death of Senator Hadley — Contest for the United-States Senatorship — Criticisms on the Legislature.

THE second year of the administration of Gov. Fairchild commenced Jan. 1, 1867. On the 9th, the twentieth session of the State legislature convened, and was organized in the senate by Hon. Wyman Spooner, lieutenant-governor, taking the chair as president, and the election of L. B. Hills as chief clerk, and Asa Kinney as sergeant-at-arms; and in the assembly by the election of Angus Cameron as speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and Daniel Webster sergeant-at-arms. The session continued till April 11, when it adjourned, after ninety-three days' service. The annual message was read in person by the governor, on the 10th of January. A large portion of the document is occupied with a summary of the facts contained in the reports of the several State officers and the trustees of public institutions. Few of those reports are seen and read by the masses of the people; and, unless the information they give is thus reproduced by the governor, it does not get disseminated through the State. He reiterates his approbation of the policy of investing the trust-funds in non-negotiable securities; recommends memorializing Congress in favor of the assumption of the war-debts of loyal States by the General Government; an amendment to the insurance-law, so as to require all companies to report annually to the secretary of State; the limitation of the number of notaries public, and the requirement of a reasonable fee for their commissions; the fostering of the agricultural and other interests of the State by appropriate legislation; a thorough inquiry, with a view to ascertain precisely what course should be pursued, consisting with equity and sound State policy, in regard to the complaints against railroad-corporations; the adoption of measures to induce emigration from Europe; a liberal policy towards the several benevolent institutions of the State, the State University, and the State Historical Society; a more efficient military law, which shall provide for the maintenance of at least ten thoroughly-organized companies of militia; an increase of the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court; and an appropriation of the proportion due from this State for the completion of the national cemeteries. He also renews his remonstrances against special legislation. The

message closes with an earnest recommendation for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and a brief reference to the subject of reconstruction, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the establishment of provisional governments over those portions of the country lately in rebellion, where the people have refused to acquiesce in the amendment.

On the 23d of January, the two houses met in joint convention, at which time the chief clerk of the senate proceeded to read so much of the journal of the senate as related to the action of the senate on the preceding day in the matter of an election of a senator in Congress from the State of Wisconsin; from which it appeared that Timothy O. Howe received twenty-three votes, Charles A. Eldredge received nine votes, and E. S. Bragg received one vote, of the votes of the senators for senator in the Congress of the United States from said State.

The chief clerk of the assembly then read so much of the journal of the assembly as related to the said subject; from which it appeared that Timothy O. Howe received seventy-two votes, Charles A. Eldredge received thirty-one votes, E. S. Bragg one vote, and J. J. Guppy one vote, of the votes of the members of the assembly; whereupon, it appearing that Timothy O. Howe, had received a majority of all the votes in each house, the president of the joint assembly declared the said Timothy O. Howe duly elected senator for the term of six years, commencing the 4th of March, 1868.

A joint resolution of the two houses was adopted, and approved by the governor, on the 26th of January, — that Hon. James R. Doolittle, United States senator from Wisconsin, having disregarded the resolution of the legislature of 1866, declaring it his *duty* to resign the office of United States senator for certain reasons set forth in said resolutions, is hereby instructed to resign the senatorial office.

On the 3d of March, Hon. Jackson Hadley, senator of the fifth senatorial district, died at his residence in Milwaukee. He had attended the session of the legislature until within a few days of his death. Though his limbs were paralyzed, and he was unable to walk, he took an active part in the business of the senate. His death was sudden, though not unexpected. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the two houses, and the legislature adjourned to attend the funeral solemnities.

At a subsequent date, Henry L. Palmer was elected senator to fill the unexpired term of office of Senator Hadley. The legislature passed one hundred and eighty-one general laws, six hundred and nine private and local laws, and twenty-two joint resolutions. Of the latter, is one requesting Senator Doolittle to resign; ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and submitting the same to a vote of the people; two relative to the North Pacific Railroad; relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River; authorizing the governor to prepare a suitable medal for Cyrus W. Field; and one amending the constitution of the State, relating to the right of suffrage.

Of the important laws enacted were the following: to authorize the gov-

error to appoint commissioners to represent the State in the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1867; to regulate the hours of manual labor, and fix the same at eight hours a day; for the relief of families of citizens of Wisconsin who served in the naval service of the United States; to provide for levying and collecting a State tax for 1867 (four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars); to establish a board of emigration; to provide for continuing the work on the State Capitol, and eighty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the same; three bills which effect the consolidation of the several lines of railroad running into Milwaukee (with the exception of the Lake Shore Road) in the hands of the St. Paul Railway Company.

The session was prolonged, and its business embarrassed, by the introduction of several local bills, in which individual members had a deep personal interest; such as the Dells Improvement, the Beef Slough Boom Bill, and the repeal of the charter of the Black River Improvement Company. Of the members of this legislature, one newspaper says, —

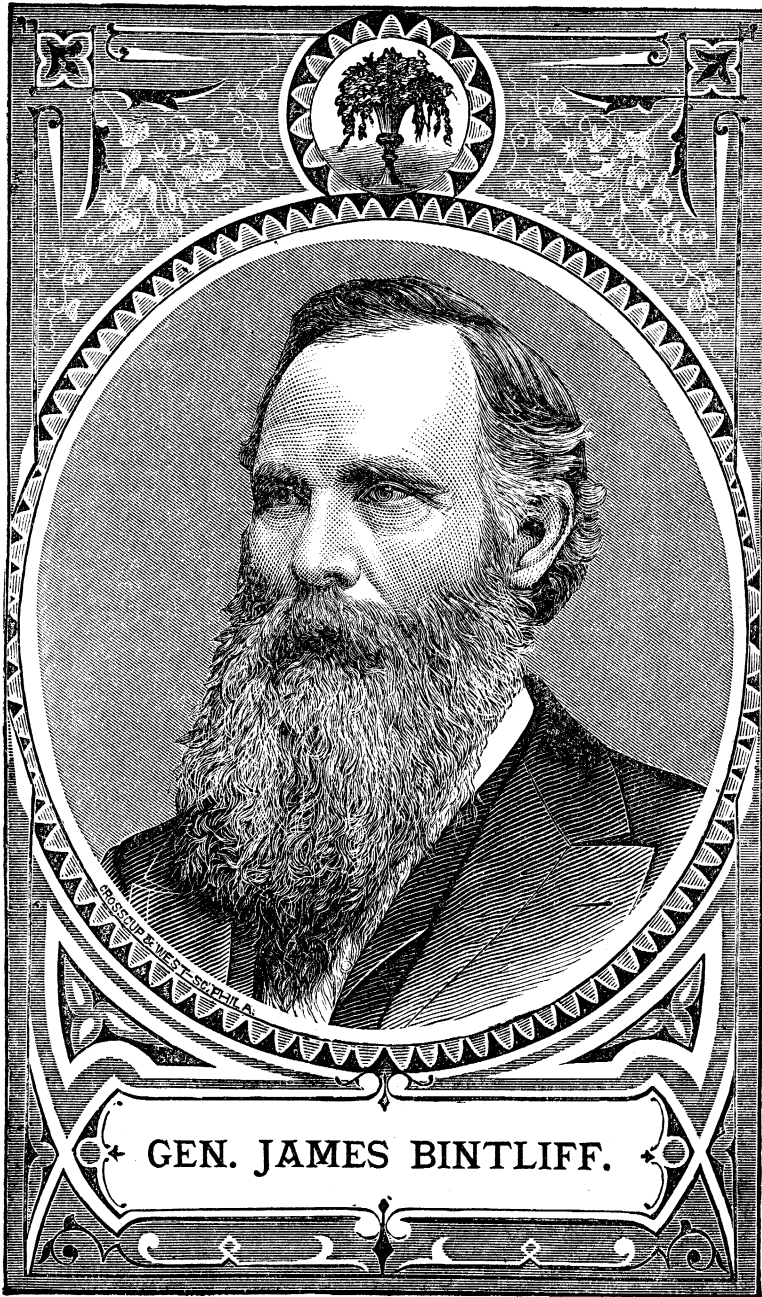
“Individually there were many amiable, high-minded, and able men in both houses: there were some otherwise, as there always will be. The good speakers, the men of talent and excellent social qualities, were numerous; and they were regarded with great personal respect. Collectively, as a law-making body, in a great public crisis when statesmanship, and not partisanship, was wanted, this legislature must be pronounced a failure, and a damage to the State, and deserving the seal of reprobation, which has already been placed upon it. Among other things, the members were extraordinarily greedy in the matter of perquisites. Each member has had thirty dollars’ worth of stationery, and seventy-five dollars’ worth of postage-stamps; and each senator had a copy of “Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary.” This amounted to \$14,029, besides all that was given to the regular and subordinate officers. It has been an idle legislature, working, on an average, not to exceed three hours a day, during five days of the week.”

Another paper, more in sympathy with the party having the majority in the legislature, says, —

“When the legislature met, a general impression prevailed, that the session would be brief, and the amount of business done, small, as compared with previous sessions. None of these expectations have been realized. The session has proved unusually protracted; the amount of business done has been very large; and but little attention has been given to the assessment and collection laws. Indeed, the assembly finally postponed the senate bill on that subject, for want of time to examine it. Rings were formed in support of and in opposition to certain measures, and a sharp system of log-rolling organized; so that frequently votes were largely influenced upon other and independent bills, with little or no regard to their real merits or demerits. This has been more noticeable in the late session than previous ones, and was the cause not only of prolonging the session, but perhaps of the passage of some measures which could not have succeeded upon their merits alone.”

Hon. Orsamus Cole was re-elected associate justice of the Supreme Court, at the election in April, for six years from May 30, 1867.

The bids for the completion of the Capitol rotunda to, and including, the base of the dome, and enclosing it by a temporary roof, were opened on the



18th of May, 1867; and the contract was awarded by the building-commissioners to William Goodnow of Milwaukee, for \$83,636. The Milwaukee city papers, in the month of May, published a list of incomes of that city, as returned to the United States assessor, with the thousand dollars and other exemptions deducted. The largest income, and the only one above \$100,000, was that of Alexander Mitchell, which was \$132,000. There were also nine other incomes above \$30,000; viz., L. H. Kellogg, \$71,384; M. H. Meaberry, \$36,160; John Nazro, \$31,070; G. C. Stevens, \$31,053; D. Wells, jun., \$33,395; M. S. Tyson, \$30,662; N. Englemann, \$30,117; G. Pfister, \$34,403; F. Vogel, \$34,403. There were also fourteen incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and thirty-eight between \$10,000 and \$20,000. A list of the aggregate sales of leading business-houses shows that nineteen houses did a business of over half a million dollars; six more, of over a million of dollars; and all but one of them, over a million and a half; and three commission-merchants, of over two millions of dollars; G. I. Jones & Co. leading the list with sales of \$2,980,884.

The Republican Union State Convention convened at Madison on the 5th of September, 1867, Hon. Edward Salomon, president. On the informal ballot for governor, Lucius Farchild received 219 of the 247 votes cast, and was unanimously renominated. Hon. Wyman Spooner received 254 votes, Hon. Henry D. Barron, 98 votes, and 8 votes scattering, for the office of lieutenant-governor. Mr. Spooner, having received a majority of the votes, was declared renominated.

Hon. Thomas S. Allen was renominated secretary of state by acclamation, and Hon. William E. Smith the same for state treasurer. For the office of attorney-general, Charles R. Gill received 138 votes, H. S. Magoon, 40 votes, Edwin Hurlbut, 37, Levi Hubbel, 9, and 10 scattering. Mr. Gill was unanimously nominated. Gen. Jeremiah M. Rusk was renominated bank comptroller by acclamation. For state-prison commissioner, Henry Cordier received 142 votes, George F. Wheeler, 98 votes, and 17 votes scattering. Mr. Cordier was unanimously nominated. For superintendent of public instruction, A. J. Craig received 131 votes, and J. G. McMynn, 120 votes; J. E. Munger, 6 votes. On a formal vote, Mr. Craig received 144, and Mr. McMynn received 119 votes. Mr. Craig was nominated unanimously.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Madison the 12th of September, 1867, B. F. Ferguson, president. On an informal vote for governor, J. J. Tallmadge received 106, Charles Dunn, 25, E. S. Bragg, 14, Alexander Mitchell, 14, and 5 scattering votes. Mr. Tallmadge was unanimously nominated. G. L. Park was also unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor. For secretary of State, Emil Rothe, having received 145 votes of the 158, was unanimously nominated. Peter Rupp, having received a majority of the votes, was unanimously nominated State treasurer. For attorney-general, E. S. Bragg received 77 votes, 13 for Judge L. P. Weatherby, 21 for George B. Smith, 28 for A. B. Braley, and the remainder scattering. Gen. Bragg having withdrawn his name, Judge Weatherby

was unanimously nominated. For bank comptroller, R. J. Harney was nominated by acclamation. For state-prison commissioner, Ole Heg, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared unanimously nominated; as was also Lyman C. Draper for superintendent of public instruction. On the 12th Mr. Draper declined the nomination; and the place on the ticket was filled by the Democratic State Committee, by substituting the name of William H. Peck.

At the election in November, the Republican ticket was elected. For governor, Lucius Fairchild receiving 73,637 votes, and J. J. Tallmadge 68,873. Fairchild's majority, 4,564. The legislature of 1868 stood: senate, 13 Union, 15 Democrats; assembly, 59 Union, 41 Democrats.

The work on the artesian well, near the south entrance of Capitol Park, was begun; but after going down a thousand feet, at a cost of \$8,622.70, and finding no water, the work was reluctantly abandoned. At a subsequent date, the well was made to subserve a valuable purpose, as will hereafter be noticed.

CHAPTER LVIII.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

Events of 1868—Legislation—Statistics—Description of the State Capitol—
Election Contest—Presidential Election.

THE State officers elected by the people of the State, in November, 1867, entered upon their duties the first day of January, 1868. Most of them met in the executive office at ten o'clock, A.M., and were sworn into office by Chief Justice Dixon of the Supreme Court. Lieut.-Gov. Spooner and State-prison Commissioner Cordier were absent. Having taken the oath, the officers returned to their respective departments. The only new officer was the state superintendent of schools, A. J. Craig, who had been for many years the assistant superintendent.

The twenty-first session of the State legislature convened on the 8th of January, 1868, and adjourned on the 6th of March, after a short session of fifty-nine days. In the senate, Lieut.-Gov. Spooner took his seat as president. L. B. Hills was elected chief clerk, and William H. Hamilton sergeant-at-arms. In the senate, there were eighteen Republicans, and fourteen Democrats.

In the assembly, A. M. Thomson was elected speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and C. L. Harris sergeant-at-arms.

Gov. Fairchild, in his message, gives the important facts in relation to the several departments of the State, and its benevolent and reformatory institutions. He refrains from recommending several changes in the fundamental law, which he would make, from an idea that the people would, at no distant day, call for a constitutional convention.

The following are the recommendations of the message in brief: that the state land-commissioners, who have in charge the several trust-funds of the State, be authorized to invest those funds in United-States or other first-class securities, the outstanding State bonds having been nearly absorbed by them; the closing of the war-fund, as recommended by the secretary of state, and the payment of such claims as remain against it out of the general fund; the revision and amendment of the assessment and collection laws, and recommends the suggestions of Gen. Allen, secretary of state, relative thereto; the speedy codification or revision of the statutes; less legislation of a private and local nature; that the superintendent of public instruction be

made, by law, an *ex-officio* member of the Board of State University Regents, and officially connected with every State educational board; the further enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane, or the erection of a new asylum; that ample appropriations be made for the support of the several benevolent institutions of the State, and a reasonable appropriation toward the support of the orphan asylums and hospitals in the city of Milwaukee; an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars to the State-prison to complete the north wing, and to pay current expenses; the abolition of the office of bank comptroller, as recommended by the present incumbent; the completion of the State Capitol, and an appropriation to be expended as the work progresses; the appropriation of five thousand dollars, to be used by the Board of Immigration in circulating documents in Europe, and for other measures to induce immigration to this State; that the legislature use its influence to secure the early completion of the North Pacific Railroad, and a ship-canal around Niagara Falls, both of which are intimately connected with the interest of Wisconsin; that the legislature ask the Federal Government to insist on a full and satisfactory settlement of the question in regard to the right of expatriation, securing every right to the naturalized citizen that is possessed by the native born.

The message says that the State had an unaudited claim against the General Government of two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars. A part of it, under the stringent rules of the treasury department, may be disallowed. It is, however, a just claim, and, in that event, the State can properly call on Congress for relief.

The State University is reported as in a very satisfactory condition, and seems now to receive the full confidence of the people. The regents desire the erection of an additional building for the better accommodation of students who wish to enter it. The governor unites in the request, and hopes the legislature will favor the application. The message closes with a reference to national matters, and a brief expression of the governor's views upon the question of reconstruction.

There were one hundred and seventy-eight general laws, five hundred and fourteen private and local laws, twenty-three joint resolutions, and twenty-two memorials enacted and passed. Of the laws of a general nature were the following: to provide for the payment of the members of the legislature (this entitles each member to receive three hundred and fifty dollars, and ten cents per mile for the distance he shall have to travel going to and returning from the meeting of the legislature); to abolish the office of bank comptroller, and transfer his duties to the state treasurer; to provide for the completion of the State Capitol, and one hundred and two thousand dollars appropriated, to be drawn out of the treasury in 1868, 1869, and 1870 (the law provides for the erection and completion of the rotunda); to accept a grant of lands made to the State by Congress to aid in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship-Canal; to provide for levying and collecting a State tax for 1868 (two hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars in addition to the amount authorized by existing laws); to provide

for the assessment of property for taxation and the levy of taxes thereon; to regulate the salary of the judges of the Supreme Court; to provide for establishing town libraries in the State, &c.

In reference to the legislature, "The Madison State Journal" says, —

"It is the first session held, under the constitutional amendment, which gives members a salary instead of a *per diem*. This amendment has produced a visible effect in abbreviating the session, though not materially diminishing the amount of business transacted.

"For many years, there has been no legislature which has had to deal with so few measures affecting special interests, and giving occasion for the presence of a large lobby force. The Beef Slough Bill was the only one that attracted any considerable number of outsiders to the capital. There have been no railroad controversies; and the popular clamor for legislation, regulating the tariff on railroad freights, seems to have pretty much subsided. The most important general measure, probably, is the assessment law. A law was passed for the relief of the farm mortgagors of the La Crosse Railroad Company. The constitutional amendments proposed by the legislature of 1867 were both rejected. For submitting the question of woman-suffrage to a vote of the electors of the State, there was little favor, doubtless owing to the fact, that, with few exceptions, the class on whom it was proposed to confer the elective franchise have signified no desire for it. The proposed amendment, authorizing the State to aid in building railroads, had many strong supporters, and might, perhaps, have been carried, had it not been so long delayed in the senate. It finally passed that body, after being so amended, as to require further action on it by the next legislature. When it finally came before the assembly, only sixty members were present, others having left for their homes; and the bill was indefinitely postponed. A peculiar feature of the late session, which will distinguish it from all its predecessors, was its abstinence in the matter of postage-stamps. Not a postage-stamp was voted during the session."

Referring to the members of the legislature, the same paper says, —

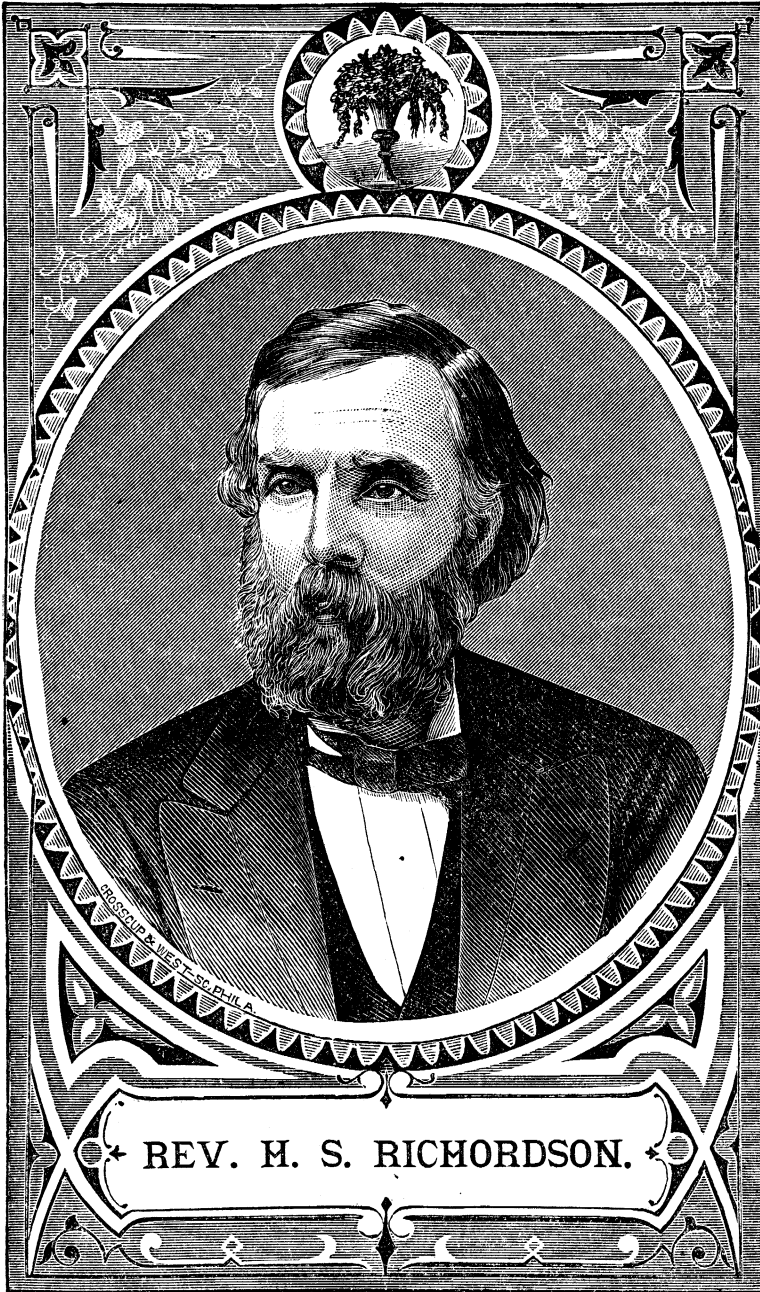
"Mr. Dyer of Racine, and Mr. Barron of Polk, were, perhaps, the most prominent members. Mr. Barron's large legislative experience and untiring industry, joined with practical ability, always make him a power in a legislative body. Mr. Dyer was chairman of the judiciary committee, and thus held the leading position on the floor, which he discharged with an ability that justified his appointment."

A Democratic State Convention was held at Madison the 19th of February, 1868; and Hon. Charles Dunn was nominated for chief justice of the Supreme Court, and E. Holmes Ellis for associate justice. On the 26th of February, the Republican State Convention renominated Hon. Luther S. Dixon for chief justice, and Hon. Byron Paine for associate judge. The two last persons were elected in April.

The bids for completing the State Capitol were opened on the first day of May, and the contract awarded to C. S. Rankin & Co. of Cincinnati, O., for ninety thousand dollars. When this was completed, the Capitol had cost the State over \$528,315.60.

The following account of the internal arrangements of the State Capitol is taken from "The Legislative Manual:"—

"The present Capitol exhibits an attractive outside appearance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction was supplied from quarries near Prairie du Chien and Madison. The inside is handsomely finished, and contains



complete conveniences, although more are yet necessary. In the basement are the water-closets, boiler-room (from which the building receives heat), carpenter-shops, book-room, the roost of the war eagles, 'Old Abe' and 'Andy,' and some committee rooms. On the upper floor, the four passages of which are neatly laid with squares of blue and white flag, are the departments of the several State officers. In the north passage are the offices of the state treasurer and school-land commissioners; in the south passage, the offices of the superintendents of public property and of public instruction and the office of attorney-general; in the east passage, the offices of the governor and secretary of state; and, in the west passage, those of the adjutant-general, legislative clerks, and State Agricultural Society, the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the centre of these passages, the rotunda and dome are seen to great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow, and black tiles; and in the centre a heavy iron balustrade marks the rotunda. In the east, is the senate-chamber; in the west, the assembly-chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court rooms and State Library; and, in the south, the choicely-filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837; and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors, present an array of books, pictures, sculpture, and literary and other curiosities, which are not only interesting and suggestive to 'Badgers,' but to residents of other States. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war are carefully preserved in a glass enclosure; and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral, and vegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. Isaac Lyon, father of Judge Lyon of the Supreme Court; and the greatest delight of this courteous gentleman is to give all visitors information concerning them.

"The collections in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very creditable to the State, and to Hon. Lyman C. Draper, the patient and persevering originator of them. Mr. D. S. Durrie, the librarian, has held that office since Jan. 1, 1856, and has taken an active part in the management to the present time. Since the Chicago fire destroyed the historical depository there, these collections can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the North-west.

"More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers; and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store-room where the arms and munitions of the State are kept, and to the *tholus*; from which topmost elevation an impressive downward view of the whole rotunda is obtained. The outside of the *tholus* affords convenience for enjoying an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes, and surrounding country.

"The height of the Capitol, from the basement to the gilt eagle on the top of the flagstaff, is 225 feet and 6 inches; and, exclusive of steps and porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

"Some impressive scenes have been witnessed in this Capitol during the war, when the legislature were acting on war measures, and also when the veteran soldiers, on their return, were welcomed with song and feasting in the chambers.

"As characteristic of the vim and energy of the residents of Wisconsin, it must be stated that the Capitol building progressed, and heavy expenditures were made on it, while they were sharply pressed to raise their share of men and means for the war.

"The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery, and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition; and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression, that Wisconsin has a choicely located and elegant Capitol."

The following persons were nominated by the Democratic Convention for presidential electors, George B. Smith, G. L. Park, N. D. Fratt, A. G. Cook, M. M. Strong, H. N. Smith, S. Ryan, jun., and Theodore Rodolph; and the following persons by the Republican Convention, S. S. Barlow, H. D. Barron, E. Enos, C. G. Williams, A. Worden, L. F. Frisby, W. G. Ritch, and W. T. Price. The Republican candidates for members of Congress were, Halbert E. Paine, B. F. Hopkins, Amasa Cobb, L. F. Frisby, Philetus Sawyer, and C. C. Washburn; and the Democratic candidates, Alexander Mitchell, J. Winans, T. F. H. Passmore, C. A. Eldredge, Joseph Vilas, and A. G. Ellis.

At the election in November, the Republican electors received 108,920 votes, and the Democratic electors 84,740. The Republican electors, at a subsequent meeting in electoral college, cast the vote of Wisconsin for U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. The Republican congressional ticket was elected, except C. A. Eldredge, Democrat, was elected from the fourth district, over L. F. Frisby, Republican.

The elections of the fall of 1868 were very exciting; it being the presidential election. Much enthusiasm was felt in this State, as in the others. Public addresses and processions were the order of the day. The next legislature stood, — in the senate, nineteen Republicans, and fourteen Democrats; in the assembly, sixty-eight Republicans, and thirty-two Democrats.

CHAPTER LIX.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

Events of 1869—Legislation—Statistics—State Election of 1869—Contest in the Legislature for the United States Senatorship—M. H. Carpenter Successful.

THE twenty-second session of the legislature convened on the 13th of January, 1869, and adjourned on the 11th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days. The senate was organized by Hon. Wyman Spooner, lieutenant-governor, taking his seat as president, and the election of L. B. Hills chief clerk, and W. H. Hamilton sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Hon. A. M. Thomson was re-elected speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and Rollin C. Kelley sergeant-at-arms. On the 14th, the two houses met in joint convention, when the governor read his annual message. The rotunda of the State Capitol was now completed, and a contract entered into for the erection of the dome, the work to be completed on or before Dec. 1, 1869.

From 1860 to 1870, the State expended one million two hundred thousand dollars for the erection of public buildings.

The most important business transacted in the legislature after the organization was the election of a United States senator to fill the place of Hon. James R. Doolittle, whose term of office expired March 4, 1870. The contest in this case was without a parallel in the State, in the amount of personal interest it excited; and the nomination was reached much earlier than it was generally expected. Six formal ballots were necessary before the nomination could be made. Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter received the nomination on the sixth ballot, by a vote of forty-four against forty-three for other candidates. Mr. Carpenter's opponent was Hon. C. C. Washburn. Both these gentlemen had a large lobby present, working in their interest. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed. Every hotel in the city was crowded to its utmost capacity; the boarding-houses were filled; and some even slept in the Capitol, for want of other accommodations. On the 27th of January, the two houses met in joint convention; and the result in each house was announced by the chief clerks. In the senate, M. H. Carpenter received nineteen votes, and George B. Smith thirteen votes. In the assembly, M. H. Carpenter received sixty-seven votes, and George B. Smith twenty-eight; whereupon the president announced that Mr. Car-

penter, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared elected United-States senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1870.

The State officers and legislature of the State of Minnesota visited Wisconsin, on invitation of the State authorities. They arrived at Madison Feb. 10. A formal reception took place at the assembly chamber; and, after being introduced to the members, they were addressed by Gov. Fairchild, welcoming them to the State, which was replied to by Gov. W. R. Marshall of Minnesota. Speeches were also made by Hon. E. S. Bragg and Hon. H. D. Barron on the part of the legislature of Wisconsin, and by Hon. Warren Bristol and Hon. J. L. McDonald on the part of the legislature of Minnesota. The party, after an ample repast, proceeded by railroad to Milwaukee, to accept an invitation from the people of that city to visit them, where they were received by the Light Guard, and escorted to the different hotels. After a magnificent banquet at Music Hall, the party were invited to a grand ball. On the 12th, they visited the places of interest of the city, and returned to their homes highly pleased with their visit to Wisconsin.

The legislature adjourned March 11. The session was one of the shortest on record. Notwithstanding the distracting excitement in reference to the election of United States senator, and the interruption of the session by the Minnesota visit, about as much business was transacted as at the previous session. Among the most important measures which were carried out were, the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution; the proposed amendments to the State constitution, authorizing the abolition of the grand jury, the increase of the number of Supreme Court judges to five, the increase of the salaries of the governor to five thousand dollars, and the lieutenant-governor to one thousand dollars; the establishment of the township system of school government; the codification of the laws relative to highways and bridges, normal schools and strays; substantially repealing the law disfranchising deserters; to provide for statistics for state and county boards of assessments; authorizing the secretary of state to levy additional taxes to those provided for by law, in order to meet existing appropriations. Liberal appropriations were made to the various State institutions, amounting to about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

There were a considerable number of important bills introduced, which failed to become laws: bills to compel attendance at schools, to restore the town supervisor system of county government, to restore the death-penalty for murder, to submit to the people the question of holding a constitutional convention, establishing a uniform railroad passenger and freight tariff. Bills submitting to the people the extension of suffrage to women, codifying the laws for the collection of taxes, to enable the families of drunkards and spendthrifts to collect damages from persons who sell them liquor, to establish another hospital for the insane, and an institution for the care and training of idiotic and imbecile children, and many others, were killed in the senate. Among the prominent men in the senate on the Republican

side were Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hazleton, Mr. C. G. Williams, Mr. Van Wyck, and Mr. Littlejohn. On the Democratic side was Sat. Clark, Mr. W. P. Lynde, Mr. Bragg, Mr. Reed, Mr. Lander, and others. In the assembly, among the Republicans were Mr. Barron, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Conklin, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pound, and others. On the Democratic side, Mr. Maxon was the leader; and George B. Smith, Mr. Allen, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Hamilton were prominent.

The legislature passed one hundred and eighty-eight general laws, four hundred and sixty-nine private and local laws, eight joint resolutions, and four memorials.

The Republican members of the legislature, on the 22d of January, requested Luther S. Dixon to be a candidate for re-election as chief justice of the Supreme Court, which he accepted; and he was re-elected in April.

On the 1st of September, the Republican State Convention met to nominate State officers, William Pitt Dewey president. On an informal ballot, David Atwood received fifty-nine votes, Lucius Fairchild sixty-three votes, William E. Smith fifty-four votes, A. Van Wyck fifty-two votes, for the office of governor. On the sixth formal ballot, Lucius Fairchild received one hundred and thirty-eight votes, and Anthony Van Wyck one hundred and twenty-five. Mr. Fairchild was renominated unanimously. For lieutenant-governor, Thaddeus C. Pound received one hundred and fifty-two votes, and was nominated. For secretary of state, E. A. Spencer received one hundred and twenty-nine votes, and T. S. Allen ninety-five votes. Mr. Spencer was nominated. He subsequently declined being a candidate; and Llewellyn Breese was appointed by the Republican State Convention to fill the vacancy. For state treasurer, Henry Baetz received one hundred and eighty-three votes, and was renominated. For attorney-general, S. S. Barlow received one hundred and fifty-four votes, and was nominated. George F. Wheeler received one hundred and sixty votes for state-prison commissioner, and A. J. Craig one hundred and twenty-three votes for superintendent of public instruction. Both gentlemen were renominated.

On the 8th of September, the Democratic State Convention was held at Milwaukee, E. S. Bragg president. The following persons were put in nomination: for governor, C. D. Robinson; lieutenant-governor, H. H. Gray; secretary of state, A. G. Cook; state treasurer, John Black; attorney-general, S. U. Pinney; state-prison commissioner, C. M. Bordoe; superintendent of public instruction, P. K. Gannon.

At the election in November, the Republican ticket was elected. Fairchild received 69,582 votes for governor, and Robinson 61,239; the majority of the former, 8,343. The remainder of the ticket received a majority of about nine thousand over the Democratic candidates.



CHAPTER LX.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

Events of 1870 — Legislation and Statistics — A Movement to remove the Capital to Milwaukee fails — View of the State Institutions.

THE third day of January, 1870, witnessed a change in most of the State offices. The persons elected in November last assumed their duties. Gov. Fairchild entered upon his office for a third term; and this fact is a sufficient evidence that his services had been appreciated by the people.

The Twenty-third session of the legislature commenced Jan. 12, 1870, and adjourned March 17, after a session of sixty-five days.

Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound, lieutenant-governor elect, took his place as president of the senate. L. B. Hills was elected chief clerk, and E. M. Rogers sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, James M. Bingham was elected speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and Ole C. Johnson sergeant-at-arms. In the senate there were nineteen Republicans, and fourteen Democrats; and, in the assembly, sixty Republicans, and forty Democrats.

The inaugural reception of the State officers at the Capitol on the 13th was very largely attended by the members of the legislature, citizens, and strangers. Two military companies from Milwaukee, the Light Guard and Sheridan Guards, participated in the reception. In the evening, Gov. Fairchild and the State officers received their friends in the east room of the State Historical Society until nine, p.m., when an adjournment was made to the assembly chamber, which had been prepared for the occasion; and dancing was kept up until early next morning.

On the 13th of January, in the joint convention of the legislature, Gov. Fairchild appeared, and delivered his annual message.

In the month of January, Gov. Fairchild received official information that claims of Wisconsin for equipping troops for the Union army, &c., to the amount of \$219,742.06, heretofore suspended or disallowed, had been audited, and the sum passed to the credit of the State against the direct tax of 1862, which the State had never paid. On the previous year, the sum of \$131,000 was also allowed. A large amount of other claims still remained suspended; and the State authorities urged their settlement by every means in their power.

In the month of March, an energetic effort was made in the legislature, by the citizens of Milwaukee, to remove the seat of government from Madison to Milwaukee; the city and county of Milwaukee proposing to donate to the State the new county court-house under some stipulations. The question was brought up in the assembly, when a spirited debate took place. A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill finally passed by a vote of fifty-six to thirty.

On the 17th of March, the legislature, having finished its labors, adjourned. It was largely composed of able, honest, and industrious men, who were controlled in their action by what they thought was for the best interests of the State. There were passed twenty-one appropriation bills, twenty-five joint resolutions, fifteen memorials to Congress, five hundred and seventeen private and local laws, and a hundred and forty-eight general laws. Of the general laws, so classified, quite a number were only of local application, relating to terms of court, &c. Of those of general importance, the following include the majority: the Esterly Bill, to encourage the construction of railroads, which authorized towns, cities, and villages to take stock in railroads through them to the extent of five thousand dollars a mile, and issue bonds therefor; to encourage the manufacture of beet-sugar and the propagation of brook-trout, by exemption from taxation; to restore the system of county government by boards composed of town board of supervisors, senior aldermen in cities, and presidents of villages; putting back into the normal-school fund twenty-five per cent of its income temporarily diverted to the common-school fund; providing for the education of soldiers' orphans in the normal schools; providing for a geological and topographical survey of the South-western lead-mines; providing for the election and classification of railroad directors; to organize the twelfth judicial circuit; to provide for an additional institution for the insane.

Among the general measures which failed were, amendments to the constitution, so as to strike out the limitation of suffrage to males, lengthening the term, and increasing the number of judges, of the Supreme Court; bills to revise and so amend the registry law as to have the first registry made by town and city clerks, and require an applicant to apply in writing; for the removal of the capital; to establish a uniform freight-tariff on railroads, and regulate their running connections; to establish a uniform series of schoolbooks; to restore the death-penalty, &c.

Among the joint resolutions was one re-affirming the amendment to the constitution, dispensing with grand juries, which was submitted to the people in the fall of 1870; proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting action by the legislature, except in the enactment of general laws on sundry matters, such as changing names, authorizing minors to convey real estate, vacating alleys, extending the time for the collection of taxes, &c., which, if adopted, would take away two-thirds of the business of the legislature; and several in regard to land-grants and other matters.

One of the measures that created much interest was the Chippewa Dells Improvement Bills. The strife was between the interests of the

city of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. The bill was killed in the senate by the rulings of the president at the close of the session.

Hon. A. J. Craig, State superintendent of public instruction, died on the 3d of July, of consumption. Gen. Samuel Fallows was appointed by the governor to fill his place.

The board of commissioners appointed by the governor to locate a site for the new hospital for the insane, in July adopted, subject to the approval of the governor, a site on Lake Winnebago, four miles north of Oshkosh, where a station had been established by the Chicago and North-western Railroad. The legislature authorized the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purchase; and the property obtained is about three hundred acres of land. By the provisions of the act, the commissioners were authorized to obtain plans for the buildings, and to contract for the immediate erection of said hospital; and to this end the sum of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated, forty thousand dollars to be expended or drawn from the State treasury in the year 1870.

In the month of July, bids were opened for the erection and completion of the Female College building on the State University grounds. The contract was awarded to Hon. John Fellenz of Milwaukee for forty-one thousand six hundred dollars. The amount appropriated for the same was fifty thousand dollars. The governmental census taken this year (1870) shows the population of Wisconsin to be 1,054,670, an increase, since 1860, of 278,789.

The following were the names of congressmen nominated by the Democratic and Republican parties. Democratic, Alexander Mitchell, A. G. Cook, John Strachan, Charles A. Eldredge, Joseph Stringham, and Alexander Meggett. Republican, William Penn Lyon, G. W. Hazleton, J. Allen Barber, J. A. Watrous, Philetus Sawyer, J. M. Rusk. At the elections in November of 1870, Alexander Mitchell and Charles A. Eldredge, Democrats, and G. W. Hazleton, J. Allen Barber, Philetus Sawyer, and Jeremiah M. Rusk, Republicans, were elected members of Congress.

The whole number of votes polled for congressmen was 147,369. Taking this as a basis, the State went Republican by 6,117 majority. For superintendent of public instruction, Samuel Fallows received a majority of 9,026 over his opponent, H. B. Dale. The whole vote on superintendent was 146,832.

On the question of changing the constitution in relation to the grand jury system, but 63,479 votes were cast; and the majority against it was 27,829.

CHAPTER LXI.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

Events of 1871 — Cyclopædia of Legislation — Statistics — Election Contest — Election of Washburn for Governor — Defeat of Doolittle.

THE twenty-fourth session of the State legislature convened on the 11th of January, 1871, and adjourned March 25, after a session of seventy-four days. Lieut.-Gov. T. C. Pound took his seat as president of the senate; and the senate, electing O. R. Smith as chief clerk, and W. W. Baker as sergeant-at-arms, organized that body. In the assembly, William E. Smith was elected speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk and Samuel S. Fifield sergeant-at-arms. The political complexion of the legislature was, Republicans nineteen, Democrats fourteen; Assembly, Republicans fifty-seven, Democrats forty-one, Independents two.

On the 12th of January, the governor met the legislature in joint convention, and delivered his annual message. He remarked at the opening, that "our State polity is so wisely adapted to the needs of the people, and so favorable to the growth and prosperity of the Commonwealth, as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislature, and those rather of detail than of system."

Hon. Byron Paine, associate justice of the Supreme Court, died on the 13th of January, 1871. A biographical sketch of this distinguished jurist will be given hereafter.

The governor, a few days after, appointed Hon. William P. Lyon of Racine to fill the vacancy until the general election in the spring, when a justice was elected by the vote of the people.

The building-commissioners of the Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane met in February, 1871, and examined the bids for the erection of the asylum. Seventeen proposals were put in; and the contract was awarded to James Reynolds of Milwaukee as the lowest bidder, for \$146,581.

The session of the legislature adjourned on the 25th of March was the longest that had been held after the change from the *per diem* to the salary system of paying members; and was remarkable in one respect, viz., that it passed without any political contest or partisan debate. Notwithstanding

the absorbing excitement on one or two questions, which will hereafter be referred to, all measures that have been presented received considerate attention; and all laws of general importance were carefully scrutinized by committees and the members at large. All local measures received thorough examination, and there was little mischievous special legislation. Of the business of the session, in the senate there were three hundred and seven bills presented, twelve memorials to Congress, eighteen joint resolutions, and thirty-three resolutions; and, in the assembly, seven hundred and sixty bills, fourteen memorials, thirty-eight joint resolutions, and forty-six resolutions; and, of the acts that passed and became laws, one hundred and sixty-nine were general, five hundred and one private and local, fourteen memorials, twenty-four appropriations, and two joint resolutions.

“The Madison State Journal” of March 27 gives a full account of the business of this session as follows:—

“Many of the ‘general laws’ are not of general interest; some twenty-five or thirty, for instance, relating to terms of circuit courts and phonographic reporters therefor. Joint resolutions were adopted to amend the constitution restricting local legislation, which was twice rejected by the senate, but finally concurred in, to be submitted to the people, and which prohibits special or private laws; for changing names, or constituting heirs-at-law; laying out State roads all within one county; authorizing ferries wholly within the State; providing for sale of property of minors; locating county-seats; assessing or collecting taxes, or extending the time for collection; granting corporate powers, except to cities; providing for any special apportionment of the school-fund; incorporating the charter of any town or village; also to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court to five, and the length of their term to ten years, which has yet to be approved by another legislature, and then be submitted to the people. Among the laws of general importance were those authorizing the State land-commissioners to loan the State trust-funds to school-districts; organizing a State board of charities and reforms of five members, with secretary at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, to have oversight of the State charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, and poor-houses and jails, their duties simply being a board of inspection, not control; providing for the trial of criminal offences on information, without the intervention of a grand jury (a very carefully-perfected measure); apportioning the State into senate and assembly districts; creating the elective office of State Commissioner of Immigration; and the following, — to protect the public against unauthorized insurance-agents; requiring the Constitution of the United States and Wisconsin to be taught in schools; to provide for holding normal institutes in this State; to regulate the sale of patent-rights, and to prevent frauds therein; to protect and encourage the raising of sheep, and discourage the multiplication of dogs, by authorizing county supervisors to impose a tax on the latter; authorizing court commissioners to solemnize marriages; to further provide for the duties of county supervisors, authorizing the chairman, clerk, or a committee, to perform duties now requiring action of the whole board; to provide for weights and measures in the several towns in this State; requiring hotel-keepers to provide means of escape from fire; providing that usury shall work a forfeiture of interest only, not principal; to provide for the government of the State Hospital for the Insane by a board of three, instead of fifteen, and requiring two dollars a week to be paid by friends or localities for board and clothing; to consolidate and amend the acts for the government of the State-prison; to simplify proceedings for the recovery of real estate; to further



provide for instruction in normal school of soldiers' orphans; changing the official designation of clerk of board of supervisors to county clerk; authorizing boards of registry to put on the registry-list the names of persons known to them to be voters; repealing the law prohibiting physicians practising without a regular diploma; to secure a proper guardianship for children discharged from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

"The appropriations, mainly for the State charitable institutions, were large, but did not so much exceed the revenues of the State but that a State tax of three hundred and forty thousand dollars, which is one hundred and forty thousand dollars less than last year, was deemed sufficient to meet all expenditures.

"The principal appropriations are as follows: for the new Insane Hospital at Oshkosh, \$126,000; State-prison, \$99,940; Insane Hospital at Madison, \$92,200; State Reform School, \$53,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$40,000; Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, \$38,300; Institute for the Blind, \$25,373; for the old Proudfit printing claim, \$12,000; for the protection of Superior Harbor, \$5,000; for the collection of State war claims against the General Government, \$2,724; for the relief of certain citizens of Ozaukee County, who paid the State for land which belonged to the United States, \$2,550; for the governor's contingent fund, \$2,000; for the widow of Justice Paine, \$1,000.

"Looking over the titles of the private and local laws, we find that about one hundred of them are acts of incorporations of all manner of associations; fifty-eight are railroad-charters, or amendments thereto, or relative to aid to railroads; forty-three extend the time for collecting taxes; forty are village, and thirty are city charters or amendments thereto; sixteen relate to changes of names, of making of heirs, &c.; the rest relate to a variety of subjects too numerous to mention.

"Among the measures before the legislature which failed to become laws, the bill to incorporate the Chippewa Improvement and Booming Company, — which passed both houses by close votes, but was killed by the governor's veto, — excited more interest than any other matter, was more or less complicated with nearly all other legislation, especially with the Apportionment Bill, and its consideration somewhat protracted the session. Amendments to the constitution were defeated, striking out the troublesome provision requiring uniformity of county government, providing for biennial sessions of the legislature; a new system of districting our State into senate and assembly districts, and minority representation; bills for a commission to propose amendments to the constitution; providing for a revision of the statutes; educational bills for a State board of education, for county high schools, and town superintendents, and compulsory attendance on schools; proposing a removal of the capital (barely introduced, but not urged); repealing the registry law; further restraining the sale of liquor; authorizing female tax-payers to vote at school-meetings; giving the railroad license-money to localities where railroad property lies, instead of to the State treasury; providing a coal-vault at the Capitol; to establish an institution for the feeble-minded; to restore the district supervisor system of county government; to make the sale of liquor to a drunken man forfeit a license; to make the verdict of eleven agreeing jurors effective; joint resolution to amend the constitution and bill limiting the power of municipalities to contract debt to five per cent of the assessed valuation; providing for tract-indexes in the different counties; to make the receiving of a railroad-pass by a juror or a commissioner to award damages, from a railroad company interested, a felony; making the term of town clerks three years; making the defrauding of hotel-keepers by their guests a penal offence; requiring a license from the clerk of the circuit court as a prerequisite to marriage; limiting the fees of the commissioners of school and university lands; giving gravestone

makers a lien thereon; providing for an additional publication of the laws in 'The Madison Democrat;' to repeal the act for the survey of the lead-district; to pay two thousand dollars for the site of the State-prison; making appropriations to the Milwaukee charitable institutions; numerous bills as to the fees and jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

"The governor has vetoed but few bills during the session; and all the vetoes have been sustained. The acts thus made of none effect were to give all swamp-lands, and the proceeds of all sold in the town of Royalton, for drainage purposes therein; to vacate part of the plats of the city of Hudson and the village of De Soto, St. Croix County, and the Chippewa Dells Bill. The governor also withheld his approval from two bills presented to him on the last day, — one repealing the law requiring notaries to have a seal, the other amending the charter of the Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company in a contradictory manner to a bill just previously passed."

At the election in April for associate justice, William P. Lyon received 69,587 votes, and D. J. Pulling 58,119 votes. The former was elected for six years.

The regents of the University of Wisconsin elected Rev. J. H. Twombly, LL.D., of Boston, Mass., president of the university. Dr. Twombly accepted the appointment, and soon after entered upon the duties of his office. The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers met at Madison on the 30th of August, 1861, Hon. George C. Hazleton, president.

On an informal ballot for governor, 264 votes were polled, of which number C. C. Washburn received 142, W. E. Smith 111, and 11 scattering. Mr. Washburn was declared unanimously nominated. For lieutenant-governor, M. H. Pettitt received 181 votes, J. H. Rountree 82, J. K. Proudfit 19, J. S. Curtis 21. Mr. Pettitt was declared nominated. Llewellyn Breese was unanimously nominated for secretary of state, and Henry Baetz state treasurer, without ballot. Samuel Fallows in the same manner received the nomination of superintendent of public instruction. For attorney-general, S. S. Barlow received 166 votes, John A. Bennet 80, and O. B. Thomas 18. Mr. Barlow was nominated; and G. F. Wheeler for state-prison commissioner. O. C. Johnson was nominated emigrant commissioner by acclamation.

The Democratic State Convention met at Madison, Aug. 23, 1871, H. L. Palmer, president. On a vote being taken for governor, James R. Doolittle received 123 votes, and was unanimously nominated. For lieutenant-governor, John A. Rice received 97 votes, G. W. Kroupsoff 19 votes, and 30 scattering. Mr. Rice's nomination was made unanimous, and that of Milton Montgomery for secretary of state. For state treasurer, Anton Klauss received 103 votes, and was nominated. For attorney-general, E. S. Bragg received 80 votes, and A. J. Rising 46 votes. Mr. Bragg's nomination was made unanimous. L. E. Johnson was nominated by acclamation for state-prison commissioner. For superintendent of public instruction, Warren D. Parker received 118 votes, and F. Regenfus 26 votes. Mr. Parker was unanimously nominated. For commissioner of

emigration, Jacob Boden received 120 votes, J. Seaman 22 votes, and 5 votes scattering. Mr. Boden's nomination was declared unanimous.

The month of October this year was a disastrous one. The great fire in Chicago took place, and also that in the north-eastern part of Wisconsin. Some six counties were devastated. Owing to long-continued drought, every thing was like tinder, and burned with immense rapidity. Something like one thousand persons are supposed to have lost their lives. At Peshtego, four hundred and seventy dead bodies were found. Large amounts of lumber were destroyed, and heavy forests burnt. Destructive fires took place, also, in North-western Wisconsin, in the Black River pineries. The people in the southern and central parts of the State, with their accustomed liberality, sent large supplies of food and clothing to the destitute; and every effort was made by the humane and charitable to alleviate the sufferings and privations of those demanding their sympathy.

At the elections in November, the whole Republican ticket was elected. For governor, C. C. Washburn received 78,301 votes, and James R. Doolittle 68,910: the other Republican candidates received majorities ranging from 8,000 to 10,000.

CHAPTER LXII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. WASHBURN.

Events of 1872—An Account of the Great Fires of 1871—Legislation, &c.—
Election—Statistics.

On the 1st of January, 1872, Hon. Lucius Fairchild, who had for six years preceding that date occupied the position of governor of the State, retired, and was succeeded by Hon. C. C. Washburn. Of the administration of Gov. Fairchild, it was said, —

“Few men have attained the full honors he has done at so young an age; and it is rare, indeed, that any man of any age has so long filled high positions with such universal satisfaction to the people as he has done. At the age of forty, he retires from office, having held the highest position within the gift of the people of his adopted State, for three terms, with the respect of his fellow-citizens of all parties.”

At eleven o'clock the old State officers proceeded to the residence of the governor elect, where was also the lieutenant-governor elect, Hon. M. H. Pettitt. The party proceeded by sleighs to the State Capitol, and at twelve o'clock entered the assembly chamber, where were congregated a large number of persons anxious to witness the simple yet imposing ceremony. The officers elect were seated in front of the speaker's platform. Gen. Washburn then stepped forward; and the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Dixon in a very impressive manner. The other State officers then stepped forward, one at a time; and each took the oath to support the constitution, and to discharge the duties of the respective office to which he was elected. The ceremony over, the officers proceeded to the Executive chamber, where Gov. Washburn was duly conducted to the chair by his predecessor, and the party dispersed.

The twenty-fifth session of the legislature commenced on the 10th of January, 1872, and adjourned on the 27th of March, after a session of seventy-seven days. In the senate, Hon. M. H. Pettitt of Kenosha, lieutenant-governor, took his seat as president. J. H. Waggoner was elected chief clerk, and W. D. Hoard sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly, Daniel Hall was chosen speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and S. S. Fifield sergeant-at-arms.

The senate was composed of twenty-three Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Independent. In the assembly were fifty-eight Republicans, thirty-eight Democrats, and four Independent.

At two o'clock, P.M., of the 11th of January, Gov. Washburn delivered his first annual message to the two houses of the legislature in joint convention. It was a long message, and set forth in detail the general condition of State affairs.

The general condition of the State for the previous year was referred to as having been very prosperous, blessed with abundant returns of agriculture, and free from pestilence and famine.

The recent great conflagrations were referred to in appropriate terms; and measures to afford relief were suggested. A thorough geological survey of the State was highly recommended. Reference was made to the Board of State Charities, and their report commended to favorable consideration. The condition of all the State institutions was fully set forth, and commended to the attention of the legislature.

In national matters, the governor fully sustained the national administration. He recommended the Civil Service Reform, a return to specie payments at an early day, and the adoption of a government telegraph system in connection with our postal system. His remarks on these subjects were extended, and presented the matters in a clear style, giving evidence that they had been thoroughly considered.

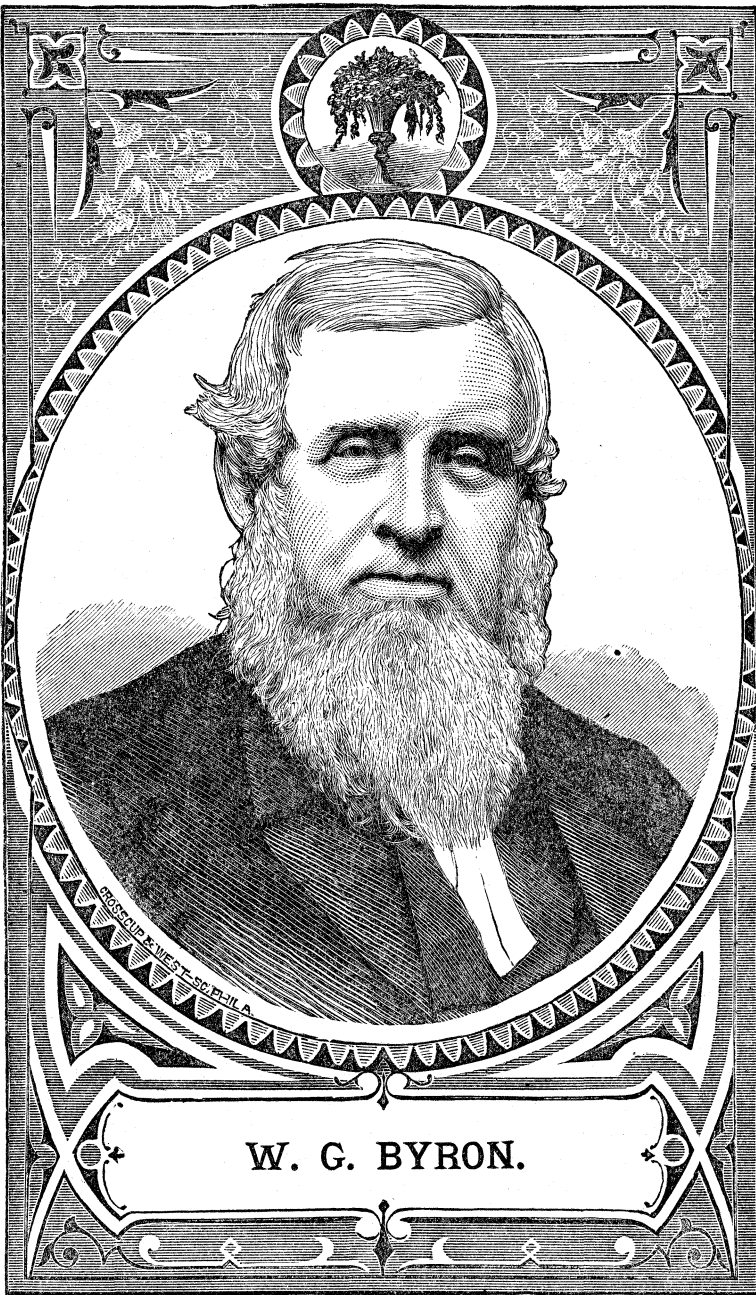
The governor spoke of the great fires of 1871 as follows :—

“During the last days of September, and the first days of October, the north-east part of the State was overrun by extensive fires, destroying much property, and causing great distress, but nothing compared to what was soon to follow; for, on the 8th and 9th of October, a conflagration, unparalleled in the world's history, swept over portions of the counties of Oconto, Brown, Door, and Kewaunee, consuming all before it.

“In vain the unhappy people sought refuge in open fields, swamps, lakes, and rivers. The fire-blast, which seemed to come down from heaven, was so sudden and appalling, that many believed that the long-foretold destruction of the world was at hand. By this conflagration, it is estimated that over a thousand persons lost their lives; and many others were horribly burned and maimed, and doomed to drag out a life more intolerable than death itself. As soon as intelligence of this great calamity reached the Executive office, my predecessor, with that promptitude and humanity which were to be expected from him, proceeded at once to the scene of the disaster, to lend such aid as was within his power. Appealing at once to the charitable for relief to the sufferers, the great heart of the country responded with a generosity that calls for the warmest gratitude.

“The people of the State, in the most prompt and liberal manner, sent forward money, clothing, and supplies for their suffering fellow-citizens. The people of other States were not less prompt and generous in their liberal offerings; and even Canada and Europe heard our cry, and manifested their sympathy with a liberal hand.

“I place before the legislature the very full and satisfactory report of my predecessor, detailing his action in regard to the sufferers. The responsibility taken by him and the state treasurer cannot fail to meet your approval. The urgency of the case fully justifies their action. It cannot be regarded as a precedent; and such an occasion is not likely to again arise.



"The total amount of money received at the Executive office for the benefit of the sufferers, to Jan. 1, 1872 was \$166,789.96, of which sum \$46,900 was transmitted to the Relief Committee at Green Bay; \$8,005.16 was expended for supplies; \$487.57, for sundry expenses, leaving, unexpended, \$111,397.23. for which I hold the receipt of Hon. Henry Baetz, state treasurer, for \$33,539.05, and a certificate of deposit in the State Bank at Madison for \$77,858.18.

"In addition to the foregoing contributions in money, large amounts of clothing and provisions have been received through the Executive office; and it is understood that large amounts of money, clothing, and supplies, have also been contributed through the Milwaukee and Green Bay Relief Committees. It is recommended that a joint relief committee, consisting of one member of the senate, and two of the assembly, be constituted at an early day, with authority to proceed at once to the 'burnt district,' and investigate the condition of the people there, and confer with the relief committees of Green Bay and Milwaukee, and ascertain what amount of relief will be required to place them in a comfortable condition, and when they can be self-sustaining; and I also ask that you constitute some authority through which the amount now subject to my order may be so disposed of as to give the most relief, and best meet the wishes of the contributors."

After a session of seventy-six days, the legislature of 1872 finished its work, and adjourned, after giving ample time for the enrolment of all bills, and their examination by the governor before signature. Few of its predecessors have embraced an equal number of men ready in debate, both among those well known in the legislative halls, and those for whom this was the first experience as law-makers. The work of the session was peculiarly difficult, owing to the many general laws which the constitutional amendment, prohibiting a large class of special legislation, made necessary. When the legislature met, there were many open questions as to the construction of that amendment; and it was some time before it could be determined what was required to be done, or how to do it. The committee on general laws, after careful deliberation, reported such bills, as, with but little change, became laws which were suited to the objects for which they were framed. The apportionment of the State into congressional districts was another perplexing task devolving on this legislature; and although almost any one could suggest a change for the better, in some respects, considered by themselves, as a whole, it is, perhaps, as satisfactory as any arrangement that could have been made under the circumstances. The framing and passage of a bill that should meet the popular demand for a law to prevent the evils of drunkenness, after much consultation and study, has been met by "Bill No. 7 A," making liquor-sellers responsible; the sharp contest on which was led by Mr. Graham of Rock County, the father of the bill, with able allies. This bill was the cause of much discussion, not only in, but out of, the legislature. The law was enacted after a hard struggle.

In the senate one hundred and eighty bills were introduced, thirty-one joint resolutions, and two hundred and ten petitions received; and, in the assembly, five hundred and twenty-nine bills, thirty memorials, forty-eight joint resolutions, ninety-four resolutions, and five hundred and eleven petitions. There were one hundred and seventy-five general laws enacted, one

hundred and forty-one private and local laws, twenty-six memorials, forty appropriations, and eleven resolutions.

An amendment to the constitution, proposed by the last legislature, was agreed to, and provision made for submitting it to the people to increase the number of supreme-court judges from three to five; and an amendment proposed, limiting the power of municipalities to contract debt to five per cent of the assessed valuation.

General incorporation laws in pursuance of the constitutional amendment were passed, providing for the incorporation of railroad companies, villages, religious societies, for manufacturing and other purposes. Other more important laws are, to regulate granting municipal aid to railroads, to provide for locating and changing county-seats, to exempt private property from seizure on sale to pay municipal debts, authorizing cities and villages to establish free public libraries, &c.

The waters of the Chippewa did not divert the cause of legislation, or swell to such an angry torrent as on the previous year. Two questions were only brought to an issue affecting it; and those created little excitement, compared with last year. The Beef Slough Boom Company obtained certain privileges and powers under a general law, which the Eau Claire interests claim will give them privileges they have never enjoyed before. The friends of the Dells Improvement felicitate themselves that there was no square vote against their measure; while the Chippewa Falls people rejoice that it was not carried, and that a general law for the accomplishment of its purposes was defeated. One-tenth of the local and private laws relate to the city of Milwaukee; there are also a large number for the repeal of sundry railroad charters in the northern part of the State; also a large number of city charters, and amendments thereto, legalizing acts, and for a variety of minor legislation, which is not inhibited. But three acts passed have failed to receive the executive approval, — one to give the Dells Investigating Committee additional powers, and others of less importance.

Among the measures that failed to become laws were a constitutional convention, amendments to the constitution for biennial sessions, minority representation, raising the minimum of school age to six years, repeal of the registry law, changing the system of county government, for the printing claims of Calkins & Proudfit and S. D. Carpenter.

On the 25th of May a contract was made with T. Shimmins and William Landon to put up an iron fence around the Capitol Square. The whole expense, under the contract, was \$27,495; Mr. Shimmins to furnish the stone and mason work, at \$13,000; and Mr. Landon the iron, at \$14,495.

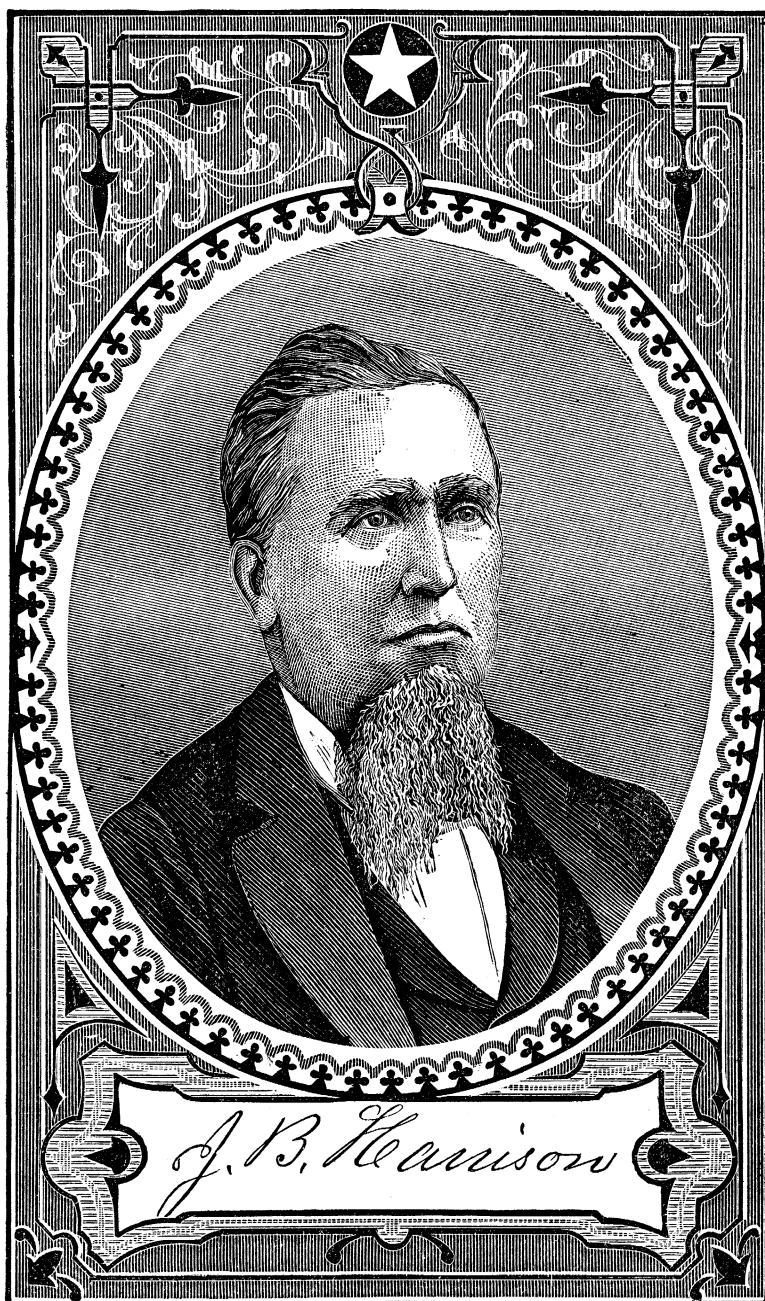
The Republican Convention nominated the following persons as presidential electors, W. E. Cramer, F. Fleischer, J. S. Nickles, George G. Swain, O. B. Thomas, F. Hilgon, E. C. McFetridge, G. E. Hoskinton, R. Bunn, and H. D. Barron. The Democratic Convention nominated for the same officers, Mons. Anderson, J. Black, W. Spooner, A. G. Cook, George H. King, S. Rindskoff, R. H. Hotchkiss, Anton Klauss, M. Montgomery, and M. Wadleigh.

At the election in November, the former (Republican) received 105,012, and the latter (Democratic) 86,390, and 834 votes scattering. At the meeting of the electoral college, the ten votes of Wisconsin were cast for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson Vice-President.

The Republican candidates for members of Congress in the eight congressional districts were, Charles G. Williams, G. W. Hazleton, J. Allen Barber, H. Baetz, F. C. Winkler, P. Sawyer, J. M. Rusk, and A. S. McDill; and the Democratic candidates, I. C. Sloan, G. B. Smith, A. Warden, Alexander Mitchell, C. A. Eldredge, M. P. Lindsley, S. J. Marston, and William Carson.

At the same election, the Republican candidates were elected, except H. Baetz and F. C. Winkler; and A. Mitchell and C. A. Eldredge, Democrats, were elected in their places.

The election for members of the legislature gave the Republicans twenty-one members of the senate, two Liberals, and ten Democrats; and in the assembly, sixty Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, and four Independents.



CHAPTER LXII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. WASHBURN.

Events of 1873—Legislation—Statistics—Closing Events of Gov. Washburn's Administration—The Election of 1873—Defeat of the Republican Party.

THE Twenty-sixth session of the State legislature convened on the eighth day of January, 1873, and adjourned March 20, after a session of twenty-two days. In the senate, Hon. M. H. Pettitt, lieutenant-governor, was president, and J. H. Waggoner was elected as chief clerk, and Albert Emerson as sergeant-at-arms.

In the assembly, Hon. Henry D. Barron of Polk County was elected speaker, E. W. Young chief clerk, and O. C. Bissell sergeant-at-arms.

On the 9th, the second annual message of Gov. Washburn was delivered to the two houses of the legislature. It is a document of more than ordinary interest, and is above the common standard of gubernatorial productions of this kind. The message opens with a brief reference to the abundant returns from agricultural pursuits, the development of the industries of the State, the advance in manufacturing, the rapid extension of railways, the progress of education as being eminently satisfactory during the past year.

His recommendations in regard to the repeal of the law authorizing the loan of the school and university funds to school-districts, and for the revision of the law regulating the descent of property in case a husband dies intestate without children, commended themselves to the legislature, and met with its approval. The new Liquor Law, he thought, had not been in force long enough to have been fairly tested as to its merits, and recommended further legislation to secure its enforcement. A patriotic reference was made to the great Centennial Exposition proposed to be held at Philadelphia in 1876; and an appropriation was suggested to the consideration of the legislature.

On the subject of railroads, the message set forth the roads that had been constructed in the State during the year 1872, and informed the people that "there will be few communities that have not railroad facilities at no great distance from them" when the various lines now in process of construction should be completed. His views set forth in his last annual message, on

the general subject of railroads and their management, remained unchanged. He claimed that "many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm," and that "the legislature cannot scan too closely every measure that should come before it which proposed to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the State." The recommendation of the previous year for a Board of Railroad Commissioners was repeated. He also recommended that the "granting of passes to the class of State officials, who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited."

The subjects of the St. Croix Land Grant, the River Improvements, the Harbor of Superior, were discussed at considerable length; and the benefits that would accrue from these improvements were fully set forth in the message.

The governor took strong ground in favor of the adoption of the Postal Telegraph System by the National Government, but was decidedly opposed to the proposition before Congress, "which contemplates a partnership between the government and private parties."

The necessity for cheaper lines of transportation was dwelt upon; and the great enterprises of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the Niagara Ship Canal, strongly commended by the governor, who expressed the hope that the General Government would make the necessary appropriations for their completion.

The message was very favorably noticed by the leading newspapers of the State, without regard to politics. One paper, not politically a friend, said, "If Gov. Washburn is not a great statesman, he is certainly not a small politician."

The first important business of the session was the election of an United States senator to fill the place of Hon. Timothy O. Howe, whose term of office expired March 4, 1874. On the 22d of January, the two houses met in joint convention for the purpose of comparing the journals of the two houses, relative to the election of United States senator. Hon. H. L. Eaton, president of the senate *pro tem.*, called the convention to order; and the action of each house was read by its chief clerk. In the senate, Timothy O. Howe received twenty-two votes, and Henry L. Palmer nine votes. In the assembly, Mr. Howe received sixty-one votes, and Mr. Palmer thirty-five votes. The president then announced that Hon. T. O. Howe was elected United States senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1874; after which the convention adjourned.

The bills before the legislature which occupied the attention of the members in preference to many others were the land-grant bills, of which there were a number. One was to confer the grant of the St. Croix Company to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company: others on the Northern Wisconsin Road, on the Chicago and Northern Pacific Air Line Road, on the Milwaukee and Northern Road, the Prescott River Falls and Northern Road; also the bill to authorize the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to erect a bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse. This last bill occupied

the closing days of the session, and created much interest. Friends and opponents of the measure were at the Capitol in strong force. The bill passed both houses, and was sent to the governor for approval. On the 18th of March, he returned the same to the assembly, with his reasons at length for refusing to sign the bill, closing with the following remark: —

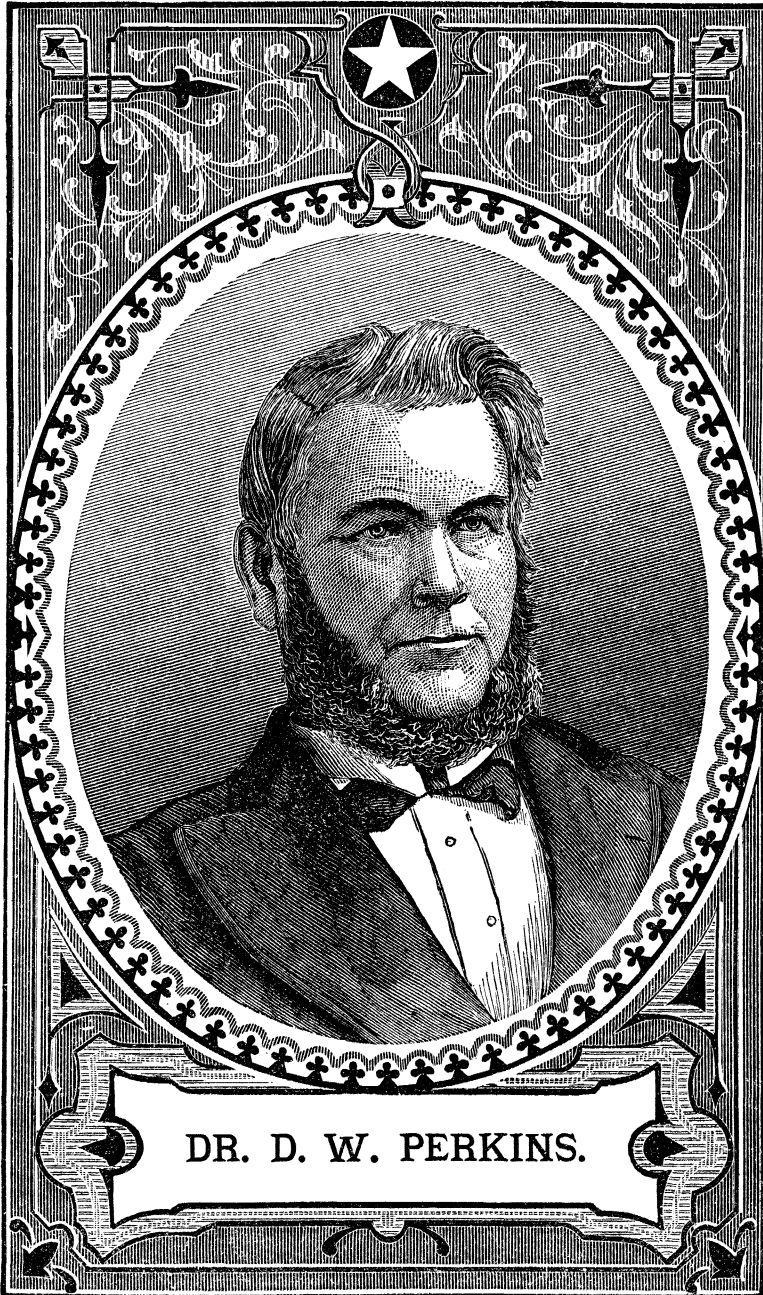
“I cannot approve the bill without sanctioning the nullification of a law of Congress, plainly authorized by the Constitution. It is an assertion of State rights, never before claimed within my knowledge, where Congress had already affirmatively acted in the premises, in any section of the Union, — not even in that section of country where those rights have been most watchfully guarded. Nor am I willing to say that the government engineers (in locating the bridge) have failed to discharge the duty imposed upon them under the law of Congress.”

The bill was returned to the assembly; and on the question, “ Shall the bill pass, the objection of his Excellency the Governor to the contrary, notwithstanding? ” the bill so passed, — ayes sixty, noes twenty-eight, and ten absent, or not voting. On the bill being received in the senate, that body refused to concur with the assembly in the passage of said bill over the governor’s veto by a vote of ayes fifteen, noes twelve.

The legislature adjourned March 20, having remained in session seventy-two days.

The following is a statement of business presented and disposed of at this session: Senate, bills introduced, one hundred and seventy-two; memorials to Congress, two; joint resolutions, twenty; resolutions, twenty-six; petitions presented, one hundred and ninety-five. Assembly, bills introduced, four hundred and thirty-four; memorials, eleven; joint resolutions, forty-two; resolutions, ninety-six; petitions, seven hundred and fifty-one. There were one hundred and thirty-six general laws passed, one hundred and forty-five private and local laws, twenty-seven appropriations, eleven memorials, and six joint resolutions.

Among the most important acts passed were, providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland County, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, thirteen thousand dollars being appropriated annually; giving the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company the land-grant, conditioned on building roads from Prescott to Superior and Bayfield, from Red Wing to Chippewa Falls, from Monroe to Shullsburg; to change the management of the State-prison from a commissioner elected by the people every two years, to a warden appointed by the governor, with consent of the Senate and a board of directors; to substitute the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney-general for the senate, as a State board of assessors; applying the temperance law of last winter to all cities and incorporated villages, regardless of any special provisions of their charter; increasing the salaries of Supreme Court judges to five thousand dollars; providing for a State tax for 1873 of \$321,110; to provide for finishing the State Capitol, protecting the same against fire; for the improvement of the Capitol Park, and appropriating \$26,850 for the same; and numerous other bills and specific appropriations to the various State institutions.



In addition to the bill vetoed by the governor on the bridging of the Mississippi, there were three others which failed to become laws; viz., for the relief of S. D. Carpenter; to audit a verdict of Calkins & Proudfit on their printing claim; to provide for the collection of certain property statistics, for which an unobjectionable bill was afterwards passed.

The above is a synopsis of what the legislature did, and refused to do. There was less reference to politics than in any session for a number of sessions; and the best feeling pervaded the members.

At the spring election, Hon. Orsamus Cole was re-elected associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Under the law for carrying on the geological survey of the State, Gov. Washburn appointed Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., as chief of the survey, on the 11th of April. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, on the 15th of May, sent to the governor an official notice that they declined to accept the St. Croix and Superior land-grant, under the terms prescribed by the act of the last session of the legislature. This action on the part of the company was the cause of much comment by the newspaper press; and the course of the company was severely criticised.

On the 27th of August, the Republican Union Convention for the nomination of State officers was held at Madison, John Nazro, president.

Hon. C. C. Washburn was unanimously renominated for governor, without ballot. For lieutenant-governor, on the first formal ballot, Robert H. Baker received 136 votes, and was nominated; for secretary of state, E. W. Young received 130 votes, and was nominated; Ole C. Johnson received 189 votes for treasurer, and was nominated; for attorney-general, L. F. Frisby received 162 votes, and was nominated; Robert Graham received 160 votes, and was nominated superintendent of public instruction; G. P. Lindman received 119 votes, and was nominated as emigration commissioner.

On the 25th of September, the Liberal Democratic Convention met at Milwaukee, Hon. S. D. Burchard, president.

William R. Taylor received 229 votes for governor (all cast), and was declared unanimously nominated; for lieutenant-governor, C. D. Parker received 188 votes, and was nominated; Ferdinand Kuehn received 188 votes, and was nominated for state treasurer; Hon. Peter Doyle received 156 votes, and was nominated for secretary of state; for attorney-general, A. Scott Sloan was nominated by acclamation; Prof. Edward Searing was nominated superintendent of public instruction by acclamation; and M. J. Argard, receiving 140 votes, was declared nominated for state-prison commissioner.

At the election in November, C. C. Washburn received 66,224 votes, and William R. Taylor 81,599: the latter was elected, and the remainder of the Liberal Democratic ticket, by majorities ranging between thirteen and fourteen thousand. In consequence of the result of this election, the Republican party, which had been in power from the beginning of the administration of Gov. Coles Bashford, in 1856, to the close of the year 1873, retired from power to give place to Democratic or "Reform" supremacy.

CHAPTER LXIV.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. W. R. TAYLOR.

Events of 1874 — First Message of Gov. Taylor — Legislation — Statistics — Railroad Litigation.

On the fifth day of January, 1874, the Reform party of the State of Wisconsin commenced its administration. The inauguration ceremonies took place on the 5th, and were brief and simple. At half-past eleven, A.M., a large party assembled at the Executive office, among whom, besides the newly-elected State officers, were Hon. George B. Smith, attorney-general of the last Democratic administration, Gen. C. R. Gill, formerly attorney-general, Hon. S. D. Burchard, Hon. N. D. Fratt, Hon. L. B. Vilas, Hon. J. C. Gregory, and many others. From the Executive office, the incoming officers, escorted by the outgoing ones, proceeded to the Supreme Court room, and, with the judges, to the assembly chamber. The newly-elected officers took seats in front of the clerk's desk; and each, as his name was called, arose, and the oath of office was administered by Hon. L. S. Dixon, chief justice of the Supreme Court.

The following is a list of the State officers who took the oath of office, which comprised the State officers elect: —

Governor, William R. Taylor of Dane; lieutenant-governor, Charles D. Parker of St. Croix; secretary of state, Peter Doyle of Crawford; state treasurer, Ferdinand Kuehn of Milwaukee; attorney-general, A. Scott Sloan of Dodge; state superintendent, Edward Searing of Rock; emigration commissioner, W. R. Argard of Eau Claire. In the evening, the State officers received their friends at the assembly-chamber, at which time the room was filled to its capacity. After the officers had received the congratulations of their friends, the floor was prepared for dancing, which was enjoyed by the large party of ladies and gentlemen who were present on the occasion.

The annual meeting of the State legislature commenced on the 14th of January. Hon. Charles D. Parker, as lieutenant-governor, took his seat as president of the senate; and J. H. Waggoner was elected chief clerk, and O. U. Aken sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly Gabriel Bouck was elected speaker, George W. Peck chief clerk, and Joseph Deuster sergeant-at-arms.

In the senate, sixteen were Reformers, and seventeen Republicans. In the assembly, Reformers, fifty-eight; Republicans, forty; Independents, two. The legislature adjourned on the 12th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days. On the 15th of January, Gov. Taylor met the joint convention of the two houses, and delivered his first annual message. At the beginning, he referred to the financial disturbances of the country, and said, that accompanying them had come an imperative demand from the people for a purer political morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. He made reference to the financial condition of the State, and suggested that taxes be collected semi-annually, or, if the time be not changed, that the State ought to derive some revenue for interest on its surplus funds during a portion of the year. The receipts and disbursements for the previous year were given in a clear manner, showing that the general fund was overdrawn, and that money had been borrowed temporarily from the trust-funds of the State to pay drafts upon the general fund. This practice the governor condemned strongly, and remarked that a deficiency in the general fund in excess of all proper resources for current expenditures from the trust-funds of the State was, in fact, an increase of the State debt to the precise amount of the sum thus taken from those funds.

He commended the suggestion of ex-secretary Breese on the subject of taxing railway-companies, and thought, also, that foreign insurance-companies should be made to pay more taxes to the State; and recommended that all fees received by State officers should go into the treasury. The registry law he thought was costly, cumbrous, and inefficient, and its amendment or repeal was recommended; and, in connection therewith, the opinion was expressed, that a fairer and fuller expression of public opinion might be secured by keeping the polls open a greater number of hours. He also congratulated the legislature on the progress of education in the State; and the common schools, normal schools, and State University received a very favorable mention. The governor felt a just pride in the State University, and hoped it would stand as the "crowning head" of the system of public instruction. He referred to the Centennial Exposition in favorable terms, and recommended a board of managers to represent the State, and superintend an exhibition of the products which may be sent. He recommended the continued sympathy and care of the charitable institutions of the State.

He discussed briefly the subject of temperance legislation, and expressed his views strongly. He thought the bill known as the "Graham Law" objectionable in many of its provisions, and recommended some modification of existing legislation, so as to dispense with these obnoxious features without impairing the power of the State to regulate and restrain the liquor traffic. The subject of banks and banking received careful consideration; and some legislation was urged for the better protection of depositors.

The subject of transportation was quite fully and very ably discussed;



and he referred with satisfaction to the improvement of the harbors of the State, of the Mississippi River, and of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. He thought these public improvements were warranted by the General Government, from the national character of the works.

The governor presented the different aspects of the railway-question in a clear and concise manner. He laid down certain propositions to guide the legislature in the investigation of this subject, and suggested, but did not recommend, a railroad commission. He insisted that farmers have rights that legislators are bound to respect, and that the time had come when some relief should be afforded against the greed and extortion of monopolists. He stood by his associates, and honored his calling. The evils and abuses complained of he considered could better be remedied by State than by Federal legislation.

The message was independent and dignified in tone; and its clear and forcible style, and its fair and able discussion of public affairs, made it an official document of merit and importance. It will compare favorably with any similar document ever submitted to any legislature of this State.

The legislature adjourned March 13, after a short session of forty-nine days. It carried out, in the main, the excellent recommendations contained in Gov. Taylor's message.

In reference to the acts of this session, "The Madison Democrat" said, —

"It has curtailed the current expenses, and has furnished the people some protection against the extortion of grand monopolies. The new party has inaugurated an era of retrenchment and reform hitherto unknown in the history of Wisconsin. An enumeration of some of the important bills that passed the Reform assembly, to meet with defeat in the Republican senate, are given. The first Reform measure that was killed by the senate was the Registry Law, that probably would have saved the State at least twenty-five thousand dollars. The Warehouse Bill, that would have saved the farmers of the State one cent a bushel on all the grain they sold, went through the house to meet its fate in the senate. The bill to tax insurance-companies, that would have brought four hundred thousand dollars into the State treasury, and relieved the people of that amount of burdensome taxes, was killed in the senate, after passing the assembly by a large majority. The best and most restrictive railroad-bill of the session was adopted by the Reform assembly, as embodying the legislation required on this subject, and was amended in the senate by the adoption of a substitute very mild in its provisions, and more acceptable to railroad monopolies. The assembly passed a bill increasing the license-fee of railroads to five per cent; but the senate reduced the amount to four per cent. The house also proposed a bill abolishing unjust discriminations by railroad companies; but it was either defeated by the senate, or so modified as to destroy its force. And, to close its labors, the senate refused to concur in the bill passed by the assembly to straighten the line of the Central Wisconsin Railroad between Portage City and Stevens Point."

It will be seen by the above, that, in the opinion of the Democratic paper at the seat of government, the senate was to blame for the defeat of many important public measures: on the contrary, "The Madison Journal," the Republican paper at the capital, said, —

"It is the only assembly that has struck from the statute-book the law making liquor-dealers responsible for all damage caused by whiskey selling, and admitted the principle of making the seller liable, to be correct, and restricted the liability so that it is of next to no value. It is the only assembly that was elected under loud promises of reform, of friendship for the workingmen, and of opposition to monopoly, and then voted down a senate bill to compel railroad-companies to pay for injuries received by workingmen in their employ; and it is the only assembly that disgusted its own leading men by the acts of some of their members."

Another newspaper remarks, "that, judged as a whole, it has fallen rather below its predecessors in the character of its work. It has not wrought more reforms or important changes in existing laws than its predecessors; and what there has been of real reform is full as much due to the Republican senate as to the Democratic assembly."

It will be seen that the acts of this session, and the disagreements between the two houses on other measures, were not calculated to produce much harmony; and both parties were more or less dissatisfied with the results of the labors of the session. The legislature passed three hundred and forty-nine laws, fourteen joint resolutions, and twenty-three memorials to Congress. Of the important laws enacted are: an act relating to the government of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (to provide homes in private families for those of the age of fourteen years); to consolidate and codify the various laws of the State relating to excise, and the sale of intoxicating liquors; to provide for the completion of the improvements about the Capitol Park; to provide for the purchase of paper required for public printing and blank books; to confer corporate powers on the order of the Patrons of Husbandry; an act relating to public printing; an act relating to railroads, express and telegraph companies in the State (this act fixes the compensation per mile for the transportation of passengers, classifies freights, and fixes definite prices for transportation to places on the line of said roads, also the appointment of railroad commissioners. This was one of the most important of the enactments of the session, and created great interest in all parts of the State); to provide for levying a State tax for 1874 (\$287,525 in addition to the amounts authorized to be levied by existing laws); to authorize the enlargement of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, and thirty-five thousand dollars appropriated, and to appropriate ninety thousand dollars to the Northern Hospital for the Insane. One of the joint resolutions adopted was for providing biennial sessions of the legislature, and compensation of members.

On the 27th of April, 1874, Alexander Mitchell, president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and Albert Keep, president of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, wrote to Gov. Taylor that their several corporations would disregard that part of the railway law of Wisconsin. In consequence of the refusal of the two companies referred to to conform to the law in reference to prices, &c., the State authorities filed informations against the companies in the Supreme Court, on the 16th of May, charging them with violating laws passed for the regulation of railroads, and asked leave to bring suits for the forfeiture of their charters.

On hearing and filing the petition of A. Scott Sloan, attorney-general, the Court granted to the attorney-general to bring an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* in the Supreme Court, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, against the Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Paul Railroad, for the purpose of vacating the charter, and annulling the existence of said corporation as prayed for in the petition. Similar action was had in reference to the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, the Court giving permission as in the former company.

On the 1st of June, steps were taken by the Chicago and North-western Railroad to enjoin all further proceedings against them by the State authorities by an appeal to the Federal courts. Papers were served upon the attorney-general and the railroad-commissioners, notifying them that an injunction would be applied for, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, to restrain them from instituting fixed rates to be paid for freight and passengers. The reason given was, that the law leaves only seven per cent of the gross earnings to pay interest and dividends, which is not a suitable and reasonable return for capital invested. Mr. Mitchell said "that the board of directors, regarding themselves as trustees of the stockholders and bondholders, believe it to be their duty to disregard so much of the law as attempts to fix an arbitrary rate of compensation for freight and passengers." Mr. Keep also says, "that the present law relative to railroads amounted to confiscation, as the working-expenses could scarcely be paid under it." The companies immediately adhered to their former rates. On the 2d of May, Gov. Taylor issued a proclamation, in which he recited the action taken by the two railroad corporations, and said, "The law of the land must be respected and obeyed. While none are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints," and, closing said, "I therefore enjoin all railroad corporations, their officers and agents, peaceably to submit to the law; for, since the Executive is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, all the functions of his office will be exercised to that end; and, for this purpose, he invokes the aid and co-operation of all good citizens in any proceedings, or any measures taken for the purpose of executing the act of the last legislature, regulating railroads."

This action was not brought in the name of the railroad company, but in the name of its creditors, who claim that their securities were weakened or destroyed by the law of 1874. On the 4th of June, the case came up in the United States District Court, Judges Drummond and Hopkins presiding. Hon. C. B. Lawrence appeared on the part of the creditors of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, and Attorney-General Sloan on the part of the State; and, after discussion, it was decided that the matter should be deferred until the 1st of July. In this case, the governor retained ex-Chief Justice Dixon as associate counsel to assist in the trial of the case with the attorney-general and his assistant, Hon. I. C. Sloan. Judge Dixon had retired from the bench on the 15th of June; and Hon. E. G. Ryan was appointed to fill his place. On the 1st of July, the case was brought



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up in the United States District Court. Judges Davis, Drummond, and Hopkins presided. The case was argued on the part of the bondholders by B. C. Cook, Esq., of Chicago, Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Judge Stoughton of New York; and, on the part of the State, by Hon. L. S. Dixon, followed by I. C. Sloan, Esq. On the 6th, the Court gave their decision, which sustains the validity of the law; holding that it was not repealed by the law of March 12, and that the legislature is absolute arbiter of the question of rates for freights and passengers from point to point within Wisconsin Territory. This is regarded as a judicial concurrence in the general opinion held by the people since the constitution was adopted. The decision, however, was not final. A question was involved regulating the commerce between States; and on that point the Court desired to hear further argument.

The State authorities, on the 8th of July, by Messrs. Sloan and Dixon, filed in the Supreme Court a bill of equity, complaining of the persistent violation of the law of the State regulating railroads, by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and the Chicago and North-western Railroads, and a petition that these companies be enjoined by the Court to obey said law so far as it was held valid by the late decision of the United States District Court. A copy was served on the officers of the railroads in question, who were notified that the attorneys for the State would ask a hearing on a motion for injunction, as above stated, on the 14th of July. On that day the parties, by their attorneys, appeared in court; and, by mutual consent, the hearing of the case was postponed until Aug. 4.

On the 4th of August, the Supreme Court met for a hearing on the application of the State to enjoin the two railroads before referred to to obey the law of last winter regulating railroads. There was a large array of legal gentlemen of high standing in the profession taking part in the case, including the following counsel: for the State, Hon. I. C. Sloan, assistant attorney-general, Judge L. S. Dixon, and Judge Harlow S. Orton; for the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Judge C. B. Lawrence and Hon. B. C. Cook of Chicago, and Hon. George B. Smith of Madison; for the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Company, Hon. John W. Cary and Judge P. L. Spooner; also, as consulting attorneys in behalf of the railroads, Messrs. J. C. Gregory and F. J. Lamb of Madison, and Col. J. C. Spooner, attorney of West Wisconsin Railroad Company, of Hudson. The cases were argued by the respective counsel, and continued until the 11th of August, at which time the court adjourned until the 25th instant. On the 25th, the court met; but a decision was deferred until the 15th of September, at which time, at the opening of the court, Chief Justice Ryan read the opinion of the court. It fully sustains the law passed by the legislature of 1874, and the right of the State to control corporations. The opinion is a lengthy one. In conclusion, it was announced that the motions of the attorney-general must be granted, and the writs issue as to all the roads of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and all the roads of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, except the railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, built under the terri-

torial charter of 1847, 1848. The attorney-general was directed to file in these cases, before the writs issue, his official stipulation not to prosecute the defendants as for forfeiture of their charters for any violations of the law of 1874, charged in these informations, before the first day of October next, that time being allowed by the court to the defendants to arrange their rates of toll under the law.

The Republican Conventions of the several congressional districts put in nomination for members of congress Charles G. Williams, L. B. Caswell, H. S. Magoon, H. Ludington, Hiram Barber, A. M. Kimball, J. M. Rusk, and A. S. McDill. The Liberal Reform and Democratic Conventions nominated N. D. Fratt, A. G. Cook, C. F. Thompson, W. P. Lynde, S. D. Burchard, Gabriel Bouck, D. C. Fulton, and George W. Cate.

At the election in November, the following congressmen were elected: C. G. Williams, Republican; L. B. Caswell, Republican; H. S. Magoon, Republican; W. P. Lynde, Reform; S. D. Burchard, Reform; A. M. Kimball, Republican; J. M. Rusk, Republican; and G. W. Cate, Liberal,—five Republicans, and three Reformers.

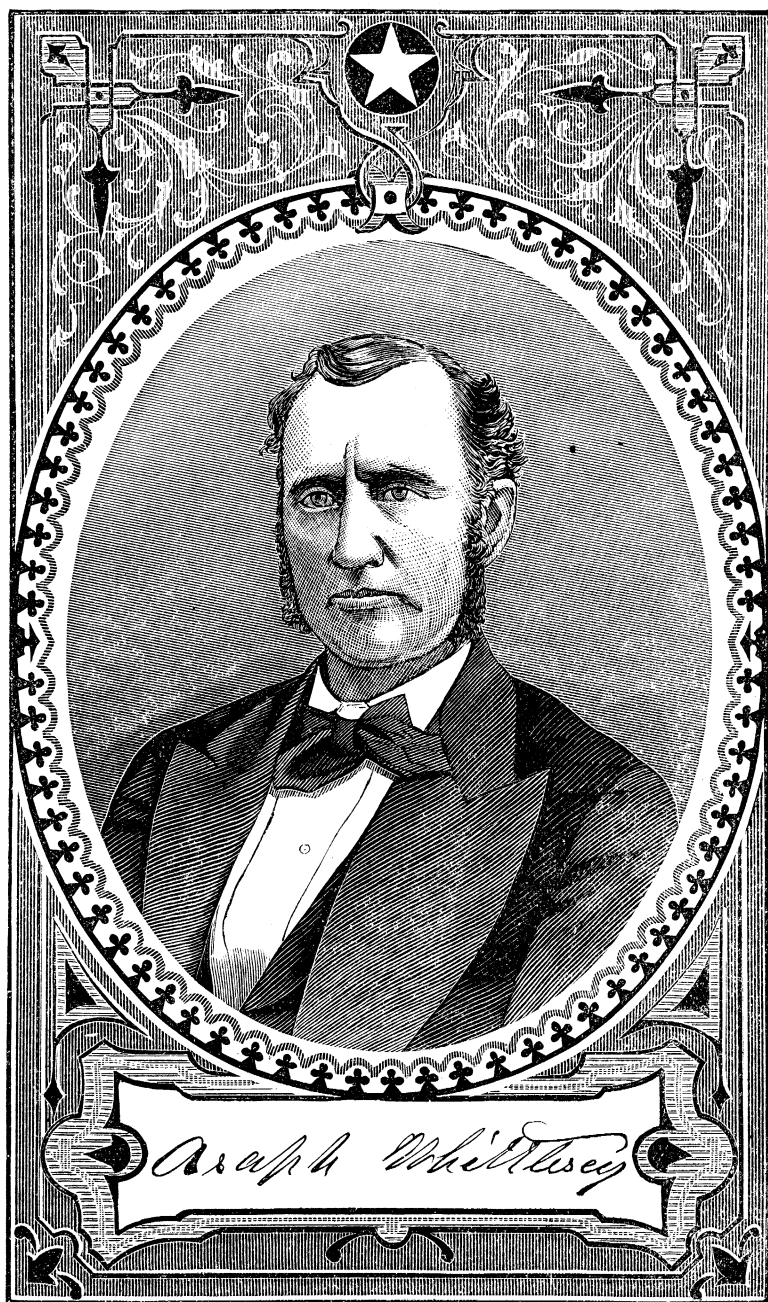
At the same election, members of the legislature were elected to make the next session to consist of seventeen Republican and fifteen Liberal senators, and one Independent, and sixty-four Republican members of the assembly, thirty-five Reformers, and one Independent; giving the Republicans the majority in both houses.

CHAPTER LXV.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. W. R. TAYLOR.

Events of 1875 — Legislation — State Institutions — The United States Senatorship Contest — Defeat of Carpenter — Triumph of Cameron.

THE twenty-eighth annual session of the State legislature convened on the 13th of January, 1875. Lieut.-Gov. C. D. Parker took his seat as president of the senate. After the newly-elected members had subscribed and taken the oath of office, that body proceeded to the election of chief clerk. F. A. Dennett received seventeen votes, and George H. King sixteen votes: the former was elected, and O. U. Aken was elected sergeant-at-arms by a similar vote. In the assembly, the oath of office was administered by Hon. A. Scott Sloan, attorney-general of the State; and, after being subscribed to, the assembly proceeded to elect a speaker. Hon. Frederick W. Horn received sixty-five votes; T. R. Hudd, thirty-two; and two scattering. Mr. Horn was elected, and took his seat as speaker. Col. R. M. Strong received sixty-five votes for chief clerk; and George W. Peck, thirty-four votes. Col. Strong was elected, and J. W. Brackett elected sergeant-at-arms by a similar vote. On the 14th the governor met the legislature in joint convention, and delivered his second annual message. He commenced by saying "that, while our material prosperity has not met our expectations, we suffer no financial depression not shared by other States," and very forcibly alluded to the condition of things in Louisiana; and the contrast was drawn between the circumstances under which the legislatures of that State and this were permitted to assemble, organize, and decide upon the election and qualifications of their members. He then referred to the reports from the different State departments. All forms of State taxation had been promptly paid; our State debt, mostly due to the State itself, was insignificant compared with our population and resources; the cause of popular education had rapidly progressed; our charitable and benevolent institutions had been conducted with marked efficiency and economy; the public lands had been carefully protected. He renewed his recommendation of last year on the expediency of changing the time for the collection of taxes, and also of providing either for the collection of taxes semi-annually, or for an occasional deposit of surplus funds upon interest.



The suggestions and recommendations of the governor in regard to our election laws were again referred to,—to the time of closing the polls, to the corrupt use of money in elections, and to the canvassing of votes. He recommended the encouragement of independent military companies, called the attention of the legislature to the propriety of passing some law for the protection of railway employees, and commented upon the benefits that would accrue from favorable legislation in opening communication by rail with Lake Superior on the north, and the coal-fields of the south. He invited attention to the progress already made in the geological survey, and to the propriety of further legislation “with a view to a more prompt and complete utilization of the results accomplished.” Telegraph and express companies, and the apparent partiality with reference to their taxation, were brought under consideration, and dwelt upon at some length, and such action recommended as should bring these corporations more clearly within the range of public supervision. The public institutions—educational, charitable, and penal—were considered, and many valuable suggestions made. The railroad controversy in general, and the law of 1874, known as the “Potter Law,” in particular, received attention; and his views commended themselves to the better judgment of all parties.

The first important business of the session was the election of a United States senator to fill the place of Hon. M. H. Carpenter, whose term of office expires March 4, 1876. Agreeably to the constitutional requirement, each branch of the legislature, on the 26th of January, proceeded to take a vote for senator. In the senate, M. H. Carpenter received thirteen; J. Black, sixteen votes; Orsamus Cole, three votes; and L. S. Dixon, one vote. In the assembly, Mr. Carpenter received forty-six votes; E. S. Bragg, thirty-five votes; C. C. Washburn, seven votes; O. Cole, three votes; L. S. Dixon, four votes; J. T. Lewis, two votes; and one each for H. Rubles and H. S. Orton. On the 27th, the two houses met in joint convention, and the action had by each house was read by the chief clerk. Lieut.-Gov. Parker declared that there was no election. The two houses met daily until the 4th of February, when the twelfth ballot was taken with the following result: Angus Cameron received sixty-eight votes; M. H. Carpenter, fifty-nine votes; and four scattering: whereupon the lieutenant-governor announced the election of Hon. Angus Cameron as United States senator for six years from March 4, 1875.

The result of this election was caused by the fact that eighteen Republican members of the assembly were pledged to vote against the election of Mr. Carpenter under all circumstances, and refused to meet with the Republican members in caucus to nominate. The Democrat and Liberal Republican not having the power to elect their own candidate, and desirous of securing the defeat of Mr. Carpenter, united with the dissatisfied Republicans in electing Mr. Cameron. This arrangement was made by the active efforts of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, who, by his influence with the minority party and the opponents of Mr. Carpenter, succeeded in carrying out the arrangement that was consummated.

Perhaps no business of the legislature for many years created so much interest as this election of United States senator. Mr. Carpenter's friends worked actively, and felt sanguine of his election. He received the caucus nomination of his party, and, according to the ordinary usages of party organizations, should have received the full vote the party could cast on such occasions. The hostility to his re-election was based upon the action of Mr. Carpenter in the United States senate, and his vote on the measures known as the "Credit Mobilier" and "Back Pay" Bills, and his speeches subsequently, vindicating his course in congress. Hon. C. C. Washburn was the opponent of Mr. Carpenter early in the canvass; but it soon became evident he could not be elected, and it was only by the combination before referred to that the election of the latter could have been defeated.

One of the important local measures passed at this session was one to amend the law of 1862 to incorporate the city of Eau Claire; the amendment being no more than the famous Dells Bill, which authorized the erection of a dam with separate chute, &c., on the Chippewa River, above Eau Claire. This measure is better known to those familiar with the legislation of late years than any other ever presented. It was argued *pro* and *con* with great ability, and aroused the intensest feeling at various times, involving those citizens and officials who entertained the kindest regard for the people of Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, and the whole valley. The bill passed both houses, and was sent to the governor for approval. The legislature adjourned on the 6th of March. It was one of the shortest in the history of the State, and one of the most important, if the magnitude of the interests involved are considered. The session continued fifty-three days, the first half of which was taken up almost exclusively with the senatorial contest; so that nearly all the business was crowded into the last few weeks: as a consequence, some of the legislation has been hasty and ill-considered, and may prove injurious to the best interests of the State.

The following is a statement of the business brought before the legislature:—

Senate: petitions, one hundred and sixteen; resolutions, twenty-six; joint resolutions, twenty-one; memorials to Congress, five; bills, two hundred. Assembly: petitions, two hundred and sixty; resolutions, sixty-seven; joint resolutions, eighteen; memorials, eight; and bills, four hundred and thirty-seven. During the last three days of the session, one hundred and sixty-nine bills were disposed of by the Senate, many of them without any reference to committees. This included some very important measures, containing, as it did, the amendments to the railroad or Potter Law of 1874, the Dells Bill, and others relating to the educational and commercial interests of the State.

As to the character of the bills that were passed, it is hardly time to venture an opinion. The railway legislation was enacted as a sort of a compromise, and consequently cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory to anybody. The appropriations were large, but not greater, in most instances, than were warranted by a strict regard to the public interests.

The following are some of the important laws passed : an act relating to the Wisconsin Central Railroad, amending the law of 1866; to more fully define and punish the crime of bribery; to encourage the building of narrow-gauge railroads and to secure cheap transportation; to render women eligible to school offices; to provide for taking a census, or enumeration of the people of the State; to provide for the revision of the statutes; to facilitate the artificial propagation and preservation of fish; to amend the election law, abolishing registration of electors except to incorporated villages and cities; to provide for levying a State tax, for the year 1875, of \$236,125 in addition to the amounts authorized by existing laws; to protect public libraries; and to authorize the regents of University of Wisconsin to erect a building for scientific purposes.

The whole number of bills passed was three hundred and forty-four, seven joint resolutions, and twelve memorials to Congress.

At the election in April, 1875, Hon. Edward G. Ryan was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court for the term of six years.

Under a law of the session of 1874, approved March 19, providing for a geological survey of the State, Gov. Washburn, after the adjournment of the legislature, appointed I. A. Lapham, LL.D., chief geologist, and a competent corps of assistants.

In the senate, in the month of February, the question was raised, whether the State geologist had been properly appointed. The matter was referred to a committee, which committee made a unanimous report, that, Dr. Lapham's nomination never having been sent to the senate for confirmation, the office of State geologist was vacant. Gov. Taylor sent to the senate the name of Dr. O. W. Wight as State geologist; and his nomination was confirmed by the senate on the 15th of February. This appointment was criticised by some of the newspaper press; and it was charged that great injustice had been done to Dr. Lapham in the premises, after considerable work had been carried on in the survey by the geological party, who were unaware of the fact that Dr. Lapham's appointment had not been legally confirmed. On the other hand, it was said that the work, as performed in the Lake Superior country by the party, was not satisfactory; and the members of the legislature from that section were strenuous for a change in the management.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers to fill the places of those now in office, whose terms expire Dec. 31, 1875, was held at Madison on the 7th of July, Ex-Gov. James T. Lewis, president. The following were nominated: for governor, Harrison Ludington; for lieutenant-governor, H. L. Eaton; for secretary of state, H. B. Warner; for state treasurer, Henry Baetz; for attorney-general, J. R. Bennett; for superintendent of instruction, Robert Graham.

The Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Milwaukee on the 8th of September.

Inasmuch as this history will close on the 1st of August of the present year, 1875, it will, of course, be impossible to refer to future events. Both

the political parties are very confident of the result of the election of their State ticket the approaching campaign. It will undoubtedly be an active canvas, as it will be the last held prior to the presidential election of 1876.

In writing up the public events of the Territorial and State Governments, it has been the design of the compiler to give an unbiassed account of public occurrences, and measures of public policy. The time has not arrived for a writer on the history of this State to give his own views on these matters freely, without giving offence. Parties are still on the field of action who came here in the early day, and took an active part in the political history of the State and Territory, and were honest and decided in their convictions, whether right or wrong. The future historian will be better prepared to write what is now unwritten.

The information contained in this volume has been collated from original documents and authorities; and it is hoped that few, if any, important errors will be found.

Since the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, it has had fourteen governors, — three under territorial rule, and eleven as a State. The Territorial governors were, Henry Dodge, James D. Doty, and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. These men have all gone to their rest. The first State governor was Nelson Dewey, who still remains a quiet citizen of the State. The second was Leonard J. Farwell, now residing at Grant City, Worth County, Mo. The third, William A. Barstow, died some years since, in Kansas. The fourth, Coles Bashford, is now secretary of the Territory of Arizona. The fifth, Alexander W. Randall, died a few years since, at Elmira, N.Y. The sixth, Louis P. Harvey, died in office in 1862. The seventh, Edward Salomon, is now practising law in New York City. The eighth, James T. Lewis, is a quiet citizen of Columbus, in this State. The ninth, Lucius Fairchild, is now consul at Liverpool, Eng. The tenth, C. C. Washburn, retired from office on the inauguration of his successor, William R. Taylor, the eleventh governor, on the 5th of January, 1874. The lieutenant-governors have been John E. Holmes, S. W. Beall, Timothy Burns, all dead; J. T. Lewis, afterwards governor; A. McArthur, Supreme Court judge in Washington City; E. D. Campbell, deceased; B. G. Noble, now in New York; Edward Salomon became governor on the death of Gov. Harvey; Wyman Spooner, residing at Elk Horn, Wis.; Thaddeus C. Pound, doing business at Chippewa Falls, Wis.; M. H. Pettitt, deceased; and C. D. Parker, the present incumbent.

CHAPTER LXVI.

SKETCHES OF COUNTIES.

The Agricultural, Mineral, Lumbering Educational, and Manufacturing Resources and Developments of Wisconsin, by Counties—Notes and Statistics of the Leading Cities of Wisconsin.

IN addition to the foregoing general, civil, and political history of the State, we give the following sketches of the several counties, by which the reader may become familiar with the various interests and industries of the State, get a view of the principal cities, and observe the relative growth of various localities. Wisconsin is a great State: its undeveloped resources are marvellous to contemplate: its developments in agriculture and manufacturing are well advanced, and in a prosperous condition. The internal improvements of the State testify to the intelligence and enterprise of the people. Everywhere throughout the State, evidences of thrift and industry are to be seen, as a perusal of the following county sketches will show.

ADAMS COUNTY.¹—We refer readers to the accompanying map for the location of the several counties. The southern part of the county is rolling, and the central part flat. It gradually rises from south to north. The soil is of a sandy loam, well adapted to the raising of rye, oats, barley, corn, &c. There is some worthless land in the county, but also much that is very good; and, with proper cultivation, it can be made to bear excellent crops.

There are about one hundred and thirty-nine thousand acres of land in the county; and fifty thousand of these are under cultivation. About eighty per cent of that now unimproved is capable of cultivation. About fifty per cent of the land is owned by actual settlers, at a price of from two dollars to thirty dollars per acre; forty-nine thousand five hundred acres, by the State, at fifty cents per acre; and forty thousand to fifty thousand acres is yet owned by the General Government,

which can be entered as homesteads; and the most of this will, if taken up by actual settlers, and properly cultivated, make good and profitable farms. About four thousand five hundred acres are yet owned by the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company; and a large portion of this is still occupied by actual settlers. These lands are generally of a good quality.

The county is well watered by beautiful running streams; and many water-powers exist that are yet unimproved, especially in the central part of the county, north and south, on White Creek, and the Big and Little Roche-à-Gris. The prevailing timber is oak, ash, and maple along the streams, and oak, ash, and pine on the uplands. There are many valuable stone quarries in the county, and one or two good brick-yards. Clay for the making of the very best brick is readily found almost anywhere in the county. The Wisconsin River runs along the western border of the county; and Big Roche-à-Gris, Little Roche-à-Gris, and White Creek are beautiful streams running into the Wisconsin River. Lake Jor-

¹ We are indebted for materials for this sketch to C. A. Capron and A. O. Holm of Friendship, Wis. — C. R. T.

dan is situated in the south-eastern part of the county; is about four miles long, and two and a half wide; and is a very picturesque body of water. The county poor-house is very beautifully located upon the banks of this lake. Fish is found in this lake in great abundance, as well as in the streams; and game is very plentiful in the northern part of the county, consisting of deer, prairie-chickens, grouse, quails, ducks of all kinds, wild geese, and other small game.

The principal source of industry in this county is agriculture; the crops raised being wheat, rye, corn, barley, and all kinds of garden vegetables. All kinds of roots are very prolific. Some attention is also paid to the production of lumber in the northern and north-western parts of the county. Cranberries are cultivated to some extent, and are soon destined to play an important part in the industry of the county. A large portion of the county is well adapted to the cultivation of fruit; and twenty-five thousand acres have been purchased by parties for that purpose alone. Hops are also raised to some extent; and some attention has been paid to the raising of the sugar-beet. The county is proverbially healthy, the water good, and the climate about the same as in the other central portions of the State. There is a foundry in operation at Big Spring, also a machine-shop, iron, lathe, and planing mill at that place. There are also, in the county, several good flouring-mills, numerous small saw-mills, and one of the largest steam saw-mills in the State, situated at Barnum.

ASHLAND COUNTY.¹—Ashland County is the centre county of the northern border of the State, on Lake Superior. It contains an area of about one million two hundred thousand acres, of which upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand acres belong to the State, while a large majority of the territory embraced within its limits still belongs to the General Government; large tracts being valuable ore and pine lands. Ashland Bay extends south-west, into the interior of the county, some twenty miles, affording a most perfect harbor for commerce, and the largest white-fish fishery on the lake. Upon this magnificent sheet of water is situated the new town of Ashland, a terminus of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The Penokee iron range lies east of Ashland, about twenty-three miles, and is pierced by the Wisconsin Central, which taps the country that will be developed, affording excellent facilities

for shipping ores and manufactured iron. "The work of prospecting these vast mineral deposits is now being pushed ahead; and the parties engaged receive the most flattering encouragement. Iron ore, at a depth of eight feet, has already been taken out, that is judged, by competent men, to yield sixty per cent. If the iron companies are successful in opening their mines, they will, in a very short time, give employment to a vast army of miners and other laborers, at good wages.

"The country in the iron regions is rough and uneven; but the range of hills is covered with a heavy growth of maple and other hard wood. The soil is good for grain and other products; but the seasons are too short to raise corn, with the exception of the small Yankee variety. All varieties of vegetables can be grown successfully, and yield largely. The country is a natural one for tame grass, which, where tried, does splendidly. The whole county is heavily timbered with pine and hemlock forests, interspersed with belts of hard wood. A number of large streams, together with numerous branches and springs, affording abundant water-powers, water the whole northern slope. Several good-sized inland lakes, full of fine fish, are to be found in different portions of the county. Fruit does well, far better than in the more central portions of the State. Apples, pears, tame and wild plums, thrive and grow rapidly. Of course there are no orchards as yet; but the experimental gardens prove, to a certainty, that fruit can be successfully raised. There are several apple-trees now in Ashland, where nice apples can be seen growing. Small fruits can be raised here as well as anywhere. The whole country is a dense wilderness, but is now receiving that attention it has so long deserved; and with the coming of railroads will also come the sturdy emigrant, the skilled mechanic, the adventurous American, and the genuine inquisitive Yankee, who, with his inventive genius, will soon help to make the wooded hills resound with the hum of industry. It is the beginning of a new era in the history of our noble State,—one laden with great enterprises and wonderful developments. The great inland sea of North America can no longer be a mere outline on the maps, to be talked about by school-children, but the live and busy centre of commerce, bearing burdens from Eastern climes and the fertile North-west, to the East Atlantic cities and commercial depots."

BAYFIELD COUNTY.¹—This county joins Ashland County on the north and west. It has an area of about

¹ We are indebted to S. S. Fifield of Ashland County for the materials for this sketch. — C. R. T.

² I am indebted for this sketch to Messrs. S. S. Fifield and J. D. Chuttenden. — C. R. T.

eight hundred thousand acres, of which a large portion belong to the State, and are known as "school, university, and swamp lands." These lands, although denominated "swamp-lands," are, in many instances, far from being so, as, in a majority of cases, only a fraction of the subdivision is wet and marshy; the balance being high and dry. The lands contain vast belts of valuable pine and other timber, and are being entered very fast by pine-land speculators, as also are the government lands; a large portion of the county still belonging to the United States. Bayfield County has more sandy soil than Ashland; and, on the whole, the timber is not as dense as that of either Douglas on the west, or Ashland. The village of Bayfield is the county-seat. It contains a population of about a thousand souls. It is a well-built place; contains several saw-mills and stores; and is the head-quarters of one of the largest fishing-houses on the lake. This firm ship annually ten thousand packages of white-fish and trout. They go to Chicago and Buffalo markets principally. Others do an extensive business in this line; and the catch can be safely set down at fifteen thousand packages annually. The United States Land Office for the Northern District of Wisconsin is located at Bayfield; and, during the present year, business has been quite brisk in the office. The harbor of Bayfield is undoubtedly the best on Lake Superior, and is accessible from three points of the compass for shipping. As a harbor-refuge, it is visited during the season by almost every vessel that plies the lake. During the summer season, Bayfield is crowded with pleasure-seekers from all parts of the Union. It is fast becoming a noted watering-place, and, in a few years, will excel all places of resort in the north. It has already two good and well-kept hotels, the Bayfield House and Smith's Hotel. The county is in good condition financially, and prosperous. The building of the Central Railroad to Ashland helps, rather than retards, the growth of Bayfield County.

Houghton Point is another beautiful place in Bayfield County, and bids fair to rival Bayfield as a place of resort. The scenery about Ashland, and the group of islands known as the "Apostles," is probably the finest on Lake Superior in many respects, and annually attracts the tourist and traveller to view the ever-beautiful landscapes. Bayfield County has many sources of wealth, and will, ere long, contain a thrifty and prosperous population.

BARRON COUNTY.¹—The surface of

¹ I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Orville Brayton in the preparation of this sketch.—C. R. T.

this county is gently rolling, although the northern part is hilly and swampy. The southern and central portion of the county has a soil of dark clay loam; while the north-east part, which is prairie, is lighter, and mostly sand. There are about five hundred and sixteen thousand acres in the county, twenty thousand of which are under cultivation; and about nine-tenths of the balance are capable of being worked. Of the whole amount, nearly twenty thousand acres, owned by actual settlers, are held at an average price of seven dollars per acre. In the neighborhood of eleven thousand acres are State lands, located throughout the county, and for sale at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half per acre. Subject to entry under the Homestead Law, and owned by the General Government, are one hundred and ninety-two thousand acres, mostly covered by heavy timber. The facilities for water-powers are excellent. Streams traverse the county that are capable of indefinite improvement. White-pine, white and red oak, maple, ash, linden, balsam, and aspen are the principal timber. The natural meadows constitute a very attractive feature of this region. Some are quite extensive; but they generally range from five to ten acres, and are scattered along river-bottoms and creeks throughout the entire county. Their present available area can be doubled by a little labor in clearing the margins of brush, and burning the ground. The principal varieties of grass are the flat-leaved, red-top, and blue-joint. All are of good quality and luxuriant growth, particularly the blue-joint, which often attains the height of four or five feet, producing a marvellous yield of coarse but very sweet and excellent hay. Being indigenous, they exhibit but little tendency to run out. Some of these meadows have been mowed by lumbermen for twenty years, without any perceptible diminution of crop. The facilities which here exist for water-power are practically inexhaustible. Taking into account only such as can be cheaply utilized, they are more than sufficient to turn the wheels of all the manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts; and considered in connection with the fertility of the soil, the great quantity of timber adapted to mechanical purposes, and certain other conditions, real and possible, that render this region favorable for the development of large manufacturing interests, this vast water-power assumes a peculiar importance. With the rich iron mines of Superior lying in close neighborhood on the north, and the prairies and bottom-lands of the Mississippi Valley bordering on the south, only a

few miles of railroad are necessary for the profitable employment of labor and capital in founderies, woollen-mills, wagon-factories, and all the wood and iron-working shops for the manufacture of farming-implements and domestic furniture demanded by the greatest agricultural region in the world. As yet, but little has been done for the improvement of these extraordinary advantages. Influenced, however, by their attractions, and believing in the promising future of Barron County, a few enterprising capitalists and businessmen have erected several fine mills for providing the settlers with lumber for building-purposes, and converting their grain into flour and feed.

Another great material interest, more peculiar to this region than any other, consists in extensive beds of catlinite, or Indian pipe-stone, a sort of red clay formation, found in stratified deposits of various thicknesses, convenient for quarrying, in the eastern portion of the county. According to the analysis of Dr. Jackson of Boston, as reported in "Silliman's Journal," it is composed of, in a hundred grains:—

Water	8.4 grains.
Silica	48.2 "
Alumina	28.2 "
Magnesia	6.0 "
Perox. iron	5.0 "
Ox. manganese	0.5 "
Carb. lime	2.6 "
Loss	1.0 "

The practical importance of this singular compound cannot easily be overrated. It is of a brownish crimson or mahogany color, exceedingly fine-grained, susceptible of a high polish, and, when first taken from the quarry, is so chalky and soft as to be easily cut with a knife, or dressed with a plane, yet, after a few days' exposure to the air and light, assumes a flint-like tenacity and hardness, which resists the action of moisture, heat, and cold. For centre-tables, counters, chimney-pieces, tessellated pavements, facings of buildings, columns, monuments, and busts, for every thing in which it is necessary to unite the beauty of marble with the strength of granite, it possesses an adaptation of qualities which need only to be known to create a demand that even the exhaustion of these beds may not supply. Its exquisite richness and beauty, the great ease with which it can be wrought, together with the fact of its scarcity (geologists having reported its existence at but one other point on the whole continent), will render it a source of wealth to this county, in generations to come, which might not be surpassed by mines of silver and gold.

BROWN COUNTY.¹—This was the first point settled in the State. The county has an area of about four hundred and fifty square miles, located at the head of Green Bay, a mighty arm of Lake Michigan, nearly a hundred miles in length, and with an average breadth of fifteen miles. The mean latitude is about 44° north, being a little higher than the southern coast of France. The climate is much colder than is experienced in Europe at the same parallel; but such is the dryness of the atmosphere, and steadiness of the temperature, that the winters are, in some respects, the most pleasant, as they are certainly the most healthful, portions of the year. A solid bed of dry snow for nearly three months affords highways of unequalled facility for passage and transportation. It is a gratifying sight, on a fine winter's day, to witness the processions of Belgian and other farmers, with their sleds loaded with shingles, made by their own hands, from wood grown on their own soil, and wending towards the city of Green Bay, sure of being waylaid by some eager shingle-buyer "cash in hand." The only unpleasant portion of the year is the two months in the spring, beginning about the 10th of March, during which period the weather is usually wet, windy, and variable; but with the middle of May commences a season of sunshine and warmth, and ripening power, which urges on every kind of vegetation with a rapidity hardly equalled at any other spot of the earth's surface. The autumn, however, commencing about Sept. 23, is the peculiar boast of the climate in this part of the North-west. The cool but comfortable weather, the sunny days, and clear, frosty nights, have made the Indian-summer of this region famous and attractive throughout America. The county is exceedingly healthy.

There is hardly an acre of barren land in the county. The prevailing character of the soil may be called a sandy loam, easily worked, and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. Other descriptions of soil, of course, exist, varying with the changes of surface, the proximity of water, &c.; but, whatever the peculiarity of particular spots of ground, the one characteristic of *fertility* may be relied upon as existing almost everywhere with slight exception.

The noble Fox River, navigable for the largest vessels, finds its outlet within the limits of the county, and furnishes the best harbor on the Great Lakes; while its several tributaries, and other streams which flow into the bay, make this peculiarly well watered. As

¹ The reader is indebted to Hon. J. S. Curtis of Green Bay for this sketch. — C. R. T.

might be expected in such a land of wood and streams, there is no difficulty anywhere in obtaining wells supplied with abundant spring-water, by digging a moderate distance below the surface.

The settlers of this county were of French origin; and we may add that the French is still spoken here, perhaps more extensively than any other tongue. The Belgians form the most numerous portion of the French-speaking race, and, with the patient industry characteristic of their nation, are transforming a wilderness into fruitful fields. Germans from every part of the "fatherland" are here working their way upwards with an intelligence, independence, and energy which always command success. The Scandinavian races, especially Norwegians and Danes, are among us in considerable numbers, and bring with them some sterling traits of character, which insure them a welcome from all classes of our people. One of our most thriving towns is almost entirely occupied by emigrants of this class. The indefatigable Dutchman is here also, and has bestowed the name of "Holland" upon one of our most prosperous and growing agricultural towns. The omnipresent Irishman is here too, as everywhere, toiling successfully to gain a comfortable home for himself, and, with his sturdy arm and brave spirit, helping to build up the fortunes of the community in which he dwells. Some of the best farms and farming lands in the county are held by Irishmen. The native American element of the population may be counted of the best class; being mostly composed of original emigrants from New York, Pennsylvania, and the different States of New England, or of the descendants of such.

"To judge of what Green Bay and its adjuncts must become in the future, it will be necessary to go beyond their incorporated limits, and take up the map of the Eastern, Northern, and North-western States and Territories, and after carefully comparing certain geographical points, great common centres, the agricultural, lumbering, mineral, and other essential advantages, with the topography of the country, railroad connections (present and prospective), and international water-communications, — after comparing all these advantages with the natural advantages of other localities, it is by no means a very great hazard to predict that Green Bay and the adjacent towns named, will, before the close of the present century, be the largest town in the State of Wisconsin."

The advantages of Green Bay, Fort Howard, and De Pere, have been thus summed up:—

1st, It is two hundred miles nearer tide-water by water-course than Chicago.

2d, The Canada end of the North Pa-

cific Railroad has just been let to Messrs. Perry H. Smith and George L. Dunlap of Chicago, which secures its completion to the "Sioux," and from thence westward to East Canada, probably within two years. When this is done (as it must and soon *will* be) Green Bay will be nearer New York by rail than Chicago is.

3d, Green Bay will be nearer Boston by rail than Chicago is, by over two hundred miles.

4th, Green Bay will be nearer tide-water by rail than Chicago, by some three hundred miles.

5th, St. Paul, and all west and immediately south-west from that point, will be nearer New York, *via* Green Bay, by rail, than *via* Chicago, by over three hundred miles.

6th, Madison and Milwaukee will be nearer New York, *via* Green Bay, by rail, than *via* Chicago.

7th, All towns on the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, and all towns on the Missouri above Omaha, will reach New York by rail, *via* Green Bay, nearer and quicker than *via* Chicago.

8th, Passengers and freight from the Pacific coast, over the Central Pacific Road, may reach Boston two hundred miles nearer, *via* Green Bay, than *via* Chicago, and New York by about the same distance.

9th, Green Bay is becoming quite a railroad centre. Three roads (all competing) are now regularly running into that place. A few months will install the fourth; while two more are in progress of construction, and still three others in contemplation; all of which, when completed, will give this great centre some nine roads.

10th, This is not only the best lumber region (including the range westward) in the world; but between this and the St. Croix, ranging north and south to the timber-limit, is a zone of some thirty thousand square miles of hard and soft timber-forests, as good as the world produces.

11th, Here (at De Pere) is a splendid water-power, capable of running three-score and ten mills, machine-shops, and manufactories. While lake boats may come within a stone's throw of the cataract that pours over the dam, vessels direct from Liverpool may safely approach within sixty rods of this water-power.

12th, Iron ore, the best in the world, abounds on three sides of Green Bay, within easy distance, — enough to supply the world with iron for centuries.

13th, The soil throughout the timbered zone, with the exception of here and there a sandy strip, is unsurpassed in fertility, and, being indigenous to the grasses, will yet rival Orange and Chautauqua Counties (New York) in the production of butter and cheese; while, for

most of the cereal productions, it has no superior, excepting corn.

14th, The Fox and East Rivers furnish over twenty miles of river-frontage, every rod of which might be used for dockyards.

15th, Green Bay is a land-locked harbor, unsurpassed in security, extent, and convenience, by any in the world.

16th, From the above facts it must be apparent, that for manufacturing and commercial, for agricultural, mining, and lumbering facilities, Green Bay and environs has no peer in all the Great West, if, indeed, it has on this continent.

17th, The mineral and lumbering material are here all at hand. Power is here; and, when manufactured into wares and machinery, Nature has furnished the additional facility for transportation by an adequate water-course.

What more, it may be asked, does Green Bay and her "partners" want? And yet one thing she lacketh, — capital. Give to Green Bay capital in adequate meed, and in ten years she would number one hundred thousand inhabitants, and do more manufacturing than Chicago and Milwaukee combined.

Take, for instance, this "little town" of De Pere, which, two or three years ago, was nothing but a mere "way station," and now does a business of nearly five million dollars annually. Four blast-furnaces are now in successful operation here, with an aggregate capacity of twelve hundred tons of pig metal per week. Then the car-shops turn out some twelve cars per week. The Bolles Fish Kit establishment turns out some six thousand kits per week. Besides there are numerous other establishments turning out various articles of manufacture, all employing some thousand laborers and artisans. And yet the threshold of capacity of water-power and other facilities is scarcely reached.

Green Bay, the county-seat of Brown County, is one of the oldest settled places in the State, having been settled by the French at a very early period. The present site was platted in 1830, and was called Navarino; and in 1835 land adjacent was platted, and called Astor. In 1839 both plats were incorporated under the name of Green Bay; in 1854 it was chartered as a city. It is located at the head of the bay which opens into Lake Michigan, and at the mouth of Fox River, and is one of the best harbors on the lake. The city is about a hundred miles from Milwaukee by the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad, and a hundred and ninety-one by the said road from Chicago. Since the opening of the railroads, Green Bay has become a place of much business; and the facilities which it possesses of lake, railroad, and canal navigation, can but make it one of the most important commercial

cities in the State. One of the important improvements, erected in 1862, was the extensive elevator of Elmore and Kelley, sixty by a hundred and twenty-eight feet, with engine-room adjoining, and a hundred feet high, of solid plank walls, with a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat; elevates from railroad and river for shipping. The same parties have docks extending to this structure eight hundred feet on the river. In 1860 the produce of Brown County was estimated at a hundred dollars; in 1870 it was over five million dollars. There are from forty to fifty mills in the country adjacent, — lumber and shingle manufactories, — which find a market at this point. About eighty million feet of lumber are marketed here annually, and over two hundred million shingles, and six million staves. The city has four hotels, an elegant court-house, opera-house, Turners' hall, nine churches, and four in Fort Howard across the river, five secret societies, and a large number of mercantile establishments and mechanical shops.

Population, 1875, 8,037, and Fort Howard 3,610.

BUFFALO COUNTY.¹ — The general topography of the county is hilly, with rich valleys between. The soil is remarkably varied, especially in the north-east part. It is for the most part a light dark loam, common to black-oak openings; but it changes to the richest black soil, then to worthless sand, and again to clay. The perceptible causes are worthy of careful observation. There are about four hundred and sixty thousand acres in the county, and over 250,300 acres entered, estimated one hundred thousand improved; of the remainder, two hundred thousand could be cultivated. Nearly two hundred thousand acres are owned by actual settlers, and are worth, on an average, eight dollars per acre.

Water-power is good, though but little improved, and offers encouraging opportunities for the manufacturer, especially in the erection of woollen-mills. Timber of all kinds prevails. Beds of clay for the manufacture of brick are found in many parts of the county; and several parties are successfully engaged in making brick. Limestone for lime and building-purposes are of the choicest. Chippewa River is the only navigable stream in the county. Trout are abundant in the large streams. A railroad from Eau Claire through the county is among the glowing anticipations of the people. The raising of all the principal cereals and stock is the most extensive pursuit. Our undeveloped condition

¹ I am indebted to John De Graff and Nicholas Phillippi of Alma for this sketch.

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calls for capital to turn our water-power into untold wealth. Farm-labor is always in demand; and, during the spring and summer season, some three hundred men are employed on the Beef Slough booms. Wages average all the year round two dollars per day.

The three principal villages in the county are Alma, the county-seat, with a population of a thousand, three churches, a good graded school, several good saw-mills, and one grist-mill; Fountain City, with a population of eleven hundred, three churches, one graded school, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, a foundery and a plane-shop; and Mandovi, in the northern part of the county, with a population of about a thousand, four churches, a good graded school, a flouring-mill, and a foundery. The condition of the common schools throughout the county is good, the schoolhouses mostly of frame, but ordinarily in fair condition.

BURNETTE COUNTY.—This county is located upon the St. Croix River. It is timbered with pine and hard wood; has an area of about a million acres, of which seventy-three thousand acres are State lands, and a large proportion Government lands, which are rapidly being taken up for the valuable timber upon them. There are grants of land by the United States Government to aid in building several lines of railroads that pass through this county, which, when completed, will, with the St. Croix and its tributaries, give its settlers ample facilities for getting their lumber and agricultural products to market. It is settled mostly by Norwegians; and, by their known industry, they will make it one of the best agricultural counties in the State.

Homesteads are still quite plenty. The proposed St. Croix and Superior Railroad is located through the centre of the county, and will, when built, open up a large and valuable tract of agricultural, mineral, and timbered lands.

CALUMET COUNTY.—This county contains an area of about two hundred thousand acres, and is one of the smallest counties of the State. The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, is 12,334. There are seventy-five thousand acres of improved land, the average price of which is about twenty-five dollars per acre. The unimproved land, consisting of one hundred and thirty thousand acres, ranges from three to twelve dollars per acre. Nearly the whole lands are capable of cultivation. The south half of the county is gently rolling; the north being more level, and, in places, swampy. The swamp-lands are generally owned by commissioners, and have no appreciable value. We believe the General Govern-

ment does not own an acre of land. The Fox River Improvement Company owns a small tract of land in the western part of the county. The facilities for water-power are about average. Timber is principally of hard wood. Marble is found in the south-east part of the county; also valuable stone quarries and brick-yards in number on the west side. Several small streams run through the county, the largest being the Manitowoc; none navigable. Nevertheless, Lake Winnebago, lying on the west, gives ample facilities for shipping and market privileges.

Calumet County contains the finest oak-timber in Wisconsin; and, with the newly-acquired railroad facilities, this is going to prove of great value to the county. Here are great inducements to men of capital, who would desire to go into the manufacture of wagon or carriage material, or other things for which hard wood is used. Bass-wood is also quite abundant.

Chilton is the county-seat; is located on the Milwaukee and Northern Railway, and has twelve hundred inhabitants. New Holstein has ten hundred inhabitants; Stockbridge, six hundred; Hayton, four hundred; Gravesville, six hundred; and Sherwood, one hundred and fifty.

The population consists of about one-half German, one-quarter Irish, and one-quarter Americans.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.¹—Twenty-five years ago, when the pioneers of this county entered its forests for the sole purpose of lumbering, they supposed that pine-lands would only produce pine-trees; and, consequently, they brought their flour, pork, corn, beans, potatoes, and, in fact, all the necessities of life, up the Mississippi, in keel-boats, from Prairie du Chien. Times are changed. Now the county produces both winter and spring wheat,—twenty bushels per acre,—which sells in Milwaukee for No. 1. Our oats are No. 1; average crop, forty bushels to the acre. Barley and rye grow equally as well. Hay grows wild in great abundance, and yields two tons to the acre. They also raise first quality of Timothy hay, two tons to the acre. As for potatoes, the world cannot surpass them in quantity or quality: the average crop is two hundred bushels per acre. Almost all kinds of wild fruits grow in abundance. Quite a large number of apple-trees and fruits have been set out the past few years; and, as apples do well fifteen miles south, we hope soon to raise fruit in abundance.

The stock of the county is of good average quality, but is mostly brought

¹ We are indebted to L. C. Stanley, William Richardson, and D. W. Campbell of Chippewa Falls, for this sketch.—C. R. T.

from Southern Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa. The pineries make a great demand for horses and working-cattle. Wild land can be bought for from three to ten dollars per acre. Twenty miles from the county-seat, or from the West Wisconsin Railroad, good land can be bought at government price. Improved lands are held at ten to twenty dollars per acre. The soil of the heavy, hardwood timber-land is what is termed clay soil; that of the prairies is a rich, black, sandy loam. The people settled in this county are from every nation; and the door stands open to all.

In the northern part of the county, copper, silver, and lead ores have been found, but not in paying quantities. There is plenty of sandstone and granite for building-purposes.

Lumbering is the specialty of the county, in the way of manufactures. According to the lumber inspector's report, 43,316,419 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 feet of lath, and 18,000,000 shingles were manufactured in 1870. There are 1,580,480 acres of pine-lands in the county, which, at the present rate of consumption, — 200,000,000 feet per year, — will last fifty years. A large portion of our pine-lands have oak, maple, and ash timber scattered through them. Chippewa Falls, with a population of five thousand, situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Chippewa River, is the base of operations in the lumber-region. It has the best water-power in the world, and one of the largest saw-mills in the United States run by water; capacity, thirty-five million feet per season. For twenty miles up the river, saw-mills of a capacity of from one to fifteen million feet occur frequently. Over two hundred million feet of saw-logs are cut and put into the river each season. This requires two thousand men, and horses and cattle in proportion. To supply this force furnishes our farmers a good market for all they can raise. Above Chippewa Falls is a reservoir large enough to stop and hold all the logs that are cut in the winter season. The logs are held secure until the ice melts; then they are assorted, and turned out as fast as required. Each owner, having his own mark, can get his own logs. The logs are run over the falls, and into the several booms along the river, and as far as the mouth of the Chippewa, where they are rafted, and sold down the Mississippi.

When the lumber is sawed at the mills, it is rafted in cribs sixteen by thirty-two feet, coupled up to make rafts containing a hundred thousand feet. It is then run down the river, by skilled pilots and hardy raftsmen, to Read's Landing, on the Mississippi River, there coupled up in rafts from

three hundred thousand feet to two million seven hundred thousand feet. It is then sold to go down the river, at an average price of fourteen dollars per thousand, by the raft, — a clear gain to mill-men of four dollars per thousand feet. The process is repeated every year; and the result has been, that most of the lumber-men have accumulated large wealth.

Much of the land is indifferent; but there is also much that is good, covered with hard-wood timber. This land will soon become valuable to settlers, as there are good railroad facilities. The home markets are also very excellent on account of the pineries; and the farmer can sell his products, of all kinds, at much higher prices than those products will bring in Milwaukee or Chicago. The West Wisconsin, Wisconsin Central, and St. Croix and Superior Railroad Companies own large tracts of land in this county, which they offer to actual settlers at reasonable prices. The water-power in this county is enormous, and is only improved in and around Chippewa Falls. The Chippewa River is navigable to Chippewa Falls; and there are almost countless smaller streams and lakes where fish of all kinds abound. Game is also plenty; such as deer, bear, wolf, and many smaller fur-bearing animals. The population and wealth of the county are rapidly increasing.

Chippewa Falls. — This city is situated on the west bank of the Chippewa River, on a succession of low hills, rising gradually backward from the river. It is twelve miles north of the West Wisconsin Railroad, connected with Eau Claire by the Chippewa Valley Railroad, which has recently been completed. It is noted for the immense water-power it possesses; there being a fall of some twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile over a rocky bottom; also for being the heart of the valuable lumber-business of Chippewa Valley. The county has an area of 2,580,480 acres, 1,580,480 of which is heavily timbered with pine, oak, and maple. Duncan Creek runs through the city, and furnishes several fine water-powers, among which are the flouring-mills, which produce one of the best brands of flour in the State. The city has two hotels, the Union Lumber Company's store, and the First National Bank building. The Union Lumber Company is by far the largest business-firm in the city. Of the mill of this company, an account has been given in the chapter on lumbering in Wisconsin. There are Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist churches. The Catholic church-edifice was erected in 1872, at the cost of forty thousand dollars.

Population, 1875, 5,050.

CLARK COUNTY.¹—This is one of the largest counties in the State. It is well watered by the Black and Eau Claire Rivers and their tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of the Chippewa River. Lumbering has been the principal business of the people of this county until within the last five years: now quite a large number are engaged in farming. There is a large amount of excellent farming-land in the southern and eastern portions of the county, mostly heavily timbered. The county is but thinly settled, but is rapidly filling up with an industrious class of men, who are not afraid of the hard work that is inevitable where farms are cleared up in a heavily-timbered country. The greater portion of the settlers are from the Eastern and Middle States, with a few Germans, English, Scotch, and Canadians. Many improvements have been made within the past five years. Roads have been opened in every direction; school-houses have been built; villages laid out and settled. A railroad has been built, running through the south-western part of the county, with a station at Humbird, sixteen miles from Neillsville, the county-seat. Other roads and improvements are in contemplation, which promise to add much to the prosperity of the county. Neillsville is a flourishing town.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.²—Columbia County is one of the inland counties of the State. The general surface of the county is level, yet not flat, but sufficiently rolling to afford ample drainage. The general quality of the soil is good. The county contains 492,500 acres of land, about two-thirds under cultivation, including improved swamp-lands. Nearly one-third of the balance is capable of being worked. In the possession of actual settlers is 485,580 acres. Average price, as assessed, \$12.83.

The facilities for water-power are good, but only partially improved. The principal timber is oak, maple, basswood, and elm. Stone quarries, lime, and sandstone are found, but only worked for local use. A cream brick is manufactured at Portage, which commands the highest price of any put into market. Wisconsin and Fox Rivers are the only navigable streams running through the county. This county has several lakes, of which Lake George and Wissahicon are the largest, except Swamp Lake, which covers about seven hundred acres. There is not an abundance of game: prairie-chicken and duck are about all that now remains. The rail-

road communications are good, no point in the county more than twelve miles from a line of road; and more roads are in prospect. Agriculture is the active pursuit; and the growing interest taken by farmers leads us to believe that it is in a prosperous condition. Manufacturing is not carried on to that extent that it might be: with the unsurpassed facilities of water-power, it should rank among the first in manufactured goods in the State.

Leather is manufactured to some extent at Portage, and some other points in the county. There are a few wagon-shops, where all kinds of wagons and carriages are made. At Cambria, there is a woollen-factory of considerable importance.

The great geographical feature of the county, that which will be eventually of more benefit than any thing else, is the peculiar position of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to each other, that makes possible a ship canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. At "The Portage," a name given by the early French voyagers, where now stands the city of Portage, they approach so near together, that, in high water, the waters of the Wisconsin are wont to flow across the intervening flats into the Fox. Boats of considerable draught had floated across from time to time, before any canal was dug. Several years ago, a canal about two miles long was dug, with a lock at the Wisconsin River, and another at the Fox (which, at that point, is some six feet lower than the Wisconsin), and the channel of the Fox dredged in places, and somewhat straightened; and a successful navigation from Green Bay was commenced. A considerable amount of business has for years been done through this channel.

In the internal improvements of the county are seen abundant indications of the enterprise, good taste, and prosperity of our citizens. The roads in all parts of the county are good. A large number of first-class farmhouses and private residences are seen everywhere. The schools are good, schoolhouses neat and attractive; the church-edifices are numerous, and are respectable in size and appearance; the county buildings are large, convenient, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. At Wyocena, the county has erected, as an adjunct to the poor-house, an asylum for those insane persons for whom the State has not made sufficient provision. The building is of brick, cost six thousand dollars, and will accommodate thirty patients: it is well patronized, and is one of the most beneficial institutions of the county.

The population of the county is about

¹ I am indebted for this sketch to Hon. G. W. King of Humbird.—C. E. T.

² The materials for this sketch were furnished by Thomas Yule, P. Fool, and O. A. Southmayd.—C. E. T.

thirty thousand, and is made up of settlers from all parts of the Union and the Old World. Those from New England and New York predominate. To sum up, we regard Columbia County as one of the model counties of the State, both considering its geographical position, its physical features, its agricultural, social, and financial advantages, and the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants.

Portage City, the county-seat of Columbia County, is located on the bluff adjoining a narrow neck of low land which divides the Fox River from the Wisconsin. This neck is less than two miles wide; and hence, as the two rivers are navigable from a short distance below,—the one to the Great Lakes, and the other to the Gulf of Mexico,—and as both flow through highly fertile districts, it is quite in the course of nature that this short and practical portage should have been regarded, from its earliest discovery to the present time, as a very important affair, and sufficient to give name to the city that was founded upon it. The city is spread over a large area, the centre of which is nearly a mile south of the railroad station, occupying an elevated site on sandy ground. The town presents a very attractive aspect from the railroad; the old town on the marsh being hidden from view, and the portion in sight being almost new, and the fine court-house, schoolhouses, and other large buildings of cream-colored brick showing very conspicuous. The business-blocks are large and commodious; and the manufacturing interest has not been neglected. It has one flouring-mill, two tanneries, two foundries, three wagon and carriage shops, pottery, fanning-mill factory, and several breweries. The railroad from Madison north to Portage City, forty miles, was opened in January, 1871.

The business of the place has been very large, particularly in lumber; and its prospects in a business point of view are very encouraging.

Population, 1875, 4,337.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.¹—Among the striking physical features of this county are the towering bluffs, which often rise to the height of from four to six hundred feet, and which present their bold, rocky fronts on the whole line of river boundary, as well as along either bank of the principal streams. The bottom-lands lying at the foot of these bluffs are very fertile; and the soil, which is a light, sandy loam, is of great value for the production of garden vegetables of every description, which come to maturity much sooner than on the high lands in

the same localities. Through this county, near its centre, runs a divide, which separates the valley of the Mississippi from those of the Wisconsin and Kickapoo Rivers; and from this, at right angles with it, are alternations of ridge and valley, the former generally wooded; while in the vales are fertile lands, valuable forests, prairie meadows, and good water-powers on never-failing streams.

Agriculture and trade have hitherto been the pursuits of the people, to the almost entire neglect of manufactures; the census of 1870 showing an aggregate of farm production of \$823,000, while the product of our manufactures was but \$240,000. But, during the past year, the people have awakened to the importance of manufactures, to all other branches of industry; and henceforth the hammer, loom, and anvil are to have their devotees, as well as the plough. In the line of public improvement are excellent roads and good schoolhouses, so numerous, that every child enjoys the privilege of a good common school education. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway extends along the southern line of the county for a distance of twenty miles. Bridgeport is one of the principal shipping-points on the road for grain and live-stock; while at *Prairie du Chien* the company have one of the largest freight-depots in the State, a grain-elevator with a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and from which two hundred and seventy-five cars have been loaded with wheat in a single day. The company have here large car-works, a good passenger-depot, and, near this, one of the finest hotels in the West. The business of the company has increased so rapidly under its excellent management, that it has been compelled to erect a temporary bridge over the Mississippi for the transfer of trains during the winter; while in the season of navigation in 1870, three steamers were constantly engaged in the transfer of cars from one shore to the other.

The commerce of the county at this time has an extent and importance which few would imagine who have not examined the figures which show it; and this is not conducted by rail alone; but three organized lines of elegant steamers touch at the river-town, and do not only a large freight, but passenger business also. The county is remarkably healthy, is well watered, has heavy forest in every town. In her markets, lumber and all descriptions of building-material are plenty and cheap. Improved lands may be purchased at from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre; and unimproved, from five to ten dollars. The public schools are under the charge of good teachers and an efficient county superintendent, and are access

¹ This sketch is compiled from the Report of the Commissioner of Immigration for 1873.

tible to nearly every child. In *Prairie du Chien* is a large German school, with an accomplished native teacher; while the Catholics have a large "Sisters'" school, and will soon open another, of a higher grade, in a large and beautiful building, which was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

The people of Crawford County are intelligent, industrious, wide awake to their interests, and hence are good patrons of schools, churches, and the press; and, taken all in all, the county possesses the natural and other advantages, which in future will permit her to take a front rank among those which make up the noble Commonwealth of Wisconsin.

DANE COUNTY.—This county is situated near the geographical and commercial centre of the State. Madison, the county-seat, and the capital of the State, has one of the most beautiful locations in the world, in the midst of charming lakes. Here is the new Capitol building, which, surrounded by a commodious and elegant park, presents an impressive appearance of taste and beauty; and among the other substantial buildings are the United States post-office, city-hall, and the court-house. The State University buildings and university farm occupy an elevated and pleasant site about one mile west of the Capitol. There are thirty-five towns and fourteen villages in the county. Six of the towns are largely settled with Norwegians, and six by Germans; and the American and European nationalities are more or less represented in all the towns. The county throughout is well watered by lakes and streams, and the soil is generally fertile; in some parts extensive prairies prevailing, and in others undulating and hilly land. Timber is plentifully interspersed throughout the county. There are numerous churches, of all denominations, throughout the county, also private and public schools. The Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and North-western, and Madison and Portage Railroads have brought it into direct connection with all parts of the State and country.

Madison, the capital of the State of Wisconsin, and seat of justice of Dane County, is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, eighty miles west of Milwaukee, and one hundred and thirty-two miles north-west of Chicago, in lat. 43° 5' N.; long. 89° 20' W. It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights, from which the city can be seen at a distance of several miles. The isthmus is about three-quarters of a mile in width. Lake Mendota, which lies on the north-west side of the town, is six miles long by four miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with clean,

gravelly shores. The depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats, and is estimated at about sixty feet. Lake Monona is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log-cabin. The new Capitol is a beautiful structure, built of stone, at an expense of five hundred thousand dollars, standing on ground seventy feet above the level of the lakes, and in the centre of a public park. The streets that lead from the Capitol towards the cardinal points descend gradually to the shores of the lakes, excepting the one which extends westward to College Hills. On this eminence, one mile west of the Capitol, and about one hundred and twenty-five feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin, which was instituted in 1849. Three newspapers are issued here. It contains four banks, about twelve churches, a large number of stores, a woollen factory, and several steam-mills. It is also noteworthy for its business advantages, and its healthful position. Situated on elevated ground, amid delightful groves and productive lands, well above the cool, clear lakes, it must be healthy; while the abundance and convenience of fine streams and water-power must facilitate a sound and rapid advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts. It is frequented by pleasure-seekers as a place of summer resort. Railroads radiate from Madison towards the east, west, north, and south, connecting it with all the principal points. Since its origin, this place has steadily increased. Population in 1840, 376; in 1850, 1,525; in 1853, about 3,500; in 1860, 6,611; and 1875, 10,093.

DODGE COUNTY.¹—This county is traversed by both the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and the Chicago and North-western Railway; the former running both its northern and La Crosse divisions through it. Thirteen of the twenty-two towns of the county are on lines of railroad.

The soil is good, being of clay loam, and all occupied. Is used mostly for farming-purposes. Its agricultural products are equal in value to any other county in the State. It is the third county in the State in population, having, in 1870, 47,035 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of the county makes it the fifth in the State in wealth, although in extent of land it is the seventh. In the county are villages equal in number to the towns, with a diversity of interests and business, most of them of sufficient capacity to maintain an increased population. While the county is generally known as an agri-

¹ This sketch is compiled from the sketch of S. D. Livermore.—C. R. T.

cultural one, manufacturing and milling are important, growing, and thriving industries within its borders, comprising woollen factories, manufactories of agricultural implements, flouring-mills, and iron works. These are all permanently established. Stock-raising is being largely introduced; and the establishment of various cheese-factories renders it a desirable and profitable auxiliary to the farm. All the land of the county is thus made valuable; the marshes being all rendered fit for making fodder.

There are good markets for all kinds of produce, and near the home of every one, from the fact that the county not only abounds in villages, but is surrounded by them. On the south, two wards of Watertown are in the county, and Waterloo is adjacent to the county; on the west, Columbus is on the border; on the north, one ward of Waupun, and one ward of Randolph, are in the county. The far eastern portion finds convenient trading-points in Hartford and Oconomowoc.

That portion of Waupun in Dodge County includes the State-prison. The county-seat, Juneau, is in the geographical centre of the county. Beaver Dam, the principal place in the county, has a population of three thousand five hundred, about equally divided between foreign and native in origin; and for beauty, fine buildings, and place of residence, is not surpassed by any city in the State. Its water-power is inexhaustible.

The educational facilities of the county are extra. Within the county are several graded public schools; while the common schools are nearly all of a high order. In the fine village of Fox Lake is located the Wisconsin Female Seminary, an institution of a high order; and at Beaver Dam is Wayland University Institute, for the education of both sexes, which is suitably appreciated, and well patronized.

There are in the county five lakes, situated as follows: Fox Lake, in the town of Fox Lake, covers about two and a half square miles, and is a natural and very clear lake. Beaver Lake is situated in the towns of Beaver Dam and Westford, Fox Lake and Trenton. It is about twelve miles long, its greatest width a mile and a half, and it covers about ten square miles. It is mostly artificial, being formed by a dam at Beaver Dam City, and is supplied with pleasure-boats. Fox Lake and Loss Lake flow into it. Horicon Lake, or Marsh, is situated in the towns of Hubbard, Burnette, Williamstown, Chester, and Leroy; is fourteen miles long, and about four miles wide. It extends about two miles into Fond du Lac County. Loss Lake is in the town of Calamine; about one mile long, and

three-quarters of a mile wide; is beautifully situated, clear and deep, and is a favorite resort for pleasure-parties. Mud Lake is located in the towns of Lowell and Shields. It is about five miles long, with marshy borders. The general health of the county is excellent. Localities are afforded to suit any one, — the north-eastern portion for its iron mines, and the balance for agricultural purposes.

DOOR COUNTY.¹ — The soil is generally of a clay loam, interspersed occasionally with soils more or less mixed with sand. In nearly every portion of the county are bottom-lands of alluvial deposits with an average depth of six feet of the richest black loam. On the uplands, a clay soil predominates at an average depth of twelve feet. The county contains about three hundred thousand acres of land, of which a hundred thousand is under cultivation: of the balance, two hundred thousand is only adapted to agricultural pursuits.

The land in the county is timbered with oak, maple, beech, elm, ironwood, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, balsam, and other varieties of timber common to this part of North America. Very valuable marble and stone quarries exist, producing large quantities of material. Sturgeon Bay extends far into the county; and several streams traverse it, all well stocked with fish. All kinds of game are abundant. Farming, lumbering, the manufacture of shingles, stove-bolts, cedar-posts, railroad-ties, and many other lucrative sources of industry, are the pursuits followed. Excellent opportunity is offered for the investment of capital. Blast furnaces might be run to great advantage; every thing necessary being near at hand, except the ore. Climate temperate and pleasant. Water pure and excellent. No epidemics, no contagious diseases; in fact, for healthfulness, it cannot be surpassed. There are ample school-facilities in this county, each settlement having a schoolhouse in close proximity; and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. The roads in the county, and the facilities, for reaching them, are good.

A large number of the inhabitants of the county are engaged in cutting timber into cord-wood, saw-logs, railroad-ties, telegraph-poles, fence-posts, &c., for which a ready sale is found. Many farmers devote their winters to this work, clearing up their farms, and selling the timber thus cut down.

The large bodies of water on each side of the peninsula abound with fish, and furnish employment to a large number of men in catching them. Trout

¹ This sketch was taken from a contribution by D. G. Morrison of Superior. — C. R. T.

and white-fish are caught in large quantities, salted, and sold at remunerative prices.

The population of the county is between six thousand and seven thousand, and embraces almost all European nationalities. Belgians, Germans, Norwegians, French, Irish, Danes, Dutch, Swedes, English, and people of other nationalities, have come here, and cleared up fine farms in the woods for themselves. After making themselves comfortable homes, they have sent back across the ocean for their relatives and friends to come and share with them the prosperity offered here to every willing heart and strong hand.

DOUGLASS COUNTY.—This county is situated in the north-west part of the State, at the head of Lake Superior. The general surface is rolling, and contains within its limits every variety of soil, with a marly subsoil of clay. The county is forty miles square, and has twelve hundred acres under cultivation: of the balance, nearly seven-eighths are capable of improvement and cultivation. One-eighth is owned by actual freeholders, held for disposal at fair prices. The State owns about seventy-five thousand acres, at a price of \$1.25 per acre; the General Government, three hundred and forty thousand acres. No railroad lands yet in market. The county is traversed with four streams, with ample facilities for water-power.

Specimens of copper have been found of the richest quality; also large deposits of iron, though unavailable at present, owing to the want of railroad facilities. Both granite and red sandstone, and a good quality of brick, have been manufactured from the clay. The Northern Pacific and St. Paul Road is now in operation from the western border of the county, and is completed four hundred miles west. Lumbering and fishing are the principal sources of industry. Water good. The average days without frost, from a hundred to a hundred and twenty. Potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, and all kinds of cereals and grain except corn, yield abundantly.

The fine forests, mills, and logging-streams offer good inducements to capital and labor.

About half of the population of the county is American; the balance about equally divided between Swedes, Germans, Irish, and French, and some Norwegians.

DUNN COUNTY.¹—This county is situated in North-western Wisconsin. The eastern portion is mostly prairie and light openings, with some marsh suit-

able for meadow-land. It is generally level, and has a fertile and productive soil. The western portion is more rolling, and covered with extensive forests. The soil is excellent, producing splendid crops. Winter wheat is largely grown, and yields from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Oats, rye, corn, potatoes, &c., bring forth a rich harvest. In short, the general quality of the soil throughout the county, and its productiveness, will average as high as any county in the State to which the attention of the immigrant can now be directed. When the forest has been subdued, and the wilderness made to "blossom as the rose," by the labor of the industrious settler, no section of our State will surpass Dunn County in the extent and variety of its productions.

There are at present about seventy-five thousand acres under cultivation, not including many thousand acres enclosed for pasturage. All of the unimproved lands are fit for cultivation or pasturage.

The county is watered by the Chippewa River in the south-east, the Eau Galle in the south-west, and the Red Cedar, which runs through the county from north to south. The Chippewa is navigable for rafts and small steamboats; the Eau Galle, for rafts and logs only. These streams with their numerous tributaries furnish a large number of fine water-powers, many of which are unimproved. Saw-mills and flouring-mills, however, are springing up in all parts of the county, opening new fields for labor and capital, and furnishing a substantial home-market for the products of the forest, the farm, and the garden.

Lumbering is the leading manufacturing interest. There is annually manufactured in the county about seventy-five million feet.

Banks of clay suitable for brick are numerous, but little used. Quarries of limestone have been opened, and successfully worked. Quarries of beautiful sandstone abound, similar in geological formation to the celebrated Potsdam sandstone, which furnish a fine and serviceable building-material. These natural deposits, together with the immense quantities of lumber, furnish an unlimited supply of cheap and accessible building-material.

The railroad facilities are good, and promise to be better in the not distant future.

EAU CLARE COUNTY.¹—This county is thirty-six miles long east and west, and eighteen miles wide north and south. The West Wisconsin Railroad runs through it from the south-east to

¹ This sketch of Dunn County was contributed by R. J. Flint, S. B. French, and C. M. Bonnell of Menomonee. — C. R. T.

¹ We are indebted to C. B. Daniels for this sketch. — C. R. T.

the north-west, and is the means of direct communication between St. Paul and the East, and is fast becoming a very popular route.

Lumbering is the principal industry of the county. Crops of all kinds are, as a general rule, good, and command remunerative prices. The lands, as a rule, are well watered with nice, clear streams, in many of which the brook-trout abounds. A sufficient amount of hay grows wild on the marshes to supply the demands; but tame hay can be cultivated and grown on the dry lands if desired. The Chippewa River cuts across the western part of the county, and is navigable for boats; while the Eau Claire River, which runs from the east to the west, and joins the Chippewa, is navigable only for saw-logs. At the junction of the Eau Claire with the Chippewa River is situated the principal place in the county, namely, Eau Claire, which is a city of some eight thousand inhabitants, and is constantly increasing in numbers.

Augusta, the next place of importance in the county, is situated about twenty-four miles south-east of Eau Claire, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, and has a population of about twelve hundred: it is situated in a fine farming-district, and is a flourishing, pleasant town.

The population of the county is composed chiefly of Americans, Germans, Norwegians, and Irish; the German and Norwegian being the most numerous of the foreign element represented, although the main branches of business are conducted by the Americans. The climate is as good as can be found in this latitude, being cold and dry in the winter, without many storms, and in summer as pleasant, warm, and cheerful as can be wished for. This county is comparatively young. Not many years ago, where the city of Eau Claire now stands was the camping-ground of the Indian; and if the county improves for the next ten years to come as it has for the same time past (and we have every reason to believe that it will), it will be as cultivated a section of country as a person can wish to live in.

Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers, about a hundred and eighty-five miles north-west of Madison. This village was laid out in 1858, and has kept steadily growing, till now it has a population of 8,440. Owing to its peculiar situation, it is separated into three villages; viz., Eau Claire, West Eau Claire, and North Eau Claire. Eau Claire and West Eau Claire are inhabited mostly by Americans. The dwellers in North Eau Claire are mostly Germans. The principal source of wealth, and what has given the village its rapid growth, are the extensive manufactories

of pine-lumber at this point. The Eau Claire and Chippewa Rivers, and the smaller streams flowing into them, furnish an inexhaustible supply of timber. The advantages of the location for lumber and other manufacturing, with the additional impetus furnished by the West Wisconsin Railroad, will likely make this the leading city in the north-west part of the State. In the immediate vicinity of Eau Claire are thirty steam saw-mills.

The churches and schools here are excellent. There are four good schools, one seminary, and eleven church edifices, several large public halls, numerous hotels, two bank-buildings, fifteen saw-mills, and two large flouring-mills, four planing-mills, and door, sash, and blind factories, two foundry and machine shops, four printing-houses, a tannery, &c. Three weekly newspapers and one daily are published here, — two in English, and one in German.

Until the spring of 1868, the east and west sides were connected only by a ferry; but, during the winter of 1871, a truss bridge was built across the Chippewa, at a convenient point, which soon served to unite the two sections; and in 1872 all the different villages were incorporated, by act of the legislature, under one city government. Population, 1875, 8,440.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.¹—The general topographical character of the county of Fond du Lac is gently rolling; flat surfaces being rare, and confined to a few marshes, which are almost all drained, and make valuable meadows for the cutting of red-top, blue-joint, and Timothy hay, or for pasture. The prairies are mostly alluvial soil, the oak-openings loamy, the timbered portions mostly loamy. All these varieties are strongly impregnated with lime, and are eminently fertile and productive.

The county contains nearly half a million acres of land, of which twenty-five thousand are taken up by the southern end of Lake Winnebago and a few other lakes. The land in the county is nearly all cut up into farms, and fenced. The proportion of land which is not fit for cultivation is insignificant, probably not more than one or two per cent, excepting the lakes. It is nearly all owned by actual settlers or farmers, who have come here from all parts of the Northern States and from Europe, including Americans, Germans, Irish, Canadians, English, Scotch, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and a few from almost every other country of Europe. Nearly all can understand and speak the English language. The population

¹ We are indebted to G. de Neveu of Fond du Lac for this sketch. — C. R. T.

of the county is about fifty thousand.

The public lands have long since been bought; and the soil is, as before remarked, all owned by individuals.

There are in the county four lines of railroads, which traverse it in different directions, owning no more than the land required for their tracks and stations; the total length of these railways within the limits of the county being about a hundred and twenty miles; Green Bay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Chicago being all accessible by rail in from two to six hours. No city in Wisconsin, except Milwaukee, is now a greater railroad centre than Fond du Lac; and certainly none is more favorably located for the successful prosecution of manufacturing, being within easy supply of pine-logs, hard wood of nearly every description, charcoal, iron ore, wool, and all raw materials, and also of an abundant supply of cheap food, being located in the very centre of a rich and productive agricultural region. These united elements make Fond du Lac a highly desirable place for the capitalist and manufacturer.

The motive-power used in the city is mostly steam. Fond du Lac is situated at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago, which is about thirty miles long by seven or eight wide. The city is located on a piece of land nearly level, and affords no water-power. But lumber-mills consume their own sawdust, and supply other powers with slabs at cheap rates. Peat also exists in large quantities within five miles of the city. Wood, hard or soft, can be bought for three dollars to five dollars or six dollars per cord, according to quality. Nearly all the engines used in the manufacturing establishments have been made here. The county of Fond du Lac has not any large amount of water-power, although the country is admirably watered by small streams. The head-waters of the Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Rock, and Milwaukee Rivers, are in this county; but they are all small streams within our limits. About one-half, perhaps more, of the available water-power in the county is improved, turning the machinery of grist, flouring, and feed mills, and woollen factories, also a few saw-mills and turning-lathes. All these establishments are driving a prosperous business.

There are inexhaustible amounts of the finest limestone, also excellent sand, and a few brick-yards; but the best brick are brought by rail from Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

The lakes have pickerel, pike, bass, &c.; our prairies have hens; and Horicon Marsh has myriads of ducks and geese: but our people sensibly rely on the farms

for their chickens and for their Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys. Meat of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Intermittent fevers are unknown; typhoid fevers prevail to some extent; but it may be asserted that no section in the West surpasses this in general healthfulness.

Education is flourishing, and the schools are well attended.

The population is getting largely Americanized. The German element is large, probably one-fourth; the English, Irish, and Scotch, one-fourth; and others, mostly Canadians, one-twentieth; balance, Americans.

Fond du Lac is a flourishing town, and capital of Fond du Lac County; is admirably situated on the south end of Lake Winnebago, seventy-two miles north-north-west of Milwaukee, and ninety miles north-east of Madison. It is the second city in the State in population. Lake Winnebago, which is a beautiful sheet of water, thirty miles long, and ten miles wide, forms a link in the chain of navigable waters connecting Lake Michigan and its tributaries with the Mississippi River, and is the channel of an active and extensive trade. The Fox River, by which the lake communicates with Green Bay, has been rendered navigable for steamboats on a canal which has been cut from the same river to the Wisconsin, at Portage City. The city has grown up within a few years almost since 1845; and the population has increased with surprising rapidity. The Chicago and North-Western Railroad connects Fond du Lac with Chicago on one hand, and Green Bay on the other. One railroad enters it from Sheboygan on the east, and one from Milwaukee on the south. The town is built on ground ascending gradually from the lake, and is pleasantly surrounded and embowered among groves and trees. It has an abundance of water, obtained by means of artesian wells, which vary in depth from ninety to a hundred and fifty feet. It contains three banks, twelve churches, two high schools, fifteen to twenty dry-goods stores, and about twenty saw-mills, three plough-factories, eight grain-elevators, a number of weekly newspapers, and one daily.

The manufacturing facilities of Fond du Lac are unrivalled; and a large capital has been invested in this direction.

Population, 1875, 15,308.

GRANT COUNTY.—Grant County is one of the largest of the settled counties in the State. Although usually regarded as a prairie and "opening" country, there are considerable bodies of hardwood forest-timber in the southern and north-western portions. Grant is well watered by numerous small streams, emptying into the Wisconsin and Mis-

Mississippi Rivers, and has a fertile soil, well adapted to the various crops common to this latitude.

Although its development has been much retarded by the want of railroad improvements, it has steadily grown in wealth and population.

The farm cultivation compares favorably with that of other counties. Stock-growing, though slower in making that progress which has distinguished other portions of the State, is now advancing at a commendable rate. While favorable to stock-raising generally, it is especially adapted to sheep-husbandry, which must accordingly receive more and more attention. Fruit-growing has also received considerable attention, and has been quite successful.

The most important products of manufacturing industry are flour, pig-lead, and woollen goods.

The business of mining, which, in the early history of the county, was the leading interest, has of late years somewhat declined in activity here, as elsewhere, in the lead-district. Nevertheless, there are immense deposits of both lead and zinc still undeveloped. The mines hitherto most productive are found in the regions about Hazel Green, Platteville, Potosi, and Beetown.

The chief towns are Lancaster, the county-seat, and Platteville, now distinguished as being the seat of the first State Normal School.

Valuable stone quarries—buff and blue limestone—are to be found in the bluffs along all the streams; brick clay can be had anywhere; and good potter's clay in the vicinity of Platteville. Paper-mills and cheese-factories could be made profitable in this county.

The population is composed largely of foreigners, principally Cornish and Forthshire miners, also Welsh and Germans, and some Norwegians; and they compare favorably with the best in any portion of the State for industry and intelligence; and the county is accordingly characterized by all those educational and other like improvements which indicate the social progress of a people.

The common schools throughout the county are all in a flourishing condition. Graded schools are also maintained at Boscobel, Lancaster, Platteville, Bloomington, and other villages. The people are enlightened, and interested in education; and good teachers command high wages.

GREEN COUNTY.¹—Green County is one of the southern tier of counties in the State, lying midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

¹ We are indebted to J. J. Tshudy and L. Seltzer for this sketch of Green County. — C. R. T.

While there are a considerable number of acres of level lands in the eastern and southern portions of the county, the surface, for the most part, is gently rolling, rising, however, in the northern and western sections of the county, into high and bluff hills. In the southern and eastern sections of the county, the soil is of a rich black loam, with a large admixture of vegetable mould; however, on the extreme eastern border a narrow belt of land is found, where the soil is a light sandy loam. The soil of the timbered lands in the West is of a deep clay loam, and produces abundantly, when cultivated, all varieties of crops. The county contains 367,723 acres of land, with at least one-third under cultivation. Facilities for water-power are almost unlimited. Two rivers traverse the county, besides untold numbers of creeks and small streams, most of which furnish valuable hydraulic power, utilized for grist-mills, saw-mills, carding-mills, &c. Lead is found in several parts of the county. The Sugar River diggings, in the north part, were once quite celebrated, and yielded a rich return for the capital and labor invested, but are now deserted on account of no water. One of the great advantages of Green County is the extent and remarkable distribution of timber,—timber and prairie, prairie and timber, everywhere. The largest tracts are in the southern part, where is to be found maple, hickory, walnut, basswood, ash, and many varieties of oak. Fish are found in nearly all streams.

Railroad facilities are good; and it has several prospective roads surveyed. Agriculture is, and will probably remain, the leading interest of the county; yet its manufacturing interests are neither few nor unimportant. The climate is excellent, as the former statements will indicate: the land being rolling, the whole county almost without marshes, when cool and fresh springs and brooks abound throughout the county, it would be safe to predict the general healthfulness of the county. In the matter of school-buildings there is a marked advance on many sections and counties of the State.

At Monroe there is one large wagon-factory, turning out from a thousand to two thousand wagons per year, and there are several smaller shops. Monroe is a very thriving town of about three thousand inhabitants. It has several graded schools, eleven churches, and two printing-offices.

Brodhead is also a thriving town, with six churches, schools in proportion, and about sixteen hundred inhabitants.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.¹—This is one

¹ M. H. Powers of Dartford was the contributor of this sketch — C. R. T.

of the smallest counties in the State. It contains Fox Lake, — a beautiful sheet of water. Berlin, Princeton, and Markesan are the incorporated towns in the county, of which Berlin is the most important, having a population, in 1870, of 2,778. It is situated on the Fox River, at a point where the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad connects with it, giving it the advantage of both railroad and water communication. It is the seat of a very extensive trade, especially with the country north and west of it. Several branches of manufactures are established here, which are growing into very respectable proportions; among which may be specified mills for the manufacture of lumber, from one to three of which have been running since the settlement of the town, and have added not a little to its development and wealth. Some three or four wagon and carriage shops have given employment to a large number of hands; while the usual complement of workers in wood and iron in the finer, as well as coarser, varieties of the arts, are not wanting. There are also three steam flouring-mills, and one steam woollen-mill of some half-dozen looms, that furnish employment for a number of hands, and convert the produce of the country into marketable commodities.

Princeton, also, is situated on the Fox River, a few miles above Berlin. It has an extensive trade, and is a thriving village. It has an iron-foundry, a flouring-mill, wagon, and other shops. Marquette is a river-town of considerable trade, especially in lumber and grain. Markesan is an inland village, surrounded by a very rich and fertile country; has a good water-power; a prosperous trade with the surrounding country. Dartford, the county-seat, is situated on the outlet of the lake from which the county derives its name. It has a beautiful location, overlooking the lake; and besides the court-house, jail, and county offices, has two flouring-mills, and the usual variety of mechanics' shops. Kingston and Manchester are inland villages, with each a flouring-mill; and they are, each of them, the centre of some trade.

IOWA COUNTY. — This county, in common with the neighboring counties where lead is found, in the development of its agricultural resources, and a system of general industry, was retarded by the almost exclusive attention paid by the early settlers to mining. But, within the past few years, great advancement has been made in this respect; and now the county ranks as the thirteenth county in the State for the aggregate value of its agricultural productions. There are 170,147 acres of land under cultivation.

The railroad facilities are good. There

is a road running to Chicago from Mineral Point, and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, running the whole length of the county on the north. There are quite a number of lead-ore furnaces in the county, and one zinc-ore furnace, making as good a quality of zinc as can be found in the world. It is made from *black-jack* and *dry-bone*, — two kinds of ores that were useless rubbish until the above-named furnace was built. A large amount of zinc ore is shipped to La Salle, Illinois, St. Louis, and other places.

The central and western portions of the county contain agricultural lands of the very best quality; and, where the land is broken and hilly, the Welsh and Norwegians, interspersed with Americans and other nationalities, in their search for good water and pasturage, have made it a very garden. There is an abundance of good brick-clay in the county, and sand and limestone of superior quality; but the quarries have not yet been worked to any extent, though several buildings have been erected from this stone. There is a woollen-factory at Mifflin, a carriage and plough factory at Dodgeville, a sash, door, and blind factory at Mineral Point, and six flouring-mills in different parts of the county.

A manufactory for making paint from lead and zinc ore could do a good business, as could also woollen-mills and brickyards.

JACKSON COUNTY.¹ — The surface of the county is generally good: in the western and northern portions, it is high, rolling land, with oak-timber on the ridges. Some swamp-lands are to be found in the eastern part of the county. The east half is a sandy loam, while the west half is of a black loam. The county contains six hundred and forty thousand acres of land, eighty thousand of which are under cultivation. Of the balance, two hundred thousand are capable of cultivation.

Black River runs through the county from the north-east to the south-west; also numerous small streams tributary thereto; also the Trempealeau River in the west side. The water-power is somewhat improved, but capable of tenfold more improvement. Above Black-river Falls is an extensive deposit of iron of an excellent quality, and in quantity sufficient to supply the north half of North America. There is a great abundance of the ore, which must ultimately be a great source of profit to this section of our State. There are some fine stone-quarries and brickyards carried on quite extensively. Black and Trempealeau Rivers traverse the county, but are

¹ This sketch is compiled from one written by S. W. Bowman. — C. K. T.

not navigable. Game and fish of all kinds abound. The West Wisconsin Railway runs south-east and north-west through the county. Lake Pepin Railroad is under construction, and will also pass through the county. Lumbering and farming are the principal vocations of industry. Climate temperate.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.¹—Jefferson County is an interior county in the State, not exactly central as regards territory, but nearly so as to population. Its surface is gently rolling or undulating, interspersed with woodlands, prairies, and openings, with no deep valleys or barren hills, but abundantly watered with lakes, rivers, creeks, and springs, and thickly covered with heavy forests, containing a choice variety of timber, fully sufficient not only for fuel, but for manufacturing purposes. Soil rich, and well adapted for wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, fruit, &c. There are 368,640 acres of land in the county. About two-thirds of all lands are under cultivation: about three-fourths of the balance are capable of cultivation.

Jefferson County is one of the best counties in the State, so far as respects facilities for water-power. Brick are manufactured from clay-beds of excellent quality and color, comparing favorably with the cream brick of Milwaukee. Several streams and rivers run through the county; none, however, navigable. But little game is to be found. Railroad facilities are good, and future prospects encouraging. Various kinds of manufactures diversify the pursuits of the different classes of society, giving remunerative employment to capital and labor. We may add, that there are several mineral springs, possessing medical qualities, located at Waterloo and Watertown.

Watertown is situated on both sides of Rock River, at the line between Dodge and Jefferson Counties, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, forty miles east of Madison, and on the Chicago and North-western Railroad. It is in the centre of an excellent farming country, an excellent water-power, the rapids above the city having a fall of twenty-four feet; and it is a place of much business importance. It was first settled in 1836, and was then known as Johnson's Rapids. It has a number of grist-mills and other manufacturing establishments. Excellent brick is made here, and a variety of agricultural implements. The city has twelve or more churches of various religious denominations. The manufactures consist of flouring-mills, saw-mills, founderies, pottery, wagons, and cabinet-ware.

Population, 1875, 9,524.

¹ The sketch of Jefferson County was contributed by Henry Colonius. — C. K. T.

JUNEAU COUNTY.¹—Owing to the fact that the central and northern sections of the county are, for the most part, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and other productions of the forest, its agricultural resources have been but partially developed. Still the population is increasing; and settlements and villages are dotting the entire county. Its general surface is undulating; and its quality of soil varies from a rich loam to sand. The county contains five hundred and fifty thousand acres, and has twenty-five thousand under cultivation. Bona fide holders own about fifteen thousand acres, worth ten dollars per acre. The State owns a hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land, worth from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, consisting of low meadow-lands and cranberry-marshes. Several parties are at present engaged in preparing the ground for the cultivation of this fruit. Certainly no county in the State presents equal advantages for the carrying-on of this branch of industry. The General Government owns, subject to entry under the homestead laws, about a hundred and twenty-five thousand acres, including railroad lands. Water-power is little improved; but there are great facilities for extensive improvements. The forests are timbered with pine and hard-wood timber. Stone quarries are worked with success in many parts of the county. Several small streams traverse the county; the Wisconsin being the only navigable one. Fish and game are found in large quantities. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west, and the Chicago and North-western up the Barraboo Valley. From Mineral Point are lines projected; and some of them will pass through the county, without doubt. The lumber-interests occupy a very prominent place in the resources of the county. Iron and copper mines are known to exist, but are not worked. The climate is healthy, the water soft, and, withal, it bids fair to keep pace with its sister counties in population, wealth, and intelligence.

KENOSHA COUNTY.²—Kenosha County is strictly an agricultural county. There is little machinery driven by water-power, and but five places deserving the name of villages. Kenosha is the only place of trade of any note. Small places, perhaps the germ of future villages, may be noticed at the different depots along the line of the Western Railroad. In fact, at several of these

¹ This sketch of Juneau County was contributed by C. F. Cutler, I. J. Hinton, and George B. Nicholas. — C. R. T.

² This sketch of Kenosha County was contributed by F. Newall of Paris. — C. R. T.

depots, a large amount of trade has already sprung up in cattle, sheep, and swine, and the various products of the farm. Warehouses for the storage of grain, superseding the huge buildings on the lake-shore, have been built at several stations; and most of the marketing of grain is done at these places, so that little or no grain is shipped at the lake-port.

At one of these stations, a planing-mill, a sash and door factory, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory are now in operation. Yet, at the present time, the principal manufactures, aside from cheese-making, are found at Kenosha.

The manufacture of lumber-wagons may be considered the leading industrial pursuit. The production of these establishments at Kenosha is valued at \$348,855. At Wilmot a hundred and fifty wagons are yearly made, valued at twelve thousand dollars; one shop employing a hundred and fifty men.

The two foundries at Kenosha produce two hundred thousand dollars' worth of thimble skeins, boilers, and repairs. At the tanneries \$163,550 worth of leather and skins was the product of 1870. The malt-houses give a hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars as their yearly products; breweries, twenty-eight thousand dollars. The fishing-interests at Kenosha, or adjacent thereto, are valued at \$12,476 yearly; match-factory, about thirty thousand dollars.

Pressed hay to the amount of 1,750 tons, valued at \$26,250, is yearly put up. The lumber-interest amounts to eight million feet of pine, and one million feet of hard lumber, two thousand cords of wood, and three million shingles. One factory exports yearly two thousand bales of flax, valued at twelve thousand dollars. The several establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes have a very considerable home and foreign trade. The business at the different shops where harnesses and saddles are manufactured is quite satisfactory to the manufacturers, and furnishes quite an item of trade in Kenosha.

The valley of the Fox River and the Des Plaines, together with the numerous small lakes and streams, furnishes abundant water for grazing-purposes: accordingly Kenosha County largely excels in the dairy-business. Some twenty different establishments on the factory principle are engaged in the manufacture of cheese. Although some are in their infancy, yet about six hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds were manufactured last year, valued at eighty-five thousand, eight hundred dollars. Other factories are soon to be started, and the dairy-business will lead the agricultural interest of the county. In the above statement we do not include the farm dairying of the county.

On very many farms, where several cows are kept, a sufficient supply of cheese is made for home consumption. The amount of butter annually sold exceeds in value that of wheat.

The number of acres under the plough falls but little short of former years; but there are less acres devoted to wheat. The raising of corn is largely on the increase, not for export, but to be fed on the premises. The beef, pork, and sheep sent to Chicago last year by railroad amounted to one hundred and fifty car-loads; in value, one hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the above, a large number of cattle, sheep, and swine, were driven to Milwaukee and elsewhere. Stock-raising is beginning to attract the attention of the best farmers in the county. The thoroughbred "short horns" are believed to be the best to cross with our native stock. The low price of wool has materially diminished the demand for sheep; and the number of fine woolled sheep has very much lessened within two or three years past. Yet the value of the wool crop in Kenosha County amounted to nearly sixty thousand dollars for 1870. It is believed, however, that the demand for wool will be sufficient to induce farmers to continue raising this important staple of our county.

The fruit of Kenosha County begins to attract considerable attention. Apples are yearly becoming more abundant; and, as the soil becomes more drained and better tilled, the apple-crop will be most certainly ample for the wants of the community.

Kenosha is a flourishing town, and the capital of Kenosha County. It is eligibly situated on a bluff on the western shore of Lake Michigan, fifty-five miles north of Chicago, and thirty-five miles south of Milwaukee. It is the most southern lake-port in the State, and has a good harbor, with piers extending into the lake. The first settlement of the town was made in 1836. It is surrounded by a beautiful fertile prairie, under good cultivation. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad passes through Kenosha; and it is also the eastern terminus of the road running from Rock Island north-east. There were, in 1874, twenty-five vessels enrolled at Kenosha, with a tonnage of 7,954.90. Population, 1875, 4,959.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.¹ — Kewaunee County is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, one hundred and ten miles from Milwaukee. The general topography of the county is rolling. The quality of its farming-lands is excellent, though in some places swampy, yet, when drained, is susceptible of produ-

¹ This sketch was contributed by Edward Roch and W. V. Perry of Ahnapee. — C. R. T.

cing equal to the uplands. In the eastern part of the county the soil is of a clay loam; but, as you approach the west line of the county, it is mixed with gravel and sand. There is hardly an acre of land in the county but what is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land: the balance is held mostly by speculators. The county is heavily timbered: the varieties are principally oak, beech, maple, basswood, elm, cedar, pine, hemlock, and tamarack. Owing to the facilities for water-transportation, lumber and timber find a ready market. Railroad facilities are as yet prospective; but the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad must eventually have a terminus on the lake, and Ahnapee will be the most direct point.

The principal source of industry is agriculture. Winter wheat has been grown in this county, aggregating forty-two bushels to the acre, and weighing sixty-two pounds to the measured bushel. Next in importance is the dairy business. Manufacturers will in the future find eligible localities here, as timber, and especially hard-wood varieties, is so plentiful.

Kewaunee village manufactures lumber to a large extent; and the supply of timber will last for many years to come.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.¹—About one-third of this county is prairie, and has a very fertile black soil: nearly one-third is bluff, which is remarkably adapted for stock-raising: the balance is timber, sand, swamp, and poor bluffs. County contains about three hundred thousand acres of land,—two hundred and fifty thousand assessed, and a hundred and fifty thousand under cultivation. Nearly seven-eighths are in possession of actual settlers, held at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre. State owns five thousand acres of land, mostly located on the Mississippi River bottoms. Owned by General Government, and subject to entry under Homestead Law, is about forty thousand acres, quality being generally poor, bluff, swamp, and sandy land, and located in all parts of the county. Facilities for water-powers are good; many of which are improved, and have been made to serve as a valuable item in the commercial interests of the county. The prevailing timber of the forests is black and white oak. Valuable stone-quarries are worked, and of good quality. Black and La Crosse Rivers traverse the county, though navigable only for logs and rafts. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west, also Winona

“cut-off” on western border. Several roads are in contemplation, with encouraging prospects.

The dairy, as a branch of agriculture, has received considerable attention, and has been satisfactory and profitable to all concerned.

The county has little prairie-land. The choice farms in all directions are in valleys of exceeding richness; and from the bold bluffs, which are perpetually washed by rain in spring, summer, and autumn, and by snow in winter, to enrich the valley-lands, living springs send out generous streams of the purest water. The tiers of Wisconsin and Minnesota Counties on the Mississippi River, although rough, are remarkably adapted to stock-raising and dairy purposes. While these valley-farms are perpetually replenished by the wash from the bluff slopes, the latter are kept in deep verdure by the moisture caused by great and sudden disparity in the temperatures of water, land, and air, and by the invigorating ammonia produced by the late autumn and early spring fires. These bluffs are thus self-constituted fertilizing agents to strengthen the valley-farms for the heavier task of yielding generous crops. Vegetation in La Crosse County, on the first day of June, is usually as far advanced as it is in Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana two or three weeks later.

In reference to home-markets, it is gratifying to notice in and at the city of La Crosse, with a population of about ten thousand, which is one-half of the entire county, increased attention to manufactures, which give employment to large numbers of skilled artisans, who become valuable consumers of farm-products; and thus between the demands for home-consumption, and for Southern and Eastern markets by water and rail transportation, the farmers have a choice of markets. This serves to illustrate the substantial benefits derived by farmers from proximity to manufacturing establishments, and demonstrates the existence of a permanent bond of sympathy and a mutual interest between these two higher branches of industry. The lumbering-interests of the Black River have their seat, centre, and market of purchase, sale, and supply, at La Crosse; and from this source alone manifold benefits accrue to the agricultural producers of this and contiguous counties. The largest, safest, and best shipyard between the mouth of the Ohio River and the Falls of St. Anthony is located in the well-protected harbor between La Crosse and the mouth of Black River. It is the headquarters of the large fleet of steamers and barges employed in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. It is a valuable item in the commercial ele-

¹ Our sketch of La Crosse County was contributed by P. S. Elwell of Waubesa, H. N. Solberg, and Charles Seymour. — C. R. T.

ments of this vicinity, as the products of the soil and forest, and the skill and labor of mechanics, are in large request during the winter season, when navigation is suspended, and when, in other localities, there is comparatively a depression in business. Thus it will be seen that La Crosse City and County are favorably located, constituted, and occupied, with reference to agricultural and other industrial interests; and that with railroads reaching east and west, and river-navigation north and south, their condition is prosperous.

Education is not neglected, but receives vigorous attention. The character of the inhabitants, the majority of whom are accustomed to, and fully appreciate the value of, popular education, would insure due regard to this most important feature of a well-ordered community. As to the press of La Crosse, it is safe to say, that liberally-patronized and enterprising newspapers, published in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, have long been in successful operation.

With so many elements of strength and influence actively employed, no one need be surprised at the steady and rapid progress of the city and county of La Crosse. Without boasting, it may be truthfully said, La Crosse is one of the live, progressive, enterprising, prosperous points in the West; and the solidity, beauty, and magnificence of its private residences, public edifices, and business establishments, would be interpreted by any intelligent observer as palpable evidence of wealth and refinement. The recent discovery of a considerable quantity of bituminous coal of a superior quality, at a depth of about forty-five feet from the surface of the ground, where three German farmers were digging a well on the side and near the base of one of the bluffs, about four miles east of La Crosse, establishes, beyond all controversy, the fact that Wisconsin has coal of a good quality; and it is to be hoped that measures will soon be adopted to develop this important resource.

La Crosse, the capital of La Crosse County, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of La Crosse River, and on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, about 125 miles north-west of Madison.

She is the "Gateway City" of both the fertile fields of Southern Minnesota, and of the immense pine-regions in the north. The bluffs back of the city furnish inexhaustible supplies of the best of limestone. Brick is manufactured near by; and lumber, in immense quantities, is found at her very doors. Thus the natural advantages of La Crosse are unexcelled.

She stands the fifth city of the State in population, and the second in com-

mercial importance. She possesses ten or twelve blocks of paved streets, having been paved with the Nicholson, or macadamized, and well graded; a fine city building; a very efficient police-department; and a fire-department, which does very excellent service. The educational advantages of La Crosse cannot be excelled. There are four ward schools, a high school, and a normal institute in the city.

If the morality of a community can be measured by the size and elegance of its churches, as compared with the number of its inhabitants, we must place La Crosse in the front rank of moral cities. The Congregational Church is a brick building, with a fine spire and bell; it also contains a very fine organ. The Baptist is a very fine stone church. The Roman-Catholic is a very large structure of brick. Besides these are many others; nearly every denomination and sect being represented.

There are five newspapers published in La Crosse, — three English, one German, and one Norwegian.

Pomeroy's Opera House Block is a very fine building. It is a solidly built block of red brick, a hundred and ten feet square, five stories high; the lower half-basement story sixteen feet high, the others fourteen feet. The lower portion of this building is used and occupied by the newspaper publishers of the city. The upper story of the building is occupied by the Opera Hall, a hundred and ten by eighty feet. The scenery and stage appliances of this hall are excellent: it has seating capacity for about fifteen hundred persons.

The manufacturing interests are well represented in La Crosse. Three very large saw-mills, and several smaller ones, manufacture almost incredible quantities of lumber, which is shipped into the surrounding county, and over the several railroads leading out of the city. Besides these, there are four manufactories of farming-implements, two of threshing-machines, three foundries, a large plough-factory, boiler-works, a large door, sash, and blind factory, a woollen-mill, and the usual complement of smaller manufactories.

In the mercantile line, Mons Anderson, dry-goods merchant, is probably the heaviest dealer. He occupies a spacious store in his large building, the largest private mercantile edifice in the State, outside of Milwaukee. In the third story of this building is located Atwell's Business College, which offers the best advantages in the West for a commercial education.

Population, 1875, 11,012.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.¹ — This is one of

¹ We are indebted to L. E. Johnson of Darlington, and John C. Wood of Wiota, for materials for this sketch. — C. R. T.

the first settled counties in the State; but its life and prosperity received but little impetus until within the last decade: nearly all of the principal agricultural resources have been developed within this period. The general topography of the county is undulating. The soil is an admixture of black loam and clay. County contains 397,366 acres of land, three-fourths of which are under cultivation. Nearly all, however, is capable of the highest cultivation. All the lands are in possession of *bonâ-fide* holders, except a few small tracts, which are owned by the State. Water-facilities are excellent, but only used in the running of flour-mills; no other kinds of machinery of any account being used. Agriculture is the leading industry of the county; yet a large number are engaged in lead-mining, which is carried on with perfect system. Lead is found in all positions, and in every town of the county; the largest mine being in Shullsburg. Lead is principally found in crevices in rocks, mixed with clay and sand. Copper has been worked with but little success. The carbonate of zinc is found in most of our lead-shafts, but has never been put to any use. The prevailing timber is oak, walnut, maple, hickory, and ash. Pekatonica, Galena, and other branches traverse the county, and are stocked with black bass and pickerel. The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county north and south, nearly in its centre. There is a very favorable prospect that the Monroe branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will be extended to the Mississippi, running through the county east and west. Farming and mining are the principal sources of industry.

Much attention has been paid to the root-crops. The potato, owing to a good market south, has commanded a good price, and consequently has been largely cultivated. Many new varieties have been experimented with: the rage has quite equalled the hop-fever. This county claims to understand the potato-culture, and regards it as having yielded the best results of any thing put into the ground. The English farmers cling with tenacity to the turnip, which is by them regarded as essential to good husbandry; while the American farmer cultivates the carrot as more nutritious, and less bulky.

They have been more successful in the cultivation of fruit than most of the counties of the State. A great variety of apples are exhibited at our annual fairs. The apple-crop of the county supplies most of the demand for home-consumption. From 1855 to 1860, many things combined to injure fruit and fruit-trees; but, since that time, there has been a marked improvement in the general health of the orchards, as well as an in-

crease in the yield. The bark-louse has entirely disappeared in a large number of the old orchards, thereby indicating an improved condition in the health of the tree.

A good quality of brick-clay is found in various parts of the county; and there is a good brickyard at Darlington.

The three principal villages in the county are Darlington (the county-seat), Shullsburg, and Belmont. The schools in these villages are all first-class; the schoolhouses costing from twenty to thirty thousand dollars each. These villages, as well as the whole county, are well supplied with churches. There are one hundred and twenty schoolhouses in the county, mostly in good condition. Wages for male teachers average \$35.50, and for female teachers \$22.50, per month.

The nationality of the inhabitants is about one-fourth Irish, one-eighth English, one-eighth Germans, one-fifth Norwegians, and the balance Americans. The majority of the Norwegians are in the eastern portion: the others are scattered all over the county.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.¹—The surface of this county is principally rolling, and covered with hard-wood timber, consisting of oak, beech, maple, cedar, and hemlock. The last is principally valuable for its bark, which is very largely used for tanning-purposes. There are about ten sections of what is denominated swamp-lands in the county; but these, with a little improvement, will make excellent grass-lands. Pine is found along the lake-shore, where the soil is sandy; but, in the interior of the county, the soil is a clay-loam, and is good.

The water-power of the county is excellent. There are seven good powers on the Manitowoc River, and four on Five Rivers, all partially improved, there being invested about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; but all of these are capable of a much further improvement.

Floating copper-ore has been found in the towns of Cato and Cooperstown.

The very best of clay for brick is found all along the lake-shore. There are a large number of brickyards; and large quantities of brick have been shipped the last two years. Marble and valuable stone quarries are also found along the Manitowoc River, and extending into other portions of the county; but these have not as yet been developed to any great extent.

The Manitowoc River passes through the centre of the county, and is navigable for three miles. The Two Rivers forms a junction at the village of the

¹ We are indebted to N. J. Gilbert, F. Schultz, and G. W. Burnett of Manitowoc, for this sketch.—C. R. T.

same name. Fish abounds in both of these streams, and in other smaller ones to a considerable extent.

The lack of railroad facilities in this region has heretofore been a great drawback; but all that is now changed. The railroad from Manitowoc to Appleton is completed. It connects with the Wisconsin Central at Menasha, thus giving direct communication with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Lake-Shore Road from Milwaukee is also completed; and now no part of the State has better railroad communications than this county.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the county. In 1872, there were raised about six hundred thousand bushels of wheat, four hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred thousand bushels peas, one hundred thousand bushels rye, and five hundred thousand bushels potatoes.

The city of Manitowoc is a lively, thriving place; and ship-building is there carried on to a considerable extent. Four large tanneries are here in full operation, with a capital of about ninety thousand dollars. About seventy thousand barrels of flour were shipped from the city the past year.

At Two Rivers there is a large tub, pail, and chair factory, and a tannery, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. There are also manufactured about fifty million feet of lumber annually.

With the excellent water-powers in the county, and the ease with which all kinds of hard wood can be obtained, it is readily seen that Manitowoc County offers extraordinary inducements for many branches of manufacturing, where hard wood enters as the principal material. Shipping-facilities to the interior of the State will soon be excellent; and we see no reason why manufacturing shall not largely increase.

MARATHON COUNTY.¹—There is no doubt whatever, that the natural resources of Marathon County, in soil, timber, iron, water-powers, and other advantages, as well of climate as of geographical position, are second to none in the State.

The extreme length of this county is about one hundred and twenty miles; and its width, fifty-four miles. Deducting the area covered by small lakes in the northern part of the county, it contains about three million five hundred thousand acres of land, of which not over a hundred thousand acres are under cultivation.

At least three-fourths of the land of this county are timbered; the high lands, or ridges, being mostly covered by hard wood, such as maple, oak, ash, elm, bass-

wood, butternut, &c., while that along the streams is mostly pine and hemlock.

The principal sources of industry are agriculture and lumbering. Over three-fourths of the county are capable of being cultivated. The soil is of an excellent quality, and produces all kinds of grain and vegetables common to northern climates. Wheat has been raised over forty bushels to an acre, and other grain in proportion. Winter wheat has never failed. Although our farmers have thus far had only a home-market, they have as yet been unable to supply the demand, and have always realized a better price for their products than farmers in the southern portion of the State.

The county has very good railroad-facilities.

Lumbering is carried on to a great extent; lumber and shingles being the chief exports. Thousands of persons are annually employed in the Wisconsin-River-pineries, at good wages. Over a hundred million feet of lumber are annually shipped from this county; and the almost endless pine-forests in the northern part of the county will furnish material for this branch of industry for generations to come.

There are now in operation in this county thirty stationary saw-mills, besides a number of portable mills for the manufacture of lumber; also three flouring-mills, six shingle-mills, and one extensive planing-mill.

The Wisconsin River, running through the centre of the county, with its tributaries, furnishes numerous water-powers, comparatively few of which have been improved. But, when our railroad-communication with the rest of the world is completed, capitalists, no doubt, will appreciate the inducements offered by Marathon County for remunerative investment. The undeveloped mineral resources of Marathon County are very extensive; iron being the most abundant, which has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities in different portions of the county, and no doubt will, in the future, be one of our principal productions.

Wood has heretofore been almost the exclusive building-material in use; but it has now been substantiated that they have also a superior quality of clay for the manufacture of brick; and they are now being used for building to a considerable extent. Three brickyards are already in operation at Wausau.

Last, but not least, are the cranberry-marshes, which have been looked up, and purchased from the government recently. Thousands of acres of as fine cranberry-land as can be found in the world exist near the centre of the county, on either side of the Wisconsin River. This branch of industry, which is at-

¹ For our sketch of Marathon County, we are indebted to W. C. Silverthorn, John Ringle, and John Patzer of Wausau. —C. R. T.

tracting so much interest in other parts of the State, bids fair to be a splendid thing here.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.¹—The whole country is openings and timber. The soil is diversified clay and loam, with considerable sand, and extensive marshes, furnishing abundance of natural meadows and pasture. The county is well watered with springs, small creeks, and large mill-streams. There are ten flouring-mills, four woollen-factories, two saw-mills, and one iron-foundry in the county. Fox River runs through the county from east to west, with two thriving villages upon its banks, having four warehouses for grain and other shipping-purposes. There are nine villages in the county, all of them well supplied with business-houses, and well patronized.

Montello is the county-seat, with a large and commodious court-house, built of stone and brick, two churches, stores, and mechanics' shops, two flouring-mills, and a woollen-factory. Montello is situated upon Fox River, where they have a regular line of steamboats from Berlin down the river. It has more water-power than any other town west of Neenah, and only about one-fourth improved and used. A foundery, tannery, sash and blind factory, and many other kinds of factories, could do a good and paying business here, and are much wanted.

The Montello River, a large mill-stream, empties into the Fox at this place, and furnishes power for one-half mile of machinery, which is not one-fourth part improved. The inhabitants are made up of one-third Americans, one-third Germans, and one-third Irish. A large majority of the settlers came in poor, and are now in good circumstances, some of them getting rich. Land is worth from five to fifteen dollars an acre; and there can yet be found good chances for several hundred families to make good homes, with very little money. Railroad facilities are excellent. The climate of the county is good, the water excellent, and the people are healthy and happy; and others who come amongst us to live will be made to enjoy all the blessings we have enumerated.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—This county contains about a hundred and fifty-two thousand acres of land, of which about nine thousand acres lie within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee. Four-fifths of the entire amount of farming-lands are under improvement, and together with the unimproved lands, which are mostly timber, and often

more valuable than the improved, have an average value of seventy-five dollars per acre.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1871 shows the assessed value of real estate in the city of Milwaukee to be \$35,288,391. In extent of marine commerce, it ranks as the fourth city in the United States. The number of entries at the custom-house during the year 1873 were 4,878, with a total tonnage of 1,947,119 tons, and of clearances, 4,877, representing an aggregate tonnage of 1,938,414 tons. The receipts of grain for the year 1872 were 19,212,394 bushels, of which 13,617,939 bushels were wheat.

The shipments of flour were 1,232,036 barrels, and the amount manufactured in the city 560,206 barrels. The shipments of wheat to eastern and Canadian markets during the year amounted to 11,520,575 bushels.

The total number of hogs packed in the city during the year 1873 was 310,913. The total receipts of foreign merchandise, exclusive of railroad-iron, pig-iron, salt, plaster, and coal, received at Milwaukee during the same year, were 154,966 tons. Of railroad-iron, there were received 8,446 tons; 35,000 tons additional were manufactured there, making a grand total of 43,446 tons; 49,090 tons of pig-iron were received during the same year, and 111,489 tons of iron ore.

Thus will be seen, very succinctly stated, the business annually transacted in the commercial emporium of Wisconsin; and it is annually increasing with that marvellous rapidity incident to the rapid settlement of the Western World.

Milwaukee contains between fifty and sixty churches, belonging to various denominations; has nine large and elegant public school-buildings, where the children of the poor and the rich are alike educated free of expense. For salubrity of climate, it is unsurpassed in location; and the annual death-rate per thousand is less than that of either of its neighbors, Chicago or St. Louis.

Situated as it is, with its great facilities for lake-commerce, and the thousands of miles of railways radiating throughout the great North-west, it cannot fail to continue to be, what it now is, the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and one of the three great business centres of the North-western United States.

Milwaukee, the principal commercial city of Wisconsin, and county-seat of Milwaukee County, is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee River, ninety miles north of Chicago, and seventy-five miles east of Madison. Lat. 43° 3' 45" N.; long. 87° 57' W. The river approaches from the north, in a direc-

¹ We are indebted to Hon. S. A. Pease of Montello for the materials for this sketch. — C. R. T.

tion nearly parallel with the lake-shore, and is joined, about a half-mile from its mouth, by the Menomonee River, which comes from the west. The largest boats of the lakes can ascend the river two miles from its mouth, as also the Menomonee for some distance from its confluence with the Milwaukee. The government has expended large sums of money for the improvement of the harbor, in addition to the appropriation by the city authorities; so that the city has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The city is pleasantly situated upon each side of the river. It contains twenty-one public schools, United States court, and post-office, ten banks, forty-eight Protestant, ten Catholic, and two Jewish churches, twenty-four academies and select schools, six temperance organizations, sixteen Masonic, twelve Odd Fellows, twenty-five other secret societies, thirty benevolent organizations, three orphan-asylums, and two hospitals. The Catholics have a large convent called "Convent Notre Dame." Some eight or more railroads centre at Milwaukee. The city is the outlet and shipping-port of a rich and rapidly improving country. It is the greatest primary wheat-market in the world. The receipts of flour and grain for the year ending July 31, 1874, were 39,051,079 bushels of wheat and flour, and 4,241,040 of coarse grains. Total, of all kinds, 43,292,119 in bushels. And the exports of flour, 2,217,59; of wheat, 22,255,380; of corn, 556,563; of oats, 726,035. The total number of hogs packed in 1874-75 was 248,197 head. The receipts of lumber were 141,460,000. There were a hundred and twenty-eight vessels registered at Milwaukee, with a tonnage of 26,396,24.

Milwaukee is remarkable for its healthful climate and for the rapidity of its growth. It has a large number of manufactories of flour, woollen goods, rolling-mills, which are too numerous to detail.

Its prospects as one of the largest and most important of our Western cities are unequalled. Population, 1875, 100,775.

MONROE COUNTY.¹—The general surface of the county is rolling, in some parts quite rough. Several dividing ridges traverse nearly the whole length of the county in different directions. Their tops usually spread out into level table-lands, which are frequently many miles in area. The soil in the northern part is mostly sandy, some clay ridges, and small black loam prairies. In the north-eastern part are extensive tracts of white and Norway pine-timber, and

large natural hay and cranberry meadows. The southern part is a rich clay-loam, very productive and durable, being choice farming-lands, well suited to grain and fruit raising. Here is produced some of the finest white winter wheat in the West.

The county contains five hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, about one-fourth of which is now under cultivation; and fully three-fourths of the remainder can be made available for farming-purposes, about fifty thousand acres, which they are selling at two dollars and a half and upwards per acre, giving three years' time on a part of the purchase-money.

There are many valuable water-powers, principally improved on the La Crosse River at Sparta, Angelo, Lafayette, and Leon; on the Lemonweir River, at Tomah; on the Kickapoo, at Wilton and in the town of Sheldon; on the Barraboo, at Glendale. On the smaller streams are several choice locations, which are yet unimproved.

No mines are yet opened here. There are indications of iron, lead, copper, and plumbago.

The principal timber in the southern half of the county is white and red oak, white-walnut, hickory, sugar-maple, ash, and linden; in the northern part, white and red oak, white and Norway pine, tamarack, and spruce.

Red bricks of good quality are made in various parts of the county. In the southern part, some beds of valuable fire-clay have been found, and a rock very similar to the French burr mill-stones.

Being located on the head-waters of the La Crosse, Lemonweir, Barraboo, and Kickapoo Rivers, with no lakes or navigable streams, the inhabitants are dependent on the railroads to carry their products to market. The Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and North-western traverse the county from east to west, while the north-western part is crossed by the West Wisconsin and Wisconsin Valley Railroads, in opposite directions, thus bringing all parts of the county within easy reach of this means of communication. Other lines will doubtless be constructed within a few years, enlarging these facilities to a still greater degree.

Some deer and bear are still found in the woods; and the game-birds of the State are quite plenty. The streams abound in brook-trout, pickerel, bass, &c. Trout-raising is being carried on to a limited extent; and many localities exist where the business could be successfully and profitably prosecuted.

The staple products are winter and spring wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, and buckwheat. All the grains usual to this latitude do well here. The tame

¹ We are indebted to B. S. D. Hollister and George Runkel for the materials for this sketch.—C. R. T.

grasses grow finely. The shipments of wheat and flour from this county from the crop of 1872 will be about three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and sixty thousand barrels of flour, both averaging a very superior grade. Improved farms are worth from fifteen dollars to seventy-five dollars per acre, according to quality, improvements, and location.

More than half the population is American. The principal foreigners are Germans, settled in the southern towns; quite a Norwegian settlement in the town of Portland. Schools are abundant and good. A graded school with twelve teachers at Sparta, and another with four teachers at Tomah. Churches in various parts of the county. In the villages, the different denominations are well represented, and have comfortable houses of worship. Population of the county is now about twenty thousand. Sparta, the county-seat, has about four thousand. Substantial county-buildings were erected several years ago. This village has a paper-mill, woollen-factory, foundry, and machine-shop, two flouring-mills, sash, blind, and door factory, and other manufacturing industries. Here are also several flowing artesian wells, the magnetic and medicinal properties of whose waters are attracting the attention of invalids in all parts of the country. Large numbers of people, attracted by the beauty of the scenery, the purity of the air, and the general healthfulness of the locality, come here to spend the summer, and thus escape the fervent heat of more southern climates. The Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North-western Railroads, both touch at this place.

Tomah has about two thousand inhabitants, and is at the junction of the Wisconsin Valley with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. A large flouring-mill and some other manufacturing institutions are located there. An artesian well is being sunk there, with every prospect of a successful result. Other smaller but very thriving villages are springing up along the lines of the various railroads.

Monroe County, with its climate free from all malaria, and of unsurpassed healthfulness, with its thousands of acres of land awaiting the hand of industry to render it productive, with its millions of pine and hard-wood timber yet to be manufactured, with its mineral resources entirely undeveloped, offers excellent inducements for people to settle within its borders.

OCONTO COUNTY.—Oconto County comprises that portion of North-eastern Wisconsin most valuable for its timber and farming lands, its immense and unrivalled water-power, its mineral deposits and fisheries.

It is bounded on the east by the waters of Green Bay and the Menomonee River,—the first navigable for sail-vessels and steamers of the largest size, having a shore of about forty-five miles in Oconto County, and receiving in and from the same county three large rivers and several smaller rivers and streams.

Oconto County embraces an area of over five thousand square miles. It is estimated that, of the unsettled portion of the county, about one-third of the area is covered with pine and hemlock, one-third with sugar-maple and other hard woods, and the remainder with cedar, ash, elm, tamarack, and such timber as is usually found on alluvial soils. Almost the whole surface of the county is traversed and drained by numerous streams. The south-eastern portion of the county is rolling, and, near the shore of Green Bay, level; the north-western portion more broken and rocky.

About twenty years ago the county was almost an unbroken wilderness, a single saw-mill on each stream, no road traversing the county, and no farmers. Now the county is traversed by three principal roads from south to north, and numerous roads intersecting the towns in every direction, and making accessible the pine and farming lands of the county. The single saw-mills have grown to a family of giants, fashioning into boards and timber the huge pines as fast as three thousand men and a thousand teams can bring them, and a hundred ships carry the lumber away.

The population of the county is 8,322, a majority of whom are foreigners. The largest portion of the county is still owned by government, as the investment of capital has been almost wholly confined to pine-lands. The government sells its land at from seventy-five cents to a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The actual settler has the right of pre-emption to a hundred and sixty acres for one year before he is obliged to pay for his land. But to the Homestead Act this region owes much of its late rapid growth and prosperity. Lands in and about the settlements are for sale at from two to five dollars per acre. The climate is healthy; and the winter has advantages which fully compensate for its length.

The northern portion of the county is rich in mineral deposits, which are destined to become a most important element of prosperity. A very considerable branch of industry must soon grow up by the establishment of blast-furnaces. The rivers and streams traversing the county are used, at present, mainly as highways, over which float the logs and timber for the different mills. They afford, also, unlimited water-power, the value of which is just beginning to be appreciated. For the manu-

facture of almost every article in wood, for saw-mills, grist-mills, tanneries, and factories, we have, almost at our doors, an abundance of cheap motive-power.

As a grain-growing county, its reputation is established. A more certain harvest, a good and even yield, plump berries, with more and better flour, are had here than in more southern latitudes. The grass-crop is one of the most profitable. Worth from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per ton, at present, hay must, in the future, command nearly or quite as good a price as now. It is estimated, that over one thousand tons are annually imported into this county. A large portion of the present supply is taken from the natural meadows, and, of course, is of an inferior quality. A much smaller quantity of the wild grasses would be used, and no hay would be imported, if the home-supply was sufficient.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.—Agriculture is the prominent interest in this county, for which the configuration of its surface, the fertility of its soil, and its accessibility to market, are especially adapted; yet it has equal facilities for manufactures, which will be fully developed at no distant day. The water-power furnished by the Lower Fox, which passes through its south-eastern corner, and by the Wolf River and its many tributaries, is unexcelled, either in extent or availability. It has, also, an abundance of material for manufacturing purposes in the heavy timber with which a large portion of the county is covered.

The county has an area of sixteen townships, of which 75,935 acres are improved. The soil is principally a black loam, with a subsoil of stiff clay. There is considerable low, or swamp land in the county; but a large portion of it is susceptible of drainage, and will eventually become the most fertile and productive land of the State. Wheat is largely cultivated. The census returns of 1870 give a total of 353,187 bushels. Next in importance are oats and corn: of oats, 200,000 bushels were raised; of corn, 56,331 bushels; potatoes, 66,725 bushels; wool, 34,799 pounds were grown; butter, 282,704 pounds were made. The sum total of our agricultural productions foot up \$1,788,224. The population of the county is given as 18,400.

Appleton is the leading city of the county, and is the seat of a large manufacturing business. It has a population of about six thousand.

The Fox River, in its present condition, furnishes a good outlet for the productions of a large portion of the county, and also the most extensive water-power in the State. The whole Lower Fox-River Valley, in which Appleton is located, presents, on every hand, un-

rivalled facilities for manufacturing, of nearly all kinds. "Although there are other cities," says Mr. A. J. Reed, "situated in this valley, which possess, in some degree, great natural advantages like ourselves, still there are none whose present prosperity is more rapid, or whose prospective development is as promising as that of Appleton. It possesses all of the natural characteristics necessary for a manufacturing city of great distinction; and while it is no part of the object of this work to detract from the merits of neighboring cities, which share in common with us, to a great extent, the rich heritage by which Nature has distinguished this locality, it is nevertheless true, that it maintains a position of marked superiority over its rivals, by reason of both its natural characteristics and the improvements which have already been made. These considerations are of primary and great importance to the business-man who is seeking profitable investment for his capital. While other advantages, calculated to minister to his æsthetic tastes, enter into, and oftentimes determine, his decision, it is the material features of a place which receive his most favorable attention; but the city in which both are combined is that to which his preference is invariably given. That Appleton is a representative of this favored class is a question on which there is no dispute among those who are familiar with its attractions.

"Some of the salient features of the water-power on the Lower Fox River have been partially set forth in the previous pages; but a more elaborate description of the power at Appleton will be proper in this connection. Its superiority appears when a comparison of its features is made with the other principal powers of the country. Its supply is not drawn from mountain-torrents, like the Mill River of Massachusetts, the Hudson, and Merrimack, and other principal rivers of the country, but from smaller streams, ramifying a vast expanse of undulating country; thus rendering a uniformity of flowage, instead of excessive or limited discharges. In addition to this, as if to combine in this series of water-powers the advantages of all others, Nature has provided immense reservoirs, sufficient in capacity to contain the accumulation of the upper streams, tributary thereto for months together; and the uniformity of flowage is thereby more strictly preserved. So closely related is the maximum and minimum quantity discharged, that the difference is never greater than three feet, and is scarcely ever more than thirty inches. The practical manufacturer will draw his own conclusions as to the advantages of this arrangement, so admirably designed by Nature. His

first impression will be, that up to a certain point, which can be ascertained, the capacity of the power can be utilized, and, with absolute certainty, that the force calculated upon will be unfailing throughout the entire year. The manufacturer who is located on a fluctuating stream, and who is compelled to suspend operations a considerable portion of every year, will appreciate this advantage. Then, too, there are other considerations that will scarcely escape his notice. Owing to this gradual flow of water, there is absolutely no danger whatever, from freshets, to mills, factories, and warehouses at this point. Raw materials, manufactured stock, and the foundations of buildings which are thirty-six inches above low-water mark, are never reached nor interfered with by the swelling currents of the river. The same causes also operate to render dams of ordinary stability, and structures of every kind, built to resist the natural flow of the water, entirely safe against the increased pressure created by swollen streams. Too much cannot be said concerning the advantage of this natural security. When we come to consider the terrible disasters to life and property which frequently occur upon other streams, it is more fully appreciated. The Mill-river calamity, of recent date, which spread such appalling devastation along one of the most beautiful and industrious valleys of New England, and by which nearly two hundred lives were destroyed, and the accumulated property of a century swept away, is at least sufficient to turn the attention of the practical mind to another locality, which possesses every natural advantage in a superior degree, separated from the dangers which usually attend rapidly-flowing streams. It may also be remarked, that the rigor of this northern climate does not embarrass the driving of machinery in this valley, which is an advantage possessed by few localities claiming the distinction which we enjoy. Block-ice is never created on our rapids to clog the revolution of machinery; nor is it ever carried down by the surging stream in quantities large enough to endanger property, or put a stop upon our industrial operations. It is by no means an extravagant statement to make, that, all things considered, Appleton presents a water-power unrivalled by any other on the continent, or even in the world. It is true that its advantages may not be generally known among the prominent moneyed men of the country; but a few, however, have become familiar with its merits, and to whose opinions we shall allow expression in this connection. Hon. William B. Ogden of Chicago, one of the most deservedly successful business-men in the whole country, says, —

“There is more value in dollars and cents in the water-power at Appleton, than any other I have ever known.”

“Again; Mr. Gustavus Ames, one of the most successful inventors of this decade, and prominent manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., says, —

“I would not change the power in your city for any like quantity in any other place, because of its immense body; and, for purposes where *pure water* is required, no place can compare to the power in Appleton.”

“Mr. Ames is an extensive manufacturer of paper; and, of course, he attaches proper emphasis to a point which he regards as being very important. And it is undeniably true, that Appleton is unrivalled by any other place in the country as a location for industries of this class.

“Hon. Hiram Barney of New York expresses his opinion in these words, —

“It would be unjust to bespeak for Appleton a future like Manchester, Leeds, or Birmingham, or like Lowell, Paterson, or Rochester; for its natural advantages are greater than are possessed by all of those cities combined. Capital only is wanting to realize all that imagination can picture of prosperity to this valley, of which this beautiful city is the centre; and this want will be of short duration. When the advantages of its water-power shall reveal the profits which capital invested will earn for its owners, money, in millions, will naturally seek at that point its safety and its increase.”

“These are the deliberate expressions of men who represent the business-enterprise of three great cities of the continent, and who are competent to judge fully of the magnificent advantages which the Appleton water-power possesses. Some of them, with others equally prominent, have practically illustrated their faith in its value by investing capital, at this point, in the Fox-river Valley; and the fact that these words have been uttered after the results of their investments became known, gives to them additional force.”¹

Appleton, the county-seat of Outagamie County, is located on the banks of the Lower Fox River, on the line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, two hundred and thirteen miles from Chicago, and eighty miles from Green Bay. It has a railroad connection with all the important points in the State, and a water-communication with the Mississippi and the lake. The water-power of the Lower Fox is immense: this power between Winnebago Lake and Green Bay, with a run of a hundred

¹ From a pamphlet on the Advantages of the Lower Fox-River Valley, edited by Mr. A. J. Reed of Appleton. — C. R. T.

and forty thousand cubic feet per minute, is equal to 132,196 horse-power. Appleton is unexcelled by any other city in respect to her manufacturing facilities. The water-power has been greatly improved in the line of furniture, staves, sash, doors, and blinds, spokes and hubs, founderies and machine-shops, paper, woollen, flour, and varnish mills, and the Appleton Iron Works. The Appleton Blast-Furnace cost a hundred thousand dollars. There are twenty-four separate manufacturing establishments on the Fox River at this place; and the products of Appleton industries are reported at \$2,325,000. The Lawrence University was founded in 1848, and named after Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, who was a liberal benefactor to it. In 1853-54 a large stone building was erected, sixty by a hundred and forty feet, four stories high, and located in an eligible situation. It is well-sustained, and is under the auspices and care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. George M. Steele, D.D., is the president.

The city has two first-class hotels, a national bank-building, four newspaper offices, some fine blocks of stores, and a large number for mechanical trades.

No city in the State has better promises of being a large and very important place of business. Its water-power and advantages of manufacturing afford the greatest inducement to capitalists to make permanent investments.

Population, 1875, 6,730.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.¹—The county of Ozaukee contains seven townships, with some over fifteen thousand inhabitants, of which number nearly three-fourths are of foreign birth, and most of them Germans. The general topography of the county is of an even surface, though in portions somewhat rolling, and a small part swampy.

The soil consists of red clay, which proves to be the best for the purpose of raising wheat; but also is the gray clay, and the black sandy soil too, as found in some portions of the county, of a good and fertile quality. The county contains about a hundred and eighty thousand acres of land, of which more than half is under cultivation; and more than seven-eighths of it is owned by actual settlers. The stone-quarries consist of white-sandstone, and also limestone; and several of them are in successful operation. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad runs from south to north through the county, furnishing excellent facilities for successfully operating, not only some of such stone-quarries, but also mills and manufactories which are established on many of

our good water-powers on the Milwaukee River, flowing from north to south through the whole county, and on Cedar Creek, emptying into said river; and there is no doubt that still more water-powers will hereafter be improved. The Lake Shore Railroad passes also from north to south through the county, and will, when completed, add a good deal more to those facilities. The principal timber is white and red oak, maple, tamarack, and cedar. Agriculture is the main source of industry; but there is also a great deal of commerce, trade, and manufacturing done.

Port Washington, the county-seat, has a beautiful location on Lake Michigan, about half-way between Milwaukee and Sheboygan; and, besides the court-house and county-offices, has a flouring-mill, two founderies, several mechanics' shops, two brick-yards, two lumber-yards, and one first-rate stone-quarry; also a malt-house and two breweries. It is a lively place; and a great deal of trade and commerce is carried on there, the more so, as, besides a good pier, the Washington harbor has now been so far completed as to allow any ordinary size of vessels to run in.

PEPIN COUNTY.¹—Pepin lies in the north-western part of the State; its western border being on the Mississippi River, at Lake Pepin. The surface is somewhat rolling. The soil is mostly of a sandy loam, though, in some sections, mixed with clay. County contains in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand acres of land, about one-third under cultivation; of the balance, nearly all is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of nearly twelve thousand acres, worth from three to five dollars an acre. Good water-privileges are to be found in every town in the county. The forests are heavily timbered with all kinds of hard wood. The Chippewa, Eau Claire, and Menomonee Rivers traverse the county, and are, to some extent, navigable. The larger kinds of fish are found in the Chippewa; and abundance of trout in the smaller streams. Agriculture is the principal source of industry.

In 1870 the county contained six post-offices, twenty-six school-houses, four church-buildings, four flouring-mills, six saw-mills; a woollen-factory, two foundry and machine shops, and two other manufacturing establishments. Population of county, 4,659. There are two thriving villages,—Durand, with a population of over nine hundred, and Pepin, with about seven hundred inhabitants.

Its agricultural productions are of the usual variety, and excellent in quality.

¹ We are indebted to Gustav Goetze of Port Washington for this sketch of Ozaukee County.—C. R. T.

¹ This sketch was contributed by L. D. Baker and S. P. Crosby.—C. R. T.

According to the census of 1870, the amount of wheat raised was 97,905 bushels; rye, 4,774 bushels; corn, 109,485 bushels; oats, 80,118 bushels; barley, 7,409 bushels; wool, 7,950 pounds; potatoes, 26,917 bushels; butter, 127,535 pounds. The total value of its agricultural productions is estimated at \$273,354.

PIERCE COUNTY.¹—Pierce is the most western county in the State, lying principally in the southern portion of the St. Croix Valley. It is bounded on the north by St. Croix County, east by Dunn, south by Dunn, Lake Pepin, and the Mississippi River, and west by the Mississippi and Lake St. Croix. The general surface of the county is undulating, though somewhat bluffly along some of the streams. On prairies, the soil is of a sandy loam; on timbered lands, it is generally of a clay-loam. County contains three hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres of land. The estimated number of acres of land in county owned by actual settlers is about two hundred thousand acres.

The county is well watered, and divided by seven rapid flowing rivers, running the whole length of the county. All of the rivers have good mill-sites at short intervals their whole length. There also are numerous creeks and small streams, which discharge into the rivers, some of which have sufficient fall for mill-sites. The varieties of timber are oak, ash, maple, basswood, and elm.

"No railroads are constructed within our county. On our western and southern boundary are the St. Croix Lake, and Mississippi River, and Lake Pepin, which give us a water-front of fifty-seven miles, thus giving us fair facilities for shipping all our surplus products. Lead has been found in limited quantities."

Ellsworth is the county-seat, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. A new brick court-house has been erected at an expense of twenty thousand dollars. The fourth State Normal School has been located at River Falls, which is a very thriving village. There are about ninety school-houses and fifteen churches in the county.

Through the efforts of the school superintendent for the last four years considerable interest has been created in educational matters, and the attendance at school is pretty fair for a new country. Some of the school-houses are nice frame buildings, whilst others are of log. As to nationality, the majority are Americans; but the Norwegians are numerous, and fast settling in, and will,

¹ We are indebted to H. B. Warner and C. W. Brown of Ellsworth, and Z. W. Lamfert of Spring Lake, for this sketch. — C. R. T.

in a few years, outnumber all other nationalities.

POLK COUNTY.—The county of Polk was one of the earliest-settled portions of the State. At first the inhabitants were either lumbermen, or hunters and trappers. The latter class has nearly disappeared. While the former lost their all in lumbering, turning their attention to farming, many of them are now in a prosperous condition. At the present time, the business of the citizens of the county is nearly equally divided between agricultural, and logging in the pineries. The farmers cannot raise enough to supply the home-demand; consequently the loggers are compelled to bring large quantities of grain and stock from "below."

The county has an abundance of water-powers, from a size that can be measured by a churning, to the celebrated Falls of the St. Croix, which could be described only as a "Niagara of a power." In a distance of five miles, extending up the river from the village of St. Croix Falls, the waters of that stream make a total descent of eighty-five feet. It has banks for dam-building; and the river is not subject to freshets.

The winter grains do uncommonly well; and timothy and clover yield largely. The early fall of snow protects the roots of the grain and grass from freezing out. Cattle get fat running in the woods during grass months.

Good heavy team-horses readily sell to the pinery men at large prices. Large working-oxen are worth a hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty-five dollars per yoke. Cows sell at twenty-five to seventy dollars.

The county is settling rapidly by Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and Germans, and emigrants from other States; each nationality settling by itself. Churches and schoolhouses claim the early attention of the people. They have contentment in their midst, which is a sure forerunner to wealth. Plenty of unoccupied land. Government lands for purchase or homesteading. State lands at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

PORTAGE COUNTY.—This is the most central county of the State, and, although its resources are far from being fully developed, it already holds the first rank on the Upper Wisconsin in regard to position, soil, climate, and commercial advantages. It is thirty miles in length north and south, and about thirty in width. The southern and eastern portions of the county contain a majority of the inhabitants; the north-western part being composed mostly of heavy timbered lands. The number of townships in the county is twenty-two.

The agricultural resources, while they

cannot, for obvious reasons, compare favorably with those of the older and more thickly settled portions of the State, are, nevertheless, far in advance of the estimate formerly placed upon them. There is very little waste land in the county; the few swamps and marshes which it contains being susceptible of drainage, whereby they may be made equal or superior to the best farming-land in this vicinity. The soil, in some portions of the county, is a light sandy loam; yet it is quite productive in favorable seasons, and, under judicious management, will doubtless be susceptible of great improvement. In the eastern portion of the county, the soil is probably as good for farming-purposes as in the northern portion of the State.

The number of acres at present under cultivation in the county is about 75,079. Amount of wheat raised during the year ending June 1, 1870, 210,139 bushels; rye, 59,309 bushels; corn, 64,022 bushels; oats, 152,143 bushels; barley, 6,137 bushels; potatoes, 113,976 bushels. Amount of wool produced during the same year, 25,987 pounds; butter, 199,517 pounds; cheese, 7,936 pounds; hay, 9,752 tons; hops, 70,071 pounds.

The total estimated value of all farm productions for the same year is \$643,757; the value of manufactures (chiefly lumber) produced, \$522,742.

The manufactures of the county are thus far confined to the single article of lumber, of which a great amount is annually produced. The number of saw-mills in the county is about twenty-five, many of which are steam-mills of large capacity, employing a great number of workmen.

The internal improvements of the county are creditable in their character. A fine bridge has been built across the Wisconsin at Stevens Point, at a cost of over twenty-two thousand dollars. There are many church-buildings in the county, and capacious and convenient school-edifices in nearly all the towns. The court-house at Stevens Point is a fine stone building, costing thirty thousand dollars; its elegant architecture and proportions would not do discredit to any of our large cities. The railroad-facilities are excellent. The county is exceedingly prosperous.

RACINE COUNTY.¹— Racine County is bounded on the east by lake Michigan, on the south by Kenosha County, on the west by Walworth, and on the north by Milwaukee County. The climate may be considered as good as in any county in this country in the same latitude, and, in some respects superior. The waters of Lake Michigan exert a

salubrious and healthy influence on the atmosphere in dissipating all poisonous vapors that might be in the air, inducing fevers and other sickness. In the summer season, there is always a sea-breeze from the lake during the night, and a land-breeze during the day, thereby changing the atmosphere almost continually.

The topography of the county is that of an undulating character, rising to two hundred and sixty feet, or more, above the waters of Lake Michigan. The county has only one considerable river, the Fox, which runs through the whole breadth of the county, from north to south, affording excellent water-power in the flourishing villages of Waterford, Rochester, and Burlington. Root River, which empties into the harbor at Racine, affords considerable water-power. The soil of Racine County is generally of an argillaceous loam, rich and deep. The county is abundantly supplied with stock water. The subsoil of the county is marl-clay, generally free from gravel or sand. All kinds of timber grow in abundance in the county, common to the State, except the coniferous class. The soil of the county is well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, turnips, and carrots; but, in our judgment, there is no county in the State better adapted to the raising of grass, and stock-breeding. From the peculiar character of the soil, and the moist atmosphere prevailing during the spring, summer, and autumn months, induced by the constant vapors from Lake Michigan, an abundant, sweet, and nutritious grass is produced. Experienced stock-growers have discovered this fact, and availed themselves of its advantage, and started herds of superior blood. Among the most prominent of stock-breeders are George Murray, Esq., Richard Richards, and Henry S. Durand.

The stone and lime business is largely on the increase at the city of Racine. A little outside of the city limits are inexhaustible stone quarries, out of which is burned the very best quality of lime. The limestone belongs to the Niagara group, and is of excellent quality for cellar-walls, and for the basements of all kinds of buildings. The stone and lime find a ready market; and the demand is largely on the increase.

Racine. The city of Racine is situated on Lake Michigan; has a large and commodious harbor, and one of the finest elevators in the State. The city stands about forty feet above the lake, and contains a population of twelve thousand, and is justly called the "Belle City;" has fine railroad, steamboat, and sail-vessel connections with all parts of the country; stands out in the lake

¹ We are indebted to Hon. W. C. Allen Racine for this sketch. — C. K. T.

about four miles, on a promontory; winds from the north east and west blow over it, making the city one of the most delightful places to live in in the West; and no finer summer resort can be found. The soil about and near the city is well adapted, as well as the climate, to the growing of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and all small fruits.

It has fine public schoolhouses, erected at a cost of over seventy-five thousand dollars; a college with over two hundred pupils and eight professors, and buildings and grounds valued at two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars; twenty-two churches, some of which cost large sums of money; and an orphan-asylum, built by the munificence of Isaac Taylor, deceased, at an expense of seventy-five thousand dollars. The city prides herself on her large and valuable manufactures, among the most prominent of which we mention that of J. I. Case & Co. Population in 1875, 13,274.

RICHLAND COUNTY.—In this county the first settlements were made more than twenty years ago, when hunting was the occupation, not simply the pastime; the forests of that day abounding in bear, deer, and smaller game. Permanent improvements for agricultural and domestic purposes were begun a few years later. One-sixth to one-fifth of the territory is now under cultivation; one-half to two-thirds of the remainder may be easily tilled; while very little would be lost to the economical and intelligent farmer.

The soil near the Wisconsin River, which marks the southern boundary, and from which the county is commonly approached, may seem light: but it is not unproductive, as that which has been cultivated has repeatedly demonstrated. The soil of the northern two-thirds of the county is, in the main, a heavy black loam, adapted to almost everything known to agricultural economy. The northern half is heavily timbered; and there is no dearth of fencing and firewood anywhere. Oaks, elms, walnuts, basswood, &c., are the prevailing timbers.

No section of the State is better adapted to stock-raising, the hills and valleys and crystal brooks affording convenient range, protection, and water.

Richland Centre, the county-seat; Lone Rock, the railroad outlet on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; Cazenovia, a few miles from the Chicago and North-western Road; Viola, on the Kickapoo River, and Excelsior, on Knapp's Creek,—are the most thriving and important villages. They possess excellent water-powers, only partially improved.

The population of the county is com-

paratively enterprising and intelligent. Public schools are liberally encouraged, though other enterprises suffer somewhat from mistaken notions of economy. Agriculture and manufacturing engage the general attention. The improvement of Pine River, of which it is susceptible, will render it an invaluable carrier of the traffic of the county, and a desirable feeder to the Wisconsin, the improvement of which is being prosecuted with vigor. And a railroad to complete the most direct route from Chicago to the North-west must inevitably seek its way up the Pine River Valley.

ROCK COUNTY.¹—This is one of the oldest counties in the State, the first settlement being made in 1835; and in 1839 the county was organized, the seat of justice being established at Janesville. It now contains a population of about forty thousand. It comprises one of the best agricultural districts in the North-west. Its soil, climate, and commercial situation are equal to any other in the West, and there is scarcely an acre of land within its limits which cannot be used for agricultural purposes. In the brief space of thirty-five years, the entire county has been opened up to cultivation; and over its entire surface may be found homes of comfort and beauty. The farms in this county range in value from ten to one hundred dollars per acre, and are sought for, not so much by emigrants seeking cheap lands, as by those desiring beautiful homes, where they may at once enjoy all the comforts and conveniences to be found in the older and more wealthy portions of the country.

Rock County is better adapted to growing grain than the growing of grass; and every year marks a decided progress in the mode of tillage and the consequent increased quantity of productions. The wicked and ruinous practice of many farmers, of burning the straw and manures, instead of returning them to the soil in compensation for its rich harvests, has been abandoned. Wheat is the great staple of production; it being estimated, that, in a single crop, the production of the county was not less than three millions of bushels. Corn, barley, oats, and all the coarser grains, grow in rich abundance, amply rewarding the husbandman for his toil. Notwithstanding Rock County is better adapted to grain-growing than stock-raising, the farmers are giving considerable attention to the breeding of stock; and, acting upon the correct idea, that it costs but little to raise a blooded animal, are constantly introdu-

¹ We are indebted to Hon. Alexander Graham of Janesville, and H. F. Hobart of Beloit, for this sketch. — C. R. T.

cing the best varieties; and at the county fairs may be seen as noble horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, as almost any other section of the country can exhibit.

The surface of Rock County is undulating, and is drained by the Rock and Sugar Rivers, with their tributaries, nearly all of which are of sufficient size to furnish water-power for manufacturing-purposes, and are more or less improved. Rock, one of the most beautiful rivers, as well as one of the very best mill-streams in the West, is already used largely for manufacturing-purposes, and every year is attracting more and more the attention of men of enterprise and capital: when fully improved, its power for the propulsion of machinery will be almost exhaustless. The facilities for manufacturing in Rock County by water-power are but partially improved; and yet she ranks among the first in the West; her annual manufactured product being worth not less than three millions of dollars, consisting principally of flour, agricultural implements, paper, woollen fabrics, cabinet-ware, lager beer, &c.

During the last decade, the general business of the county has greatly increased, and everywhere may be seen tokens of prosperity and growth, based upon the production of diversified labor in agriculture and manufactures. During the same period, the public buildings erected in the infancy of the county have given way to permanent and beautiful structures; and the county now boasts of a splendid court-house, costing over one hundred thousand dollars, and churches of all denominations, equal in size, style, and convenience to those of almost any county in the Eastern or Middle States; and the citizens of Janesville and Beloit each support a new and creditable opera-house.

Rock County is pierced east and west, north and south, by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the North-western Railways.

The educational interests of the county have not been neglected. Under the system of free graded schools, upon the New England plan, valuable results have been attained; and it is gratifying to observe a steadily increasing interest in the schools, and a proper appreciation of them by the people generally. The cities of Janesville and Beloit have each expended large sums in the erection of school-buildings; and the sum invested for school-purposes cannot be less than two hundred thousand dollars. Super-added to this Beloit College, under the patronage of the Congregationalists, one of the best managed and most flourishing institutions of learning in the West; Milton College, under the management of Seven-Day Baptists; and the Evansville Seminary, under the control of the

Freewill Baptists, — and you place within the reach of every child in the county the means of a liberal education.

The Young Men's Literary Association of the city of Janesville have collected within the last four years a very creditable library of about four thousand volumes of well-selected works, which form a nucleus for ultimately placing within the reach of the reading public a valuable means of culture.

Rock County contains two of the finest cities in the State of Wisconsin, — Janesville and Beloit; the former containing a population of about fifteen thousand; the latter, eight thousand; besides numerous villages.

Beloit is one of the most stirring manufacturing cities in the State. The celebrated "building paper" which has come into such universal use of late years, was invented, and is manufactured, to a very large extent, here.

In matters pertaining to horticulture, the inhabitants of this county are not behind those of other counties of this State. Considerable progress has been made in the past few years in these pursuits; and an improved taste is being manifested by the people generally in beautifying and adorning their homesteads, by the liberal planting of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, and shrubs. Time and experience have demonstrated, that, with care and attention, certain varieties of apples, as well as pears and plums, can be successfully and profitably grown. The time has arrived when many of the "country-seats" take pride and pleasure in fine grounds and tasteful gardens; and in the cities, nearly every house has its garden-spot, tastefully arranged with choice flowers, vines, and evergreens, and kept in the neatest order. In addition to the flower-garden, many have conservatories stocked with choice winter-flowering plants: while others, with less conveniences, keep them in the parlor; and the effect is a wide diffusion of a taste for flowers, and a corresponding taste and order throughout the whole household, making home more pleasant and attractive.

Janesville. — The county-seat of Rock County, is pleasantly situated on both sides of Rock River, and was selected as county-seat in 1837. It is fourteen miles north of the State-line, and on the Chicago and North-western, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads. It is a flourishing place of business, and has an excellent water-power. The first manufactory for cotton cloth in the State was made by the Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company in May, 1875. The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind is located here. The fine building which has been used by the institution was unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years since; and a new building

is in process of erection. The various religious denominations have church edifices. The public schools have fine buildings; and the city is in the centre of a fine agricultural country, comprising some of the best-cultivated farms in Wisconsin.

Population, 1875, 10,115.

Beloit is beautifully situated on both sides of Rock River, about twelve miles south of Janesville, on the State-line; and is a thriving place of business, having excellent manufacturing facilities. Its first settlement was made in 1835. It is the seat of Beloit College, an educational institution of high rank, of which Rev. A. L. Chapin, LL.D., is president. The water-power at Beloit has been much improved. Among the manufactories are the Beloit Reaper and Sickle Works; the Merrill & Houston Iron Works having one hundred men in their employ, and manufacturing water-wheels and other machinery; the Rock River Paper Company, manufacturing wrapping and building paper, — the latter a specialty, employing seventy-five hands, and using about three thousand tons of rye-straw yearly, producing three thousand tons of paper. Their building-paper is marketed to Mexico, the Canadas, and most all the Northern States. The Eclipse Windmill Company has a factory, — a four-story brick building, forty by ninety-six feet, — and can make fifteen hundred mills annually. D. W. Dake's Creamery, by a patented process, prepares butter for the market, of superior quality, and is doing a large business. O. B. Olmstead & Company, manufacturers of windmills, turbine water-wheels. Beloit Plough and Wagon Works, of J. Thompson & Company, manufacture the Norwegian plough, which is extensively used in the North-west. Beloit has some eight churches, a large number of mercantile establishments, as well as many mechanical shops and trades. Its prospects as a place of business are superior; and it has many advantages as a place of residence, and is beautifully situated. Beloit is on the Chicago and North-western Railroad; it has a communication with Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green Bay, and the intermediate points.

Beloit College is situated in a large and pleasant grove, on an elevated and undulating plat of ground in the north-eastern part of the city. It has a large and competent faculty; and the institution has a high reputation, and is well sustained, and liberally supported.

Population, 1875, 4,605.

ST. CROIX COUNTY. — St. Croix County contains 466,007 acres of land, about one-fourth under cultivation. The general topography of the county is rolling, though, in many places, swampy and hilly. The soil is of a clay-loam, very

fertile, producing all kinds of cereals.

Water-facilities are excellent. The Willow River is a splendid stream of water, capable of running heavy machinery at numerous points; and other streams traverse the county, on which are many good mill-sites. Oak, ash, elm, birch, and basswood are the principal varieties of timber. Several brickyards are in successful operation. Limestone and stone-quarries, of good quality, are found in many parts of the county. The West Wisconsin Railway, now completed to St. Paul, runs across the county nearly in an east and west line, near the centre of the county.

In breeding of cattle, some of the farmers are fast improving their herds by crossing the natives, or what they call scrubs, with the Durhams and Devons. In horses, they are doing something with the Black Hawk, Morgans, and Brignolias. Sheep-husbandry has not proved remunerative, probably because they started with the small Merinos. The Southdowns, Leicestershires, and Cotswolds do finely. Pork-production is steadily on the increase. A cross of the White Chester and Suffolk makes excellent hogs.

Manufactures are confined principally to lumber, flour, farming-implements, tin and sheet-iron ware, wagons, &c.

The West Wisconsin Railway runs across the county nearly in an east and west line, near the centre of the county, which gives direct connection with Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago, and the East, saving a distance of nearly ninety miles over the Minnesota railways, making an excellent outlet for the products.

SAUK COUNTY. — This county has the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad running through the southern portion; the Milwaukee and La Crosse, or St. Paul Railroad, running through the northern portion; and the Chicago and North-western Railroad, which is the main trunk, or most direct route from Chicago to the Northern Pacific Railroad, running through its central portion. Hence, notwithstanding its interior positions as regards the Great Lakes and the great Mississippi River, its commerce has wholesome checks for extravagant rates of transportation by the nearness of the three railroad lines to each other; the middle representing Chicago interests, while the outside ones represent Milwaukee interests.

There is another wholesome check that might otherwise be demanded for high rates of transportation, which is the natural competition that exists between water and rail transportation, which a large portion of the people of Sauk County enjoy. Steamboat-navigation can, with a trifling expense, be

brought into the centre of the county via the Barraboo River, which is a sluggish and deep stream as far up as the rapids at the village of Barraboo, where the stream falls forty-six feet within two miles and a half. It is now improved with four dams; it can be again dammed, making over fifty feet within three miles and a half. This is one of the best water-powers in the State. There is not one-fourth of this Barraboo water-power yet used. At the present time, about five hundred thousand dollars' value of goods and grains are manufactured here. Here yet is opened a field for the employment of capital. There can be readily thirty water-powers enumerated within Sauk County.

The western limit of glacial drift makes its line through the north-eastern part of Sauk County, taking a strip of the county ten or twelve miles wide in its widest place. The land upon this strip is chopped up into drift-hills; in places is sandy and poor; in other places, alluvial and rich, with marshes, ponds, and lakelets. The glacial forces are here more strongly marked than the country further east.

In the driftless portion of the county, where the valleys and ravines are truly and systematically washed out, the land is all a strong clay-loam, and most of it rich, and well watered. Sauk County is all well watered. In the western and northern portions, the small streams are filled with speckled trout: at one place they are cultivated as a farm product. Farmers are latterly turning their attention to dairying.

There is one iron mine and one blast-furnace in the county that has run sixteen years, and has, probably, made two hundred thousand tons of iron. At this time, there are several other points in the county that are being "prospected;" and it is believed that there may be quite an extensive region of banks of iron ore opened.

Speaking in a general way, we can say that Sauk County has an excellent soil, is well watered, and abundantly timbered, with abundance of water-power, and large mineral resources and navigable streams. Certainly, it has all the advantages a people need ask for; and they are being rapidly taken advantage of.

SHAWANO COUNTY.—Shawano County is situated in the north-eastern portion of the State. The general topography of the county is rolling. Quality of soil along the banks of streams is a sandy loam; while on the uplands it is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. County contains six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, with forty thousand under cultivation; of the balance, five hundred and seventy-five thousand acres are capable of cultivation. The county

is fertile, yielding good crops of all kinds. Good mill-privileges are found on nearly all streams. Good clay, for brick and other purposes, is abundant; and brick are manufactured at reasonable prices. The prevailing timber of the forests is oak, ash, pine, maple, beech, hickory, basswood, and hemlock. Of the streams that traverse the county, the Wolf is the largest, being navigable up as far as Shawano Village. The rivers and lakes are filled with fish of all kinds. This county has good water-power, and is well adapted to the raising of winter wheat. The winters are uniform; and the snow covers the ground, and protects the grain; the result being a yield of from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre of very plump, bright wheat, that produces the very best brand of flour. Oats, barley, and rye grow well, and produce heavy crops.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—Twenty-five years ago, this county was a vast wilderness, with its forests of pine and hard wood, broken only by the lumberman, who was employed in manufacturing lumber, and exporting it to a distant market; and the pioneer farmer was occupied in cutting down the timber, and burning it on the ground, to make room for a farm. To-day more than half its surface is a cleared field; and its remaining timber is valuable, and all needed within its own limits.

At that time, and for years after, the pioneer suffered all the inconveniences of settling in the woods. Now he enjoys the benefits of living in a timbered region. Then, with his own hand, he scattered the seed among the roots in the spring, and could be seen swinging his cradle among the stumps in harvest. Now the seeder sows his seed upon the smooth field; and the most approved reaper cuts, and gathers into bundles, the ripened grain.

Fruit, though not as easily raised as in some counties, is found to repay judicious culture; and from twenty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand bushels of apples is the yearly product. It is agreed, among the pioneers, that the climate is somewhat modified, as far as agriculture is concerned, since the first settlement of the county, as but little difficulty is now experienced in maturing corn and vegetables, and some varieties of grapes. This is, in part, due to enlarging the clearings, by which the air circulates more freely; in part, to ploughing and cultivating the soil, by which the heat of the sun by day is retained in the earth to temper the cold air of night.

The manufacture of cheese is advancing. A large portion of the first settlers are of foreign birth, who, having passed nearly half their lives in Europe, were able to land upon these shores with little more than the value of an eighty-acre lot

at government prices, and yet have succeeded in placing themselves in circumstances of independence, and often of wealth, being possessed of valuable farms, with commodious buildings, and all the improved and approved machinery so highly prized by the American farmer. Their success may be owing, in part, to habits of industry and economy, transported from the Old Country, and the stimulus afforded by free institutions, yet much to the capacity of the soil for returning a reward for labor, together with a near and ready market for the products. Labor-saving machines of all kinds become more numerous every year. The present season, there has been sold to the farmers of the county nearly three hundred reapers and mowers alone, and innumerable implements of less value.

The manufactures of the county about equal the products of the farm, and have advanced considerably since the late census, particularly brick, of which about five million are annually made, chiefly at the city of Sheboygan, finding a market at home and at various points on Lake Michigan; leather, of which large quantities of unfinished are yearly sent to the Boston market; chairs, which find a market in the cities of the West; and steel, which is a new enterprise, carried on at Sheboygan; while other articles—such as flour, lumber, wagons, steam-engines, farm-implements, cloth, pottery, &c.—are manufactured with enterprise and success.

The facilities for commerce have greatly increased; and the business of the port of Sheboygan has nearly doubled in the last three years. Six years ago, no railroad extended beyond the limits of the county. Now the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad extends to Fox River, and the Milwaukee and Northern to Menasha, crossing each other at Plymouth, near the centre of the county. The Lake-shore Road extends from Milwaukee to Manitowoc, and will soon reach out to Green Bay. These, together with a good harbor and lake-commerce, ought to serve all the requirements of business and travel needed for the full development of the industrial interests of this county.

Sheboygan, the capital of Sheboygan County, is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, sixty-two miles north of Milwaukee, and a hundred and ten miles north-east of Madison. It was settled in 1836, abandoned in 1840; and in 1845 it had a hundred and fifty inhabitants. There is no city on the lakes more pleasantly located. The land, at this point, juts out into Lake Michigan; so that, during the summer months, it is swept by delightful lake-breezes, adding greatly to the purity of the air and the salubrity of the

climate. The river here describes an immense curve, there being nearly two miles of navigable stream within the city limits. On both sides of the river is a bold plateau, with a gentle undulating surface, extending on the north and east to the lake, and westward back into the country for several miles. This table-land is beautifully dotted with little groves of second-growth pine, to which circumstance is attributed the designation of the "Evergreen City." No finer sites for residences can be found in the West than at and around this city.

The business establishments on the river, consisting of grist-mills, saw-mills, factories, machine-shop, planing-mill, tanneries, elevators, and ship-yards, with their numerous operatives, and the constant hum of machinery, give ample evidence of the thrift, business energy, and enterprise of the inhabitants; while north and east of the river is the central mart of trade, with its wide, clean, beautiful streets, its imposing brick structures, its banks, stores, hotels, and churches.

Sheboygan has a goodly number of church organizations; and nearly all of them have neat and tasty places of worship. There is the Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran, German-Methodist, Catholic, German-Reform, Evangelical, Episcopal, and Unitarian. They all have large congregations, and usually a full attendance.

Sheboygan County has one of the finest court-houses in the State, which was built in 1868, and cost sixty-five thousand dollars. Its foundation covers an area of a hundred and five by a hundred and ten feet, facing on Centre Street. It is built of a cream-colored brick: the whole is surmounted by a dome, whose apex is a hundred and twenty feet above the earth, and a hundred and fifty above the surface of the lake.

The first man that is known to have visited the present site of Sheboygan was William Farnsworth. He was an Indian fur-trader, having a post at Green Bay. At one time, when he was coasting along the western shore of the lake in a canoe, between Green Bay and Chicago, he landed at this point. This was in the year 1818. He subsequently settled near the present city. During the same year, a Frenchman, by the name of Andrew Vieux, built a hut on the east side of the river, in which he lived, and had born to him the first white child that saw the light of day in the territory which is now the City of Sheboygan. From that day, it has continued to grow and increase in population and wealth.

The Sheboygan Manufacturing Company established its works in 1869, and is now, with one exception, the largest

chair-manufactory in the United States. The chartered capital of this establishment is two hundred thousand dollars, giving employment to two hundred and fifty workmen. The president, S. M. Barrett, is a man well versed in the business, and of large experience. The building is three stories high, covering a large area of ground, built of Milwaukee brick, and heated with steam. This company ships their goods to nearly all parts of the United States; the largest portion, however, is kept in the Northwest. There are a hundred and fifty different kinds of chairs manufactured, from the plainest up to the finest.

Sheboygan has two good local papers, "The Herald" and "The Times." They also have a good German paper, "The Demokrat," well printed and edited.

The educational facilities of Sheboygan are of a high order, and speak well for the intelligence of its citizens. It has an excellent system of graded schools, a large and magnificently furnished brick schoolhouse, and a State Normal School. The best of teachers are employed; and the citizens of Sheboygan speak of their schools with commendable affection and pride.

Population, 1875, 3,459.

TAYLOR COUNTY.—This county was recently organized by the legislature: it is composed of parts of Clark, Chippewa, Marathon, and Lincoln Counties, consisting of twenty-seven townships. The land is generally undulating, and covered with valuable timber, principally beech, maple, oak, pine, hemlock, and basswood. In some parts of the county there are fine cranberry-marshes, from which are realized yearly handsome profits.

A large part of the county is government land; and excellent opportunities are afforded for those who wish to make a settlement. The soil consists principally of clay interspersed with yellow loam. All kinds of products adapted to the State can be grown here, and most of them with profit. Corn, in an ordinary season, does well; and potatoes grow to an unusual size, — some twelve inches in circumference.

The principal places in the county are Medford, Chelsea, and Westborough, situated on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The most important village is Medford, the county-seat. The site is a beautiful one. The village is of meteoric growth. The first building erected was about a year ago: there are at present not less than sixty. The most important buildings are the large saw-mill and planing-mill of Robert and Whelan, which are of great value to the place. The saw-mill is the largest in Northern Wisconsin. There are, also, many large mills in other parts of the county.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.—There are not more than seventy-five thousand acres of improved land in this county.

The soil is quite varied in its character: in some places, along the river-bottom lands, there are patches where sand predominates; but much the greater portion of these lands is susceptible of cultivation, and yields good crops. With this exception, the soil is a rich vegetable-loam, underlaid with a clay subsoil. All the vegetables and cereals common to our State are easily raised here. Wheat, both winter and spring, is largely grown, and does well.

The surface of the county is somewhat broken. Along the courses of the rivers is generally a strip of level bottom-land, varying in width, which usually terminates in sharp ridges, or bluffs, with an undulating or rolling surface at the summit. These bluffs are composed of Potsdam sandstone at the base, capped with magnesian limestone and vegetable-loam. The sandstone is usually from two hundred to four hundred and fifty feet thick; while the limestone is from twenty to fifty feet.

The county is well watered. The Mississippi forms a part of its southern boundary; and the Black, Buffalo, and Trempealeau Rivers, with their tributaries, pass through different sections of the county. Besides these, we have the Beaver and Tamarack Creeks, with trout-brooks and innumerable springs of soft water.

Most of the streams are lined with belts of hard-wood timber, consisting mainly of oak, maple, ash, and basswood. On some of the small creeks there are belts of tamarack. The balance of the timber is principally white and burr oak. In the northern portion of the county, the timber is not abundant; in the southern and western part, there is a good supply. The climate is dry and healthy.

VERNON COUNTY.¹—Vernon County is situated in the western part of the State, between the forty-third and forty-fourth degrees of latitude; its western border, of twenty-two miles, being watered by the Mississippi River. The soil is good, and covered with a heavy growth of hard-wood timber, such as is usually found in timbered countries. The product of small grain is equal, per acre, to any part of the State; and in vegetables it excels the prairie. The surface of the county is rolling, and in some places hilly, but all valuable for timber on such portions as cannot be cultivated. It is well watered by springs and brooks, and well adapted for grazing-purposes, for which it will

¹ We are indebted to G. W. Nuzum and John R. Carson of Varoqua for this sketch. — C. R. T.

soon become noted. Like all timbered land, it is natural for grass; and, having abundance of water, it will soon become the dairying portion of the State. With an abundance of water-power furnished by the Barraboo and Kickapoo Rivers, and a superior quality of timber that could be used for the manufacture of furniture and agricultural implements, this part of Vernon County offers inducements equal to any part of the State.

The county contains five hundred and thirty-four thousand and forty acres of land, one-third under cultivation. Of the balance, about one-half is capable of being worked.

The raising of stock has become a prominent feature with the husbandman, producing the best quality of grass-fed stock that finds its way to the Milwaukee or Chicago markets. The first attempt to raise fruit was attended with little success. Many were disheartened, and gave up; others persevered, and have met with success. We have a few "iron clad" varieties of pears that do well. The first is the Haas; next, Tetofsky and Duchess of Oldenburg. Some others have proved valuable. Of grapes, the Concord and Delaware have done nobly.

The principal kinds of timber are maple, oak, basswood, and elm. Plenty of game and fish is found in the forests and streams.

Among the principal settlements is Varoqua, a thriving village, and the county-seat. It has three churches, and one union school with three departments, which is well supported, both as regards attendance and the interest manifested by the inhabitants. De Soto, Victory, and Geneva, on the Mississippi River, are the principal markets for the western portion of the county, and are also well supplied with schools and churches.

There are about a hundred and twenty schoolhouses in the county, mostly of wood, but some built of stone or brick, which are very fine structures. The one at Varoqua cost fourteen thousand dollars. The average wages paid to male teachers is thirty-five dollars, and female teachers twenty-five dollars, per month.

The population is about one-third Norwegians, one-half Americans, and the balance German. The county is increasing fast in wealth and population. It is estimated that two million bushels of wheat were raised in the county in 1873.

WALWORTH COUNTY.—The soil of this county consists of a clay and black loam, most of it of an excellent quality. The prairie-soil of this county is equal in fertility to any in the North-west. The county contains 144,640 acres of land, all owned by actual settlers, and about three-fourths of it under cultivation.

Of the varieties of crops raised in the county, there has been but little change in the past ten years. Wheat, corn, and oats continue to be the leading crops. Broom-corn is raised to a far greater extent than formerly. Not less than five hundred tons of brush were raised in 1870. Hops have been raised to a considerable extent during the past three years. No new varieties of grain have come into popular favor in the past ten years, though a considerable effort has been made by interested parties to introduce the Norway or Ramsdale oat, at fabulous prices; but the only profit secured, so far, has been bagged by the parties selling the seed.

In the manufacturing industries, there has been a marked improvement within the past decade. Ten years ago the manufactures of the county were limited to a few agricultural implements, and flour, with a small amount of lumber sawn from the trees of our native forests. In 1870 the manufactories turned out articles of considerable value over a million dollars in value, exclusive of flour and feed. The past decade has witnessed a very great improvement in farm-buildings and farm-improvements generally. The old log-houses have nearly all disappeared, and with them have gone the unsightly straw-covered stables and granaries.

A marked improvement is noticeable in fruit-raising. The orchards have not only greatly increased in number and extent, but have improved in thrift and general appearance. The small fruits are also raised in vastly greater quantities. All hardy varieties of berries prove productive and profitable. Grapes are also raised to a considerable extent. In public buildings there has been a decided improvement during the past decade, especially in school-buildings.

Hog-raising and pork-making have increased in a marked degree, and, for the past ten years, have given the farmers the fairest sum of net profit of any branch of industries. In this branch of industry, there is the most radical and noticeable change. Up to 1860, a very large per cent. of pork raised in the county was slaughtered on the farm; now but a very small per cent, it being mostly sold on foot, and taken to the cities for slaughter.

Geneva Lake, ten miles long and three wide, Delavan Lake, Lauderdale Lake, Silver Lake, and others in the county, are beautiful bodies of water, and, together with the numerous creeks and streams, afford an abundance of delicious fish. Whitewater is the largest village in the county, and has many large manufacturing establishments, among which may be mentioned Esterly's reaper and seeder shops, and Winchester's wagon-shops, both of which do

a very large business, and add very much to the prosperity of the village.

At Delavan is located the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the State. Elkhorn is the county-seat of the county; and both of these are beautiful and thriving villages.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the northern part of the county, the Western Union through the central; and the Chicago and Lake Superior Air line, and other lines, are in prospect.

The schools throughout the county are in excellent condition, the climate salubrious and healthy, and the people generally intelligent and thrifty.

Whitewater is a flourishing village, situated on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in the north-western part of Walworth County, and about half-way between Madison and Milwaukee. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and has an excellent business for its superior facilities for shipping grain and produce. Manufacturing by water-power, one of the most important essentials to its prosperity, is carried on extensively; there being a large paper-mill in successful operation, and several flouring mills. Two of the important institutions here are Esterly's Reaper Factory, and the establishment of Winchester, Partridge, & Company, manufacturers of lumber-wagons, ploughs, road-scrappers, thimble-skeins, &c.; and the superior quality of their workmanship is such, that a ready sale is promoted throughout the State. The State Normal School is one of the finest specimens of architecture in Southern Wisconsin; is located in the suburbs, upon a slightly elevation; and the efficient corps of teachers, and the extraordinary success attending its management, speak for it a high degree of popularity and usefulness.

Population, 1875, 4,395.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.¹—Washington County contains twelve townships, and is twenty-four miles long from north to south, and eighteen miles wide. The general topography of the county is rolling. The soil is clay, mixed with a sand-loam. There are 276,480 acres of land in the county: about five-eighths of this amount is under cultivation. All lands of the county are in possession of actual settlers, and worth, on an average, twenty-eight dollars per acre. The facilities for water-powers are average. The Milwaukee River, and the Cedar and Rubicon Creeks, with their tributaries, furnish abundant water for general purposes.

There are several water-powers at West Bend, Barton, and Cedar Creek,

yet undeveloped, which will afford excellent sites for factories and mills.

Iron ore has been discovered in Hartford, but undeveloped. It is of the same quality as that at Iron Ridge, which will eventually be of great benefit to the industrial interests of the county and State. The prevailing timber is oak, maple, basswood, beech, elm, &c. Brickyards are carried on; but the brick are not of the first quality. In the south-east part of the county, there is a quarry of fine building-stone. Several streams traverse the county. The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad passes through the county. Future railroad facilities are only prospective. The county is strictly agricultural. More than nine-tenths of the inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits.

The climate and water are excellent; and, taken all in all, it is a good county to live in.

West Bend, the county-seat, has five churches and five schools; Barton, two churches and two schools; Kewaskum, two churches and several schools; Hartford, four or five churches and several schools; and Schleisingsville, two churches and several schools. The schools throughout the county are well supported. Teachers receive from twenty-five to sixty dollars per month. The great majority of the inhabitants are Germans; but, in the south-west corner of the county, Irish are well represented.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.¹—The county is situated directly west of Milwaukee; and its average distance is less than twenty-five miles from the city, its nearest being eight miles. The surface of the county is rolling. The soil is various, but mostly loam and clay. County contains 368,640 acres of land, more than one-half being under cultivation. Of the balance, three-fourths are capable of improvement.

Neither Government nor State now holds any land in the county. There are several good water-powers in the county, mostly improved. No mineral deposits have been discovered; but quarries of stone abound of the finest quality. Lime enters largely as commerce of several towns, especially Waukesha, Pawaukee, and Menomonee.

The county is well watered with springs, creeks, and rivers; none navigable. A mineral spring has recently been discovered at Waukesha, named Bethesda. It is said to have cured several chronic cases, and is becoming somewhat celebrated for its curative properties. Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, Railroads run through the county. The

¹ We are indebted to F. A. Noll and Joseph Ott of West Bend for this sketch. — C. R. T.

¹ We are indebted to John E. Seabold of Waukesha for this sketch. — C. R. T.

educational interests of the county are generally sustained; and its common schools are well conducted.

The prevailing timber is white and red oak, maple, basswood, ash, elm, and some cherry and black-walnut.

There is some brick-clay discovered in the county, but not yet much used. Potter's clay, in considerable quantities, is found in the towns of Merton, Menomonee, and Lisbon, and in the latter place used by potters.

The principal source of industry of the county is farming; but, of late, stock-raising has also been extensively entered into. Sheep are found in great abundance; and wool commands a good price in Waukesha village, which is quite a prominent wool-market, and has a large woollen-factory in constant operation. This factory employs a large number of hands of both sexes; and its manufactures, especially its shawls, have become quite celebrated. Large additions have lately been made to buildings and machinery, and facilities for business increased.

WAUPACCA COUNTY. — In the north-west part of this county are many bluffs and hills. The soil there is, in many places, rather stony, hard of cultivation, and not as fertile as in the valleys.

In the rest of the county, the surface is generally level, or gently undulating, capable of being easily cultivated, and producing all kinds of crops and fruits adapted to a northern latitude.

The eastern and north-eastern part is heavily timbered, consisting of oak, maple, birch, ash, cherry, hickory, butternut, elm, basswood, ironwood, poplar, tamarack, pine, and, in a few places, hemlock. In the northern part is much valuable pine, which finds a way down the Wolf River to a steady market. During the season when the logs are "driven," the river is often completely blocked with logs, forming "jams," in many instances, for miles; thus completely stopping the passing of steam-boats for days, and sometimes for weeks.

The principal crops raised are wheat. Winter and spring wheat are both raised, and do well; as do corn, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas and beans, potatoes, &c.

The raising of stock pays well; and much that is excellent is being introduced. Many parts of the county appear to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of sheep; and some good blood is being imported. In 1870 the wool-crop of our county was 33,301 pounds. The long wool, or "mutton varieties," appear to be the most popular. Sheep are remarkably healthy here, and generally fat.

Our county has no lack of excellent water-powers. In the north and north-

east part of the county are the Little Wolf, Embarras, and Pigeon Rivers, and in the south and west are the Waupacca, Pearl, and Little Rivers, — all excellent, and capable of much improvement.

The Waupacca Woollen-Mills are located on the Waupacca River, at Waupacca, the county-seat, and turn out much excellent cloth.

Several brickyards have been started at Waupacca, Weyauwego, Fremont, and perhaps one or two other places, where excellent brick are being manufactured.

A pottery has been running for some time at Weyauwego, where excellent light-colored crockery-ware is being made.

A bed of the same kind of clay has been found at Fremont, and only awaits "skill and enterprise to bring it out."

The Wolf traverses the eastern part of the county, and is navigable for steam-boats during all stages of the water. A large and profitable amount of boating has been done for many years.

Small lakes abound in different parts of the county, whose clear, pure waters are well stocked with fish. The pike, pickerel, black-and-white or silver bass, perch, catfish, sturgeon, &c., abound in our lakes and streams, and are caught by our wily anglers in great profusion.

The railroad-facilities are good. The Central Wisconsin enters the county near the south-east corner, and passes through in a north-westerly direction towards Lake Superior. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Road passes through the north part of the county, crossing the Wolf River at New London. Other roads are in contemplation.

Some towns in the county are settled mainly by emigrants from the Middle and Eastern States. A few have a large proportion from Germany, Denmark, Norway, and other parts of Europe. Sober, intelligent, industrious, and enterprising as the majority of them are, it is no wonder that our county is so fast improving in wealth and real prosperity, and already ranks among the leading counties of Northern Wisconsin.

Free schools are found in every neighborhood, where the children of the poor enjoy all the advantages of a liberal education with the sons and daughters of the wealthy. The school-code is one of the best in the world.

WAUSHARA COUNTY. — Waushara County comprises eighteen townships, and is in the shape of a parallelogram, being eighteen miles wide and thirty-six miles long. General topography of the county is level; some bluffs in the northern and central towns; swampy at mouth of Pine River and Willow Creek. The three eastern towns are heavily timbered, with the exception of some quite

large tracts of marsh. These marshes are valuable for the cultivation of cranberries. The soil in the timber portions of the county is of a clay-loam; on the prairie, black loam; and, in the openings, sandy. County contains 207,360 acres of land; one-tenth being under cultivation.

The county is well watered by Pine River and Willow Creek, both good mill-streams, on which are several saw and grist mills. In addition to these streams, almost every farmer has what he calls a fountain, or flowing well, the water never freezing in the coldest weather in winter, and always sufficient to supply any amount of stock. The forests of the county contain all varieties of timber, such as are found in North America. They have large beds of clay, that make cream-colored brick, and, with the facilities for manufacturing, would be equal to any manufactured in the State; also potter's-clay of excellent quality, which makes superior stone-ware.

Of the principal rivers and streams, Fox River on the south, Wolf River and Lake Poygan on the east, are navigable. Pine River, Willow Creek, and Mecan River are larger streams, and stocked with fish. Small game is abundant. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at Berlin, is half a mile from the south line of the county, and will be extended through it. The Wisconsin Central passes four miles north; and a road from Princeton to Stevens Point will be built from Berlin to Weyuawego, through the three eastern towns, connecting the Milwaukee and St. Paul with the Wisconsin Central Railway.

The principal industry of the town is agricultural; wheat, rye, corn, oats, and potatoes being raised to perfection. A large amount of hay is also raised. There are seven custom flouring-mills, ten or more saw-mills, and three carding-machines in the county. All these would be well sustained.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY. — Concerning this county, J. H. Harris of Oshkosh writes as follows, "The topography of the county is rolling, not hilly, with no swamp-land to speak of. There is some marsh-land on the borders of Lake Butte des Morts and the Fox River, probably not exceeding five hundred acres in the whole county; and that is considered worth about one-third as much as upland, for the excellent quality of hay it produces.

"There are in this county 268,522 acres of land, of which three-fourths are under cultivation; the exception being in wood-lots, pasture-grounds, and the marsh above spoken of. The whole of this land is capable of cultivation when wanted, except the marsh. The land of the county is mostly all owned by actual settlers. The value of improved land is from thirty-five to fifty dollars per acre.

"The Lower Fox River at Neenah and Menasha, at the outlet of Lake Winnebago, affords the best of water-power, and is capable of being improved to a large extent.

"There are no minerals in the county, except a small tract of pure silicon or white glass sand, which is capable of extensive operations in the manufacture of glass, but not yet improved.

"The timber of the county is mostly red, white, and black oak, with small tracts of land in all parts of the county, on which basswood, hickory, ash, and elm prevail.

"The railroad-facilities of the county are the Chicago and North-western, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Oshkosh and Mississippi; and through a small part of the county, on the north, is the Wisconsin Central, with a northern extension connecting at this place, in prospect.

"The sources of industry are agriculture, manufacturing, and lumbering. The principal crops raised are wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes."

Oshkosh is the principal city; and, before the destructive fire which swept over the city in the summer of 1874, it was one of the handsomest and most prosperous cities in Wisconsin. Although the fire destroyed much of its beauty and wealth, it is still one of the leading cities of the State. Menasha, Neenah, Omro, and Winneconna are thriving towns.

Oshkosh, the county-seat of Winnebago County, is situated at the mouth of the Upper Fox River, and on the western shore of Lake Winnebago, a magnificent sheet of water, thirty-five miles in length, and ten to twelve miles in width. The river, from the mouth up to Lake Butte des Morts, has an average width of about one-eighth of a mile, and is from twenty to thirty feet in depth, forming a harbor of spacious dimensions. The current of the river is very slow, and subject to no freshets; consequently the harbor for logs, timber, steamers, barges, &c., is ample, and safe beyond all contingencies. The situation of the city is one of much natural beauty; being on a slightly elevated plateau, which gradually rises from the shores of the river and lake. Its main business-street is one of the handsomest in the State, is paved with the Nicholson pavement, and is largely composed of fine brick structures. Many of its other streets are very attractive with elegant private residences, several of them of palatial dimensions, and of much beauty of finish and design.

In many localities, the native forest-trees have been preserved. These beautiful oaks add much to the handsome appearance of Algoma Street, which is well built up for a distance of two miles.

The high-school building just erected, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, is a magnificent brick-structure, of elegant architectural proportions. The courthouse is also a splendid massive brick building, and is a credit to the city and county. Among the many church-edifices are several fine structures.

The lake-shore locality of this city is one of the most delightful and desirable sites for private residences. From the mouth of the river, north, the shore is a beautiful one, sloping gradually to the water, and terminating in a gravelly beach. The broad waters of Lake Winnebago stretching away in the dim distance; the handsome points and bays, and the high lands of Calumet County on the opposite shore, forming a scene of natural beauty that is seldom equalled.

It is one of the most important towns in the north-eastern part of the State, and has had an unparalleled growth. The city, however, has suffered severely by fire; and the business-portion of the city has frequently been in ruins; and the one of April 28, 1875, was very disastrous. The enterprise of the people is shown in the rapidity with which it has been rebuilt, and a better class of buildings erected. The city had, a few years since, seventeen saw-mills, six shingle-mills, three planing-mills, four breweries, three printing-offices, eleven churches, and a large number of stores and mechanical shops. Not having any statistics of the city since the fire, we cannot give an account of them. Few cities have better advantages for growth and prosperity than Oshkosh; and with the resources of the water-power of the Fox River, and its railroad-facilities with Milwaukee and Chicago on the south, and Green Bay on the north, it cannot but be one of the most important of the cities of Wisconsin. The lumbering-business of the city is a prominent one.

Population, 1875, 17,015.

Menasha is pleasantly situated on the north branch of the Fox River, and the village of Neenah on the south branch; the limits of the two villages joining on the sectional line running through the centre of Doty's Island. The two villages really constitute a community of one common interest in general matters. The water-power at these points is great, and is put to use in the large number of manufactories that are located on the streams. A few years since, there were fifteen flouring-mills, with forty-five run of stone. The manufacture of spokes, woollen-goods, chairs, and paper, is largely carried on. Both of these places have fine blocks of cream-colored brick, excellent hotels, schools, some fifteen churches, and all varieties of trades and occupations.

The population of Menasha and Neenah, in 1875, was 7,193.

WOOD COUNTY. — Wood County is situated nearly in the geographical centre of the State. About two-thirds of the area of the county is rolling; the remaining one-third is flat and swampy.

The soil of the central and northern portion is a rich loam, containing a mixture of clay, sand, and vegetable-mould. The soil of the southern and eastern sections is lighter, containing more sand. In the south-western portion are extensive marshes and meadows, peculiarly adapted to the culture of cranberries and stock-raising. The county contains five hundred and thirty thousand acres of land, of which only about thirty thousand acres are under cultivation. Two-thirds of the balance are capable of being improved.

About two-thirds of the surface of the county is a vast, heavily-timbered forest of white-pine, white and red oak, white and black ash, maple, hemlock, and butternut.

Good clay for the manufacture of brick is found in all localities of the county.

The water-powers on the Wisconsin River, in the eastern portion of the county, of Grand Rapids, Centralia, Port Edwards, and Point Bausse, are deemed equal to any in the country, not excepting the Falls of St. Anthony, or the rapids of the Lower Fox. They consist of a series of rapids about twelve miles in extent, falling, in the aggregate, nearly a hundred feet, and furnishing a continuous chain of water-powers on both sides of the river, of almost unlimited capacity.

The river can be improved at a trifling expense: in fact, it is already fitted by the hand of Nature for extensive use; it being divided by islands into several channels, as it were natural canals, upon which mills can be erected and operated at very little cost for dams or other improvements.

At present, there are situated upon these water-powers five saw-mills, having a capacity for cutting fifty million feet of lumber per annum, a flouring-mill, a foundry and machine shop, a planing-mill, and several shingle-mills; and these without the digging of canals, cutting of channels, or other expensive improvements.

There are also many smaller water-powers in the county, situated upon Mill Creek, Hemlock Creek, and Yellow River.

Lands in this county are very cheap. Many of them were bought up years ago for small patches of pine that were on them, and have since been sold for taxes to the county. The county is now prepared to give a good title to many of them, and will sell them on very favorable terms to actual settlers.

CHAPTER XLVII.

WISCONSIN'S WOMEN.

Short Biographical Sketches of the Pioneer and Prominent Women of Wisconsin.

WE give, following, a short chapter on the leading women of Wisconsin of the past and the present. The means within our reach for procuring the proper data for these sketches was not calculated to insure complete success in every instance: indeed, in many cases we were wholly unable to procure the desired information. Many causes united against the progress of this chapter. In the first place, a number of the subjects most desired had passed away, leaving no records behind them, save those lodged in the memories of scattered friends. These were often incomplete, and always difficult to reach. Nor were we in any better condition with regard to those now living. Most of the latter were shocked with the idea of having any portion of their lives preserved in history. Owing to these and other difficulties, we are unable to present any thing like a complete biographical dictionary of the prominent women of the State. However, the result of our labors in this direction will, we think, be full of interest to every reader. We are indebted to the good taste and great perseverance of Miss L. De F. Park of Madison, for most of these sketches. She has collected all of the materials for this chapter, and finished for the press many of the sketches. The trace of her graceful pen is visible in the sketches of Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doty, and many others.

MRS. SALLY FAIRCHILD. — She was born at Blandford, Mass., June 11, 1802. In the bloom of young womanhood, while visiting friends near what is now the city of Cleveland, O., she became acquainted with Col. J. C. Fairchild; and they were married on the 4th of April, 1826. The first twenty years of their married life were spent in or near Cleveland: but on the eighth day of June, 1846, they established for themselves a new home in Madison, with whose history their own was thenceforth honorably identified. When they took up their residence in Madison, they left behind them in Ohio the grave of their first-born, who had died in infancy, but were accompanied hither by all the remaining chil-

dren, — the only daughter, Mrs. Sarah F. Dean, and the three sons, all of whom have since won distinction in the service of the country. Of that family, after the death of the father (in July, 1862), Mrs. Fairchild was the revered head, whose presence seemed at once its bond of union and its crown of honor; for she was in a pre-eminent degree one of those whom we delight to honor, and of whom it may be said, "Her children rise up, and call her blessed." And how many are the men and women whom her large-hearted and unwearied hospitality have made to look upon her home almost as their own, who will, at the mention of her name, do her memory an almost filial homage!

In any community, Mrs. Fairchild would have been looked upon as a remarkable person. There was in her a mingled dignity and grace of bearing, a blended repose and force of character, a firmness of purpose, an energy and perseverance mingled with a practical good sense and tact, and, withal, an indefatigable watchfulness for all who came within the large range of her acquaintance and benevolence, which are rarely combined in so high a degree in any one individual. Hardly any other person known to the citizens of Madison seemed as constantly to express in the daily round of life, though she never uttered it in words, that famous sentiment of the Roman poet, "I am a human being; and nothing that is human do I deem foreign to me."

And through all the long weeks of her severe and prostrating sickness, until the power of voluntary control over mental action ceased, nothing, it is said, was more remarkable than the clearness and exactness of her thoughts, except the constancy with which those thoughts were directed to the comfort and welfare of others, even in those minute matters of which one in her condition could hardly be expected to think at all.

She died at the residence of the family in Madison, about noon, on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1867, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Prof. Conover, writing of this noble lady, says, "But it is vain in this brief notice to attempt to do its subject justice. Bound to her by no tie of kindred, bound only by that unfailing kindness, that thoughtful good-will, which, for more than sixteen years, followed him and his, as it followed so many others, the writer cannot deal in studied eulogy, still less in cool analysis of character. He remembers only, that in that genial and hospitable home, where, like others, he has so often sought comfort and society in hours of trial or of loneliness, a stately and venerated form will never again rise to extend to him the cordial greeting; and, so remembering, he is silenced by a pang of personal grief."

MRS. GOV. HENRY DODGE. — Prominent among the early settlers of Wisconsin is the wife of ex-Gov. Henry Dodge, who was born Feb. 2, 1785, near Bardstown, Nelson County, Ky. She was the daughter of James McDonald. When eleven years of age, she, with her father and his family, emigrated

west of the Mississippi River, where they made their home in the Spanish province of Upper Louisiana, in 1796, eight years anterior to its purchase by Thomas Jefferson.

She was married in the *Bonhomme Settlement*, St. Louis County, Mo., in March, 1801, to Henry Dodge, with whom she lived until her death, — a period of sixty-five years. She was the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom (seven daughters and two sons) attained mature years.

Mrs. Dodge endured all the privations, sufferings, and dangers incident to a residence upon the extreme frontier of the North-west, then constantly menaced by Indian hostilities.

In the ever-varying fortunes of her pioneer husband, the rude log-cabin and stockade-fort were, during many years, the places of her abode. Often has she fled with her children to some neighboring "block-house" for safety and protection from the savage foe, known to spare neither age, sex, nor condition.

Nearly fifty years ago, she migrated from Missouri to Wisconsin, ascending the Mississippi at a time when the journey (now one of two or three days) occupied more than a month; the primitive craft in which she travelled being propelled by the hands of the Canadian boatmen of that day.

Possessed of a serene disposition, of calmness and courage, she exhibited under all the trials of life singular resignation and tranquillity. Of a contemplative and serious mind, she became, early in life, a professor of religion, and ever after, both by precept and example, adhered to the cause of the Saviour with increasing zeal and faith.

It may be truly said that her life was like a placid stream flowing smoothly on until it was lost in the ocean of eternity.

Mrs. Dodge died after a short illness, in the city of Burlington, Io., March 30, 1865, in the eighty-first year of her age.

The circumstances attending her death were calculated to soothe her dying moments. She was surrounded by her devoted husband, by children, grandchildren, and kind friends. She died as she had lived, calmly and quietly; and without a pang, a groan, or a struggle, her soul ascended to the God who gave it.

MRS. CORDELIA A. P. HARVEY. — Perhaps there is no name in Wisconsin

so honored, or held in such deep affection, as that of HARVEY,—esteemed because it represents that which is noble, brave, and true in man and in woman,—esteemed not only by the citizens of the State, or by the courageous soldiers, or by the young men and women, but by the little children, the hope of the future, the orphans of our “boys in blue.” Our lamented ex-governor, Louis P. Harvey, went South soon after the battle at Shiloh. The object of his journey was to furnish Wisconsin soldiers with army supplies and medical aid. That he was unselfish, and thoughtful for the welfare of others, may be seen by the letter dated two days previous to his death, and which proved to be the last one written to his wife:—

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 17, 1862.

DEAR WIFE, — Yesterday was *the day* of my life. Thank God for the impulse that brought me here. I am well, and have done more good by coming than I can well tell you.

In haste,
LOUIS.

This letter reveals the nobility of Mr. Harvey's character better than any analysis which we might be able to make. At Savannah, on his return home, as he was about to pass from one boat to another, his foot slipping, he fell, and was drowned. As the cold waves of the Mississippi swept over his beloved form, the cold waves of sorrow swept over the heart of his honored wife, increasing in scope until all the people of the State were engulfed in gloom.

Since those not personally acquainted with him mourned his untimely death so sincerely, how can words express the grief of his almost constant companion! Her love, her pride, her joy, was gone. In a moment, the light of her life went out,—went in the fulness of its glory. O ye women to whom strong love is so vital, and who have been similarly bereft! ye only can sympathize with Mrs. Harvey. For a time, she succumbed to her deep grief; but when its strength had partially worn away, knowing her life must still continue, it is only natural that the question should revolve itself in her mind as to the object of life. While in this state of mind, she began to feel the whole import of her husband's character, of which his letter to her was but an index. These feelings influenced her, till it became a settled

conviction that she must rise up, and finish the work Mr. Harvey had so nobly commenced,—of caring for the Wisconsin soldiers. With her, to will was to act. Her bereavement had much to do in preparing her for the work in which she was to engage.

Early in the fall of 1862, Gov. Salomon cordially granted her request to act as one of the sanitary agents of the State, in order that she might visit the sick and wounded soldiers from Wisconsin in the military hospitals of the Western Department. The work was entirely new, and one in which intelligent and worthy women had sometimes utterly failed.

The complete and thorough system, which, at the close of the war, characterized our entire medical department, was not then in force. Surgeons incompetent from drink, or lack of education, were found in many hospitals. Though the delicacy of the situation impressed itself on her mind, she was not long in arriving at a pertinent conclusion of the proper course to pursue. Accordingly she went to St. Louis. While there, she made her home at the house of George Partridge, Esq., a member of the Western Sanitary Commission. On the 26th of September, Mrs. Harvey called on and was kindly received by Dr. Mills, the United States Medical Director. She visited hospitals in Fifth Street and at Benton Barracks, and found them crowded with men from the camps and the battle-fields of Missouri and Tennessee. As she glided from cot to cot, ministering to those dear boys whose pale faces were turned wistfully toward her, and who, though not inured to hardship, had volunteered in the first flush of enthusiasm, her kind heart was irresistibly drawn to them by the invisible cords of sympathy.

Just after the First Wisconsin Cavalry had returned to Cape Girardeau from their terrible raid through the swamps of Arkansas, she received news of great suffering at that place. In seeing them, she could not repel the thought, which thrust itself continually before her, of the time when she and her noble husband had together reviewed them in Wisconsin, when the regiment was replete in numbers, and stood erect in the glow of health and manly pride, but now was so sadly reduced. The hospitals were crowded, and the means inadequate for supplying the necessary aid. They had nothing to subsist upon but the common army rations. She

telegraphed to Mr. Yeatman, president of the Western Sanitary Commission, and in two days received abundant supplies.

Soon after her return to St. Louis, she went to Wisconsin to give proper directions to the ladies who were making efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers. In October Mrs. Harvey revisited the hospitals. She did all in her power to comfort them, writing to their friends, and procuring discharges for those who were in a dying condition, and were unfit for service. With a heart burdened by grief, but with a cheerful countenance, she went where attendants refused, and surgeons were affrighted, to go. Her forgetfulness of self was truly wonderful. Once convinced that her object was just, she left no honorable means untried to secure it. When surgeons could not be flattered or coaxed, she administered a gentle threat, or gave an intimation that higher officials might learn of the report.

In visiting Ironton, during the latter part of October, she found the Eleventh Regiment to be suffering from malarious diseases, contracted while at Helena, Ark., and other posts. One patient, a mere youth, a member of Company A, remarked, when he heard of Mrs. Harvey's arrival, "My turn will soon come; for she'll get me my furlough." The furlough did come the next day. The poor lad, on hearing it, said, "God bless her! Thank God! I'm going home." He turned his face to the wall; and he who seemed so strong was at home in a half-hour's time with his Father in heaven. This dying soldier but expressed the sentiment which pervaded the hearts of all our boys, — "God bless her!"

She returned to St. Louis Nov. 1, when the surgeon in charge of the hospitals wrote to Gov. Salomon commending her efforts. During the same month, while she was at Cape Girardeau, Gen. Curtis gave her permission to visit all the hospitals in his command, with an order to quartermasters and transportation companies to afford her and her sanitary articles transmission. One hundred men were found sick at Memphis; and for many of these she procured discharges. She went next to Helena, St. Louis, Rolla, Ironton, and early in February, 1863, to Memphis, from which place she directed a letter to the governor, urging him to establish a hospital there. In a letter to him, she said, "We have a

great many sick and wounded here; and to-morrow I commence visiting the hospitals. I feel that I can do great good here. I am very well, and shall labor with delight; for I know just what to do, and where to go, the authorities are so willing to aid me."

Finding no Wisconsin men sick at Corinth, she visited Jackson, La Grange, Memphis, and, in March, Vicksburg, where she went to see Gen. Grant, and was successful in securing the issue of orders to send patients having chronic diarrhoea to Northern hospitals; and another to clear out the convalescent camp at Memphis, discharging those unfit for service, sending others to their regiments, and appointing medical inspectors to every army corps who should have full power to discharge disabled men. The United States Sanitary Commission gave an order to Mrs. Harvey for all necessary supplies, and one hundred dollars to be used every month for the benefit of soldiers, according to her judgment.

In the spring of 1863 Young's Point, across the river from Vicksburg, was the limit of uninterrupted navigation; and much sickness was induced by the high water covering the low lands. After a few weeks' labor, Mrs. Harvey herself was taken seriously ill with the terrible miasma, and returned North, spending the summer in Wisconsin and New York.

Her next work was to carry into execution her plan of establishing general hospitals in the North. For the most part, this work was received with very little favor by the high officials. In September, after securing the co-operation of Gov. Salomon and others, she went to Washington, and made her plea in person to the President. She obtained a few interviews with the much-honored Mr. Lincoln, which finally terminated by granting a General Hospital to Wisconsin. It was located in Madison. The United States Government purchased the building which was erected for a residence by ex-Gov. Farwell, and converted it into the widely-known "Harvey Hospital." As a sample of the good which the Harvey Hospital did for our soldiers, the first instance might be cited. Out of the one hundred men which were sent from Fort Pickering, a convalescent camp, only seven died, and five were discharged; and the remainder returned to active service.

Early in October, Mrs. Harvey returned to Memphis, and in November,

under Gov. Salomon's instructions, went to Vicksburg, and made that place her headquarters. Her field of operation was from Memphis to New Orleans, and to such points on each side of the river where Wisconsin regiments were stationed, or where Wisconsin men were to be found in hospitals. She remained at Vicksburg until June, 1865, when she returned to Wisconsin, and interested herself in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. In 1866 the State bought the Harvey Hospital for ten thousand dollars. The amount received by subscription for its support was nearly thirteen thousand dollars. Mrs. Harvey, with a temporary board of instructors, opened the institution. She was made the first superintendent; and, at the time the State took possession, eighty-four orphans were admitted. Mrs. Harvey resigned her position May 1, 1867. Her native home is Barre, Orleans County, N.Y. Her work began in sadness, but was crowned with joy. Truly God blesseth every good work; and may our country be made happy by the efforts of many such noble, Christlike characters!

MRS. ANNEKE. — Madame Anneke is a German lady, whose superior talent and culture, whose varied and remarkable life, and many public works, have won for her an enviable popularity and distinction among her country men and women, both in Europe and America. In very early life she became much engaged in literary pursuits, and interested herself in political affairs.

During the German troubles of 1848, her husband, who was a Prussian officer, espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and became a powerful leader of the party, which he served on many a battle-field. In this work the young wife heartily sympathized; and she, too, rendered the patriots powerful aid. When, at length, her husband was captured and imprisoned, under sentence of death, in Cologne, where he lay for nearly a year, Madame Anneke removed the furniture and carpets from her parlors, and, bringing in a printing-press, edited a paper in the interest of the revolution. In this way, she continued to labor, until, her party losing ground, she was forced to abandon her work, and fly for safety. Leaving her children with trusty servants, she now hastened to join her husband, who had in the mean time been liberated, in the field. She took a place on his staff, of

which Carl Schurz was also a member. She served in this capacity until the close of the struggle. She has seen many battle-fields, and has been in the thickest of the fray, doing a soldier's duty by day, and sleeping on the field, by the feet of her trusty steed, at night.

When the revolutionists were finally overpowered, she, with her family and others, sought a refuge in France; but, owing to the chaotic condition of affairs there, this proved an unsafe asylum, and the fugitives were forced to flee for life to Switzerland. Here, again, they found themselves unprotected, and were obliged to fly for safety. It was now decided that the party should seek a refuge in America; and they came hither nearly twenty-five years ago. Madame Anneke, having made, with her children (her husband preceded her), the then tedious journey from New York to Milwaukee, soon busied herself lecturing to the Germans upon the recent struggle, and the condition of affairs in the Old Country. She was one of the earliest workers for the cause of enfranchisement of women in this country, and twenty-one years ago advocated the reform both in her writings and public lectures. She repeatedly addressed large assemblies in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia on this subject, and for years continued the work in the various cities and towns where many Germans were gathered.

She addressed the American Equal Rights Association, in her own language, at the anniversary in New York, in 1852. But this is not all. She subsequently edited and published a paper in the interest of this reform, called the "Frauen Zeitung," or "Woman's Gazette." This paper was first published in Milwaukee, and afterwards removed to New York. After three years of severe editorial labor, she was compelled, by ill health, to abandon the enterprise. Subsequently she went to Europe with an American lady to whom she was devotedly attached. Seeking a quiet rural home in Switzerland, the friends spent four delightful years in literary pursuits, only breaking the monotony by occasional short trips to Paris and the German heights. Several volumes of poems and drama were published as the results of their labors. Returning to the United States, she established in Milwaukee, about nine years since, an academy for young ladies, where foreigners may learn English, and all

may be instructed in the French, German, and Latin tongues.

Here Madame Anneke may be found daily, superintending the education of a large company of young ladies, among whom are her own daughters; and it is easy to see that she who has suffered so many reverses of fortune, who has served her country in peace and in war, is also the thorough scholar, the successful teacher, and the gifted, accomplished lady. She is still devoted, heart and soul, to the enfranchisement of woman; and the cause has much to hope from her influence, especially with those of her own nationality, whom she constantly addresses by tongue and pen.

MRS. MARY J. RUSK. — Prominent among the ladies of Viroqua was Mrs. Mary J. Rusk, the first wife of Gen. J. M. Rusk, and the youngest daughter of Abraham Martin. She was born in Perry County, O., in 1832. In 1849 she was married to J. M. Rusk. They came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Viroqua, Badaye County, now known as Vernon County. Their two children, a son and a daughter, have both graduated from the State University of Wisconsin. The son, L. J. Rusk, has just been admitted to the bar in La Crosse. The daughter, Charity A. Rusk, resides with her father in Viroqua.

Mrs. Rusk was medium in size, and a lady of remarkable beauty. Possessing finely-moulded features, and dark hair and eyes, with a very fair complexion, she could not avoid the admiration given her. Being charitable and hospitable, she retained the highest esteem of her neighbors. Her manner was natural and enlivening. One would not remain long in the presence of Mrs. Rusk without noting the genial disposition, the amiability of character, and the happy blending of many good qualities. Combining these natural graces of the physical and mental systems, which she possessed to so eminent a degree, she could not be otherwise than a valuable acquisition to society, and a beloved wife and mother.

Mrs. Rusk died about seven years after her marriage, at her residence, in Viroqua, in January, 1856. She was not a member of any church, though a firm believer in the principles of Christianity. She died sincerely mourned by a large concourse of friends and relatives, and especially by her bereaved husband and her afflicted little ones.

MRS. ELIZA SALOMON. — During the war, and while the patriotic sentiment raged and spread rapidly over our State, an accomplished and cultured woman might have been seen quietly seated in her own parlors, seeking no prominence, but working faithfully and diligently for our "boys in blue." This brave woman, about whom is no ostentatious display, is Mrs. Eliza Salomon. Her home was in our metropolis, Milwaukee. Her efforts were characterized by generosity and industry. Both she and her husband were of German descent; and they rendered much assistance to the German soldiers who were fighting for their adopted homes.

In 1861 Mr. Salomon was elected lieutenant-governor on the same ticket that the lamented Louis Harvey was elected governor. On the death of Gov. Harvey, in April, 1862, Lieut.-Gov. Salomon took his place, and served out the remainder of the term, — twenty-one months.

The work of the wife, as well as the husband's, now lay in a broader field. From this time, all the soldiers of Wisconsin, without regard to nationality, received sustenance from her. This noble work engrossed nearly her whole time, both at home and abroad. She accompanied her husband wherever duty and inclination called him to look after the soldiers. Vicksburg was visited, and at a time when it was exceedingly dangerous; for the guerillas swarmed the Mississippi, and often fired into the vessel, but fortunately did no harm. The soldiers at this place were found to be suffering extremely. Though there was much work to be done in Vicksburg, and though her time was limited, she was enabled to do much of it.

She visited the hospitals of Indiana, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and of other places where lay our sick and wounded men. Her quiet and firm, but cheerful manner, made her numerous warm and lasting friends. Many a soldier is happy in testifying of her generosity in friendship and in financial matters.

At the first Sanitary Fair held in Chicago, Mrs. Salomon's energy and ambition caused her to institute a German department. Contributions of needle and handiwork were received from the German ladies of Wisconsin and Chicago. The whole plan proved to be highly successful; for the receipts amounted to full six thousand dollars.

Mr. Salomon's public duties were over in January, 1864; but Mrs. Salomon's public duties were not over till the close of the war. She had found her field, and bravely did she work in it; and many a man has lived to rise from a bed of sickness, and praise her unselfish zeal.

Though her home is in New York City, where her husband is engaged in the legal profession, "we still count them as ours; for they were *one* with us in our *great affliction*."

ELLA WHEELER. — The charming young poetess, who has, at the early age of twenty-four years, already won a conspicuous place in the literary annals of Wisconsin, was born in the town of Johnstown, Rock County, Wis., in November, 1859. Her father (Marcus H. Wheeler) and her mother (whose maiden name was Sarah Pratt) were from Vermont, and emigrated to this State in 1849, and settled first at Johnstown. When Ella was about one year old, they moved to the town of Westport, Dane County, Wis., where they still reside. Ella's opportunities for education were almost wholly limited to the district school; and, with the exception of a single term in the State University, this was the only institution of learning she has ever attended. She learned very rapidly, and, of course, soon ran through with all the branches taught in the common school. Her poetic genius began to display itself at an early age; and in her fifteenth year she wrote several pieces which were published, and attracted considerable attention. Before she had reached her twentieth year, she had become a welcome contributor to such first-class papers as "Harper's Weekly," Leslie's publications, and the "Philadelphia Post."

It may be proper, perhaps, in this connection, to give a brief history of the circumstances under which she became a paid contributor to the first-named paper. She had sent several of her poems to the editor of "Harper's Weekly," all of which had been rejected. In the mean time, one of her contributions to the "Philadelphia Post" attracted the attention of an English magazine, and was deemed worthy of being copied; but her name was dropped from it. And in this anonymous form it went the rounds of the press, and at last found its way into the poet's corner of "Harper's Weekly." Having made the discovery of this fact, Miss Wheeler

wrote to the editor, informing him, that, inasmuch as he had deemed one of her poems worthy of republication, perhaps he might now be willing to accept of some fresh from her pen. The result was, that the "Weekly" retained several out of the batch that the young poetess sent, and thereafter she became a regular contributor to "Harper's." As a specimen of her earlier poems, we give the following, which was written in her twentieth year, and for which the Harpers sent her a check for fifteen dollars.

THE MESSENGER.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

SHE rose up in the early dawn,
And white and silently she moved
About the house: four men had gone
To battle for the land they loved;
And she, the mother and the wife,
Waited for tidings from the strife.
How still the house seemed! and her
tread
Sounded like footsteps of the dead.

The long day passed. The dark night
came.

She had not seen a human face.
Some voice spoke suddenly her name.
How loud it sounded, in that place
Where day on day no sound was heard
But her own footsteps! "Bring you
word."

She cried, to whom she could not see, —
"Word from the battle-plain to me?"

A soldier entered at the door,
And stood within the dim firelight.
"I bring you tidings of the four,"
He said, "who left you for the fight."
"God bless you, friend!" she cried,
"speak on;

For I can bear it. One is gone?"
"Ay, one is gone!" he said. "Which
one?"
"Dear lady — he, your eldest son."

A deathly palor shot across
Her withered face. She did not weep.
She said, "It is a grievous loss;
But God gives his beloved sleep.
What of the living? — of the three?
And when can they come back to me?"
The soldier turned away his head —
"Lady, your husband, too, is dead."

She put her hand upon her brow.
A wild sharp pain was in her eyes.
"My husband? O God! help me now."
The soldier shivered at her sighs:

The task was harder than he thought.
 "Your youngest son, dear madam,
 fought
 Close at his father's side: both fell
 Dead, by the bursting of a shell."

She moved her lips, and seemed to
 moan.

Her face had paled to ashen gray.
 "Then one is left me, — one alone,"
 She said, "of four who marched
 away."

O over-ruling, all-wise God,
 How *can* I pass beneath thy rod!"
 The soldier walked across the floor,
 Paused at the window, at the door,

Wiped the cold dewdrops from his
 cheek,

And sought the mourner's side again.
 "Once more, dear lady, I must speak.

Your last remaining son was slain
 Just at the closing of the fight.
 'Twas he who sent me here to-night."
 "God knows," the man said afterward,
 "The fight itself was not as hard."

Miss Wheeler has already published two books of poems. Her first volume was made up exclusively of temperance poems, and was published under the auspices of the National Temperance Association; and her second, which is composed of miscellaneous pieces, was published by herself, and has, we believe, reached its second edition. Both her books have received very wide and flattering notices from the press. Her temperance volume found such favor abroad, that an English publishing-house solicited the privilege of republishing it, and offered, at the same time, to secure a share of the proceeds to the young authoress. A request couched in terms so flattering was, of course, granted; and not many months since, Miss Wheeler had the satisfaction of receiving from across the ocean a very handsomely bound volume of the British edition of her temperance poems. A London paper has conferred upon her the high distinction of being the "Temperance Poet Laureate of Europe and America," — a title, coming, as it does, from a high foreign source, of which she has just reason to feel proud. Indeed, Miss Wheeler's literary career has been singularly successful from the very outset. In addition to her poems, she has written for various papers and periodicals several hundred prose sketches and stories. She writes with the utmost ease either prose or poetry. An anecdote will, perhaps, best

illustrate her readiness at composition. In 1872, when the re-union of the Grand Army of the Tennessee was held at Madison, Miss Wheeler had been invited by Col. Thomas Reynolds to write the poem for the occasion. The poem, as originally composed, had omitted to make any reference to Gen. Sheridan, as it was not known that he was going to be present. After his arrival, and after the crowd had assembled in the Capitol, and in the midst of the noise and confusion, Miss Wheeler added a very appropriate and highly complimentary stanza to her poem in honor of the gallant general. "You must be a very talented young lady," said the blunt but gallant soldier, who acted as president of the day, to Miss Wheeler, when this circumstance was related to him. The poem, which was read at this re-union of the G. A. T., was received with the most enthusiastic applause by the large audience; and the stout soldiers of the society testified their appreciation of her effort by presenting her with the gold badge of their order, and making her an honorary member. "If the applause she has received goes to her heart, it will be well, but if to her head, it will spoil her," remarked Gen. Sheridan on the occasion. It is enough to say that Miss Wheeler was not spoiled by these flattering attentions. That a young country-girl, without influential friends to assist her, without means, and with a limited education, should have been able to accomplish so much in literature in so short a time, is certainly quite remarkable, and shows most conclusively that she must possess natural talents of a high order. It can hardly be supposed, however, that she has as yet reached the maturity of her powers. When time, reading, study, and reflection have ripened her splendid natural abilities, we hope for still more and better productions from her pen. In personal appearance, Miss Wheeler is quite attractive. A stranger, who for the first time looked upon her handsome face blooming with the ruddy glow of health, would discover nothing there to indicate the pensive, dreaming poet, but would rather regard her as a bright, sparkling country-girl, full of fun and frolic, and overflowing with happy humor. But there is something wonderfully bright in the glow of her handsome hazel eyes. No one can look into her sunny face, listen to her sparkling words, without being convinced

that he is standing in the presence of a remarkably gifted young lady. Having given one of her miscellaneous pieces, we shall quote a single poem from her temperance book. We cannot say that it is her best effort, or even one of her best, upon this subject; but it will serve as a specimen of her powers as a temperance poet. It is entitled :—

A SIGN-BOARD.

I WILL paint you a sign, rumseller,
And hang it above your door, —
A truer and better signboard
Than ever you had before.

I will paint with the skill of a master;
And many shall pause to see
This wonderful, swinging signboard,
So like the reality.

I will paint yourself, rumseller,
As you wait for that fair young boy,
Just in the morn of manhood,
A mother's pride and joy.

He has no thought of stopping;
But you greet him with a smile;
And you seem so blithe and friendly,
He pauses to chat a while.

I will paint you again, rumseller:
I will paint you as you stand,
With a foaming glass of liquor
Held high in either hand.

He wavers; but you urge him:
"Drink, pledge me just this one;"
And he lifts the glass, and drains it;
And the hellish work is done.

And next I will paint a drunkard:
Only a year has flown;
But into this loathsome creature
The fair young boy has grown.

The work was quick and rapid:
I will paint him as he lies
In a torpid, drunken slumber,
Under the winter skies.

I will paint the form of the mother
As she kneels at her darling's side, —
Her beautiful boy, that was dearer
Than all of the world beside.

I will paint the shape of a coffin
Labelled with one more "lost:"
I will paint all this, rumseller,
And paint it free of cost.

The grief, the shame, and the sorrow,
The crime, the sin, and the woe
That is born there in your rum-shop,
No hand can paint, you know.

But I'll paint you a sign, rumseller;
And many shall pause to view
This wonderful, swinging signboard,
So terribly, fearfully true.

MRS. ABBY TICHENOR. — The maiden name of Mrs. Abby Tichenor was Paul. She was born near Elizabethtown, N.J., Oct. 5, 1787. She was of English descent, as her grandmother, when quite a young woman, emigrated to this country. The father of Mrs. Tichenor, Mr. Paul, was a patriot in the Revolutionary War, and fought courageously during its entire course. In her early infancy, she removed with her parents from New Jersey to Galway, Saratoga County, N.Y., that region being then a wilderness. Here she resided until after the restoration of peace between Mexico and the United States, when she and Moses Tichenor, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, were married. Upon their marriage, in 1814, they went to live in Amsterdam, then Montgomery County, New York. In the spring of 1839 they emigrated to Prairieville, now Waukesha, Wis., where they remained till the time of their death. She died in her eighty-fifth year, April 12, 1872. Her husband died Oct. 12, 1872.

They both were of long-lived families. The grandmother, of whom mention has been made, died in her ninety-eighth year. Mr. and Mrs. Tichenor had five children, the oldest of whom, Vernon Tichenor, a practical lawyer, is identified with the interests of Waukesha. The second child died in infancy; and from that time no death occurred in the family till Mrs. Tichenor's death, a period of fifty-one years. The other children are still living, and reside in the State.

When Mr. and Mrs. Tichenor came to Wisconsin, they stopped two or three months in Milwaukee, and then came to Prairieville, and made their home by the spring which is now so celebrated, and known as the "Bethesda Springs." Mr. Tichenor purchased the quarter section on which the spring is located, at the land sale in Milwaukee, in September, 1839. After living on this farm two or three years, they sold it, and bought another two miles distant, where they lived until their death.

Mrs. Tichenor was a Christian woman; and from her youth was a person of marked piety. Both she and her husband possessed great mental and physical vigor, and belonged to that very small class of persons who have decided character, and yet retain a circle of warm friends, and no enemies. Though exceedingly active and industrious, she was quiet in manner; attentive and devoted to the interests of her family. She made no pretension to publicity. She was good, kind, and charitable to all, and a woman well fitted to be a pioneer settler of Waukesha. Her neighbors regarded her with the greatest esteem; and her children, who knew her so long and so intimately, say of her, "She is one who well and faithfully discharged all her trusts." This is, indeed, a high testimonial, and especially so when its source is taken into consideration, but one which her friends are only too willing to indorse.

MRS. SARAH C. DOTY. — Mrs. Sarah Collins Doty, widow of the late ex-Gov. James Duane Doty, was born in 1800, in Whitestown, Oneida County, N.Y. Her father's name was Oliver Collins. Enlisting at the age of sixteen, he was for five years a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was honorably discharged at its termination. He was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and commanded the post of Sackett's Harbor two years. He came to Whitestown in 1795, when the town-line of Whitestown extended south to the Pennsylvania line. He "took up" a farm at this place, and lived there until his death, in 1838.

Mrs. Doty was the eldest of eight children. The maiden-name of the mother was Catherine Kellogg of the Massachusetts Kellogg stock, too numerous to be counted. Mrs. Doty was one of five daughters, three of whom have resided in Wisconsin. They are Mrs. Gen. Ruggles, who now resides in Fond du Lac; and Mrs. Gen. Julius White, now of Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Ruggles came to Fond du Lac County in 1842; and Mrs. White, then Mrs. Barlow Shackelford, was married, and settled in Green Bay in 1838, and afterwards resided for several years in Madison, Wis. One of the three brothers has resided in this State. Judge Alexander L. Collins came to Madison in 1842, and lived there several years, but has since removed to Appleton, his present home.

Mrs. Doty lived in Whitestown until

her marriage, in 1823, to James Duane Doty, late governor of Wisconsin, but then the United States district judge for the Western District of Michigan; that region comprising the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the vast country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains. She made the voyage by schooner from Buffalo to Green Bay in twenty-one days. During the summer of that year, she, with her husband and some "Indian voyageurs," travelled from Green Bay (Fort Howard) to Prairie du Chien (Fort Crawford) in a bark canoe, through the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and afterwards returned to Green Bay by the same route, and in the same manner. It must be remembered that Forts Howard and Crawford were but frontier military and trading posts. About the year 1826, Judge Doty became permanently settled in Green Bay. From that time to the fall of 1841, Mrs. Doty spent her time principally at Green Bay, occasionally dividing a winter between her father in Oneida County, and the city of Washington, where her husband spent many of his winters. Her husband had been appointed governor of the Territory of Wisconsin by John Tyler, Sept. 30, 1841. Mrs. Doty went to Madison to reside, and remained there during her husband's official term. From there, Mrs. Doty went with her husband to Doty's Island, a most charming spot at the outlet of Lake Winnebago, or, rather, it extends along the beautifully-gravelled and timbered shore of the lake, between the two outlets known as the Menasha and the Neenah Channels. At this beautiful and lovely spot, the family lived until the spring of 1864, when she went with her husband, who had been previously appointed Governor of Utah by President Lincoln, to Great Salt Lake City. Previous to this appointment, he had been elected a delegate to Congress four years. In about a year after their arrival at Salt Lake City, the governor died, and was buried at that place. Soon afterward she returned to Wisconsin, and spent her time principally with her only daughter, Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Oshkosh, until her death, which occurred on the twentieth day of February, 1871, at the residence of her daughter.

Mrs. Doty was the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy. James Doty, her second son, some years ago, went to Washington Territory as a companion in his travel, and

as private secretary, to Gov. Stevens, and died at Astoria soon after their arrival. Her children who survive her are Major Charles Doty of Alton, Ill., and Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald of Oshkosh, who, at the present writing, is spending her time with her family in Europe.

Mrs. Doty was possessed of a vigorous constitution to withstand the hardships incident to early frontier-life, and of high mental and social qualities, as well as of strong practical sense; such as were well calculated to command the friendship and respect of the many with whom she was necessarily brought in contact during the early settlements of the State, and the prominent, large, and eventful public life of her distinguished husband. Her manners were such, that she was held in the highest regard by those of both high and low degree. Her memory is cherished with a lively respect, especially by the early settlers, among whom she took rank with the oldest. By her relatives and her immediate family circle, she was regarded with deep affection; and her influence will still attend them, though she has gone to the spirit-world.

MRS. PROSPER BIRD.—This lady was born April 11, 1808, in Adams, a place nine miles from Sackett's Harbor, in Jefferson County, N.Y. Her maiden name was Lurania Hewit. In 1812 her father with his family moved to Vernon, Oneida County. Mr. Hewit was in the commissary department in the war of 1812. Her home then was but three miles from Sackett's Harbor. Though quite young at the time of the battle at that place, she remembers distinctly the low thundering sounds that issued from the conflict, and her mother weeping on account of the danger to which her husband was exposed in carrying provisions to the army. Those who are acquainted with the ancestry of Mrs. Bird, and her predecessors, know that they have never swerved from vindicating a right principle, and were ready, if necessary, to fight for its defence. Her children, one of whom was a captain, served in the late Rebellion, and fought on the side of the Federalists. Her father fought with the Americans in the war of 1812. Her grandfather Hewit was on the same side in the Revolutionary War. He had one brother in the same army, and another with the British. He was a sea-captain, and fought desperately. He was shipwrecked once at Hurlgate, and afterwards was chased by a boat of piratical Turks, and was taken pris-

oner, but not till he had thrown overboard two kegs of gold and silver, with which the soldiers were to be paid. On account of his superior knowledge of astronomy, he affrighted the Turks, and managed to escape, having been a prisoner but three months. He died at the residence of Mrs. Bird's father, Jan. 12, 1812.

Miss Hewit was married to Prosper Burgoyne Bird, Dec. 23, 1826. It is well to state here that Major Burgoyne, nephew of Gen. Burgoyne of Revolutionary fame, was the maternal grandfather of Prosper B. Bird. The major was taken prisoner at the same time his uncle was, and afterwards married a young lady whom he remembered to have seen rejoicing over their fate; and to whom he said, "It may be fun for you; but it's death to us."

Mrs. Bird's first home after marriage was in Munnsville, Oneida County. After living there ten years, she and her husband, with their four children, the youngest of which was a mere infant of six weeks, left their home in New York in January, 1837, to make a new one in the distant West. They travelled with teams, their conveyances being part of the time on wheels, and part of the time on runners: one of these contained the goods packed in the bottom of it; and, being tightly clapboarded, no rain nor dust could find an entrance. They went by the way of Lewiston and Queenstown, ferried across Niagara River, and then took a mountain-road through Canada to Detroit, from which place they took the lake-road around Michigan to Racine. The first night they camped on the old battle-field of Lundy's Lane. One night they stopped at a log-cabin, which was being erected on the shores of Lake Michigan for the purpose of accommodating travellers. There were thirty who stopped that night. Since the stars were plainly visible through the roof and through the sides of the cabin, and since there was danger of their freezing to death, and a light was observed in the distance, they decided to try to find the place from which it proceeded. They were successful in this, and were comfortably entertained, but not till they had witnessed on their way a party of men at work digging up a sunken schooner. At Racine they put up at the hotel, the one building which the place afforded. It was built of logs, and was situated on the brow of a bluff that

overlooked the lake. From this place they travelled by stage to Milwaukee. Mr. William Bird of Madison, Mr. Charles Bird, and Miss Bird, afterward Mrs. Peaslee of Sun Prairie, with their mother, accompanied them on their perilous journey.

Here they made acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Juneau, the real founders of the city of Milwaukee. There were then but few houses in the place. The jail, a log-house, contained then three prisoners, — one a Frenchman of Green Bay, who had murdered his wife: the others were two surveyors, by the name of Bennet and Scott, who were imprisoned for stabbing an Indian on the banks of Milwaukee River, and burying him on the shore of Lake Michigan. The last two prisoners, breaking from the jail while Mr. Juneau was absent, caused the Indians to rush into the place, threatening to make considerable disturbance. Mrs. Juneau immediately sent a French boy for her husband; and, on his coming, he quieted them by "buying them off" with articles from his store. These were the first prisoners in the county jail of Milwaukee. At the time of the first election, Mrs. Bird was in the place, and says that on that day there were not many sober men. It was said at the time, that a barrel of whiskey was opened by Mr. Juneau, and a dipper placed in it, for the convenience of voters. During the summer she witnessed the launching of the first boat on Lake Michigan. It was called "The Juneau."

While Mrs. Bird remained in Milwaukee, Mr. Bird built a home for them in Madison, when he returned for them. After they had started on their journey, Mr. Bird left them to go back to Milwaukee to transact some business in regard to the new Capitol, which was being built, but told her to stop at the first log-house over night, and wait there for him the next day. She found the place with no difficulty; but as Mr. Bird did not come as soon as she anticipated the next morning, and being an energetic woman, she resumed her journey. Mr. Bird overtook them about sundown of that day. From Milwaukee to Madison, they were guided by marked trees, and posts stuck in the ground. There was only one house at Janesville; but, as the man was not at home, they could not be ferried across, and so went by way of Beloit. There were two log-houses at that place, — one on each side of the

river. Here they staid all night, and most of the next day, camping out on Stoner's Prairie, and arriving in Madison the next day, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Glancing through the jutting boughs of the oak-trees, the basement of the Capitol could be seen. The lakes glimmered like sheets of silver through the oak-openings and the thick foliage of the trees, and an Indian trail passed through the place. Mr. Bird's unenclosed frame-building, containing four rooms below and two above, and built on Lot 8, on the street now known as Webster Street, was not completed till April, 1838. Hence they lived in a log-house that occupied the present site of Mr. Kentzler's elegant livery-stable. They next moved into the "old log boarding-house," near Mr. Pyncheon's present residence. The first well was located opposite it, and was dug in 1837.

The men who worked on the Capitol boarded with Mrs. Bird. There were only four log-houses when she came; and their owners were Messrs. Cottin, Palmer, Peck, and Stoner.

During the winter, Mr. Bird had the typhoid-fever; and his wife found herself suddenly installed as physician, nurse, and servant.

At one time considerable excitement was caused by a servant-girl of George Featherstonehaugh, an English geologist, finding a stocking full of French coin. It was found near the present site of the Episcopal Church, and was supposed to have been dropped by Indian traders.

Mrs. Bird was present at the first wedding-ceremony in the place. The names of the couple were Jairus Potter and Elizabeth Allen, a young lady who had worked for both her and Mrs. Peck. Mr. Peck married them at his house, after which Mrs. Peck played the violin for them to dance.

Their provisions were brought from Milwaukee, Fort Winnebago (Portage City), Blue Mounds, and Mineral Point. In 1838 potatoes sold at three dollars per bushel. The fruit procured in those early days was dried, excepting those berries indigenous to the country, which were eagerly sought by the settlers.

The first house used for divine service was located near the present East Madison Hotel.

Services were conducted in different houses, and then, for a while, in the Senate-chamber of the new State House. The Presbyterians and the

Congregationalists united in building the first church.

At this time Mr. Bird's mother and her family were keeping the old Madison House. It was here the first death occurred. A Mr. Nelson, formerly from New York, died of typhoid-fever, and was buried in the present University grounds, — a portion of which was set apart as a cemetery. The second death occurred in April, 1838, in the house of Mrs. Bird, which, during a heavy thunder-storm, was struck by lightning, instantly killing a Mr. Samuel Warren, formerly from England. He was carried to the cemetery on a stretcher, and buried near the grave of Mr. Nelson.

The clapboards and the floor-boards of Mrs. Bird's house, and the palings to the fence around it, were made by hand, near the lake-shore. Twenty births, seven deaths, and four marriages, have taken place in this house.

Mrs. Bird is the mother of eleven children, five of which are now living in Wisconsin, and the others are dead. Her husband died of cholera, on the morning of Aug. 2, 1852.

Mrs. Bird was brought up by Christian parents, who early taught their children how to pray, and to read the Bible understandingly. The religious element predominates largely in her temperament. She is a good, consistent member of the Congregational Church, and has impressed upon the minds of her children the purity, holiness, and grandeur of true religion. Her natural mental abilities are good; for every effort is characterized by strong practical common-sense. Her success in pioneer life is due more to force of will than to physical power. It is said that the countenance is but an emblem of the workings of the soul. The writer knows this to be true with her; for her face is one of the kindest and the best; and as her stately form glides about in the dear old home, so sacred to her, even though it be moved from its original position, one feels an affection for her, — an affection akin to love.

MRS. ROSALINE PECK. — It was in Middletown, a village situated on a rise of ground west of the Green Mountains, Vt., and on Feb. 24, 1808, that Mrs. Rosaline Peck was born. Her maiden name was Willard. She was an intelligent girl, ambitious and energetic, and possessed just such qualities as are somewhat natural to those reared in mountainous regions,

and are necessary to make pioneer work successful. On her twenty-first birthday she was married, in the house in which she was born, to Mr. Eben Peck.

In July, 1836, Mrs. Peck and her family arrived at Blue Mounds, Dane County, Wis. They rented Col. Brigham's tavern-stand, and boarded him and his farming and mining hands during the autumn and winter, also entertaining travellers. A post-office had been established there at that time. Upon the decision to remove the capital from Belmont to Madison, they purchased lots at the latter place, and immediately sent hands and teams to erect a building. This was the first house in Madison; and a fine picture in the State Historical Rooms represents it in its primitive condition. Mrs. Peck rode an Indian pony in coming from the Brigham place to her new home. They camped out two nights, but were awakened on the latter one by a severe wind-storm, and furious howling of wolves, and saw, to their astonishment, snow to the depth of five or six inches. This was April 15. The chinks in her new house were filled with mud by Judge Doty, Col. Bird, Col. Brigham, and others. Since her home was floorless, she had a temporary pen built, and her stove carried in, and lived there until May, when her new home was ready for habitation. On June 10 Col. Bird again arrived, with a party of thirty-six men, to commence building the Capitol. In this house was given the dinner at the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol, July 4, 1837; the occasion being celebrated with due form and ceremony, accompanied with speeches, songs, toasts, &c.

Here Wisconsin's Victoria Peck, the first child, was born, Sept. 14, 1837. The first New Year's in Madison was duly commemorated at this hospitable home. The first wedding also took place here, April 1, 1838. Jairus S. Potter, better known as Long Potter, was married to Miss Elizabeth Allen, by Mr. Peck, who was a justice of the peace. This was followed by a dance, Mrs. Peck officiating on the violin, — an accomplishment for which she was noted. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Peck rented the house to Robert L. Ream, the father of Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, who was born in Madison.

Mr. Peck had built himself another house previous to the leasing of the first. Mrs. Peck was a good house-

keeper, and made every effort to do away with the inconveniences that surrounded her. Being something of a musician, she often entertained her guests with music. New Year's, Christmas, and turtle-soup suppers, dancing and card parties, were instituted by her, thereby aiding much in keeping up the spirits of the early settlers: besides, she well knew, that, with but little circulation of literature, the chief mode of culture was sociality.

Mrs. Peck was not only the first settler in Madison, but was the first settler in Barraboo.

In 1844 her husband started for California, and is supposed to have been massacred by the savages while on his way. Though sixty-seven years of age, she lives alone in the upper part of the house she had built in Barraboo. She says she "has had a full share of life's troubles and of life's disappointments, and but few of its favors."

Mrs. Peck is a lady a little above the medium height, and possesses a countenance which indicates much thought and perseverance. Untiring energy characterizes her efforts; and, withal, she has those traits of temperament which so well qualified her for active pioneer work.

MRS. REBECCA PARKINSON. — This lady, who was the wife of Col. Daniel M. Parkinson of Lafayette County, Wisconsin, was born in December, 1738, in Woodford County, Kentucky. She was the oldest daughter of Joshua and Anne Brent. When she was quite young, her father died, leaving her mother with a large family of children to support, and with but moderate means. In 1823 Mrs. Brent removed, with her family, to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon County, twenty-five miles east of where Springfield has been since built. It was in this uncultivated region that she became acquainted with, and afterward married, in May, 1826, Mr. Parkinson, a widower, with one or more children. In the autumn of 1827, she removed, with her husband and family, to the then "Galena Mining Country." As her husband was engaged in mining, they were obliged to move often, until the spring of 1829, when they opened a tavern in Mineral Point, a settlement which was then the most important in the lead-region. She soon became a most excellent and popular landlady; her table noted for the tasteful array of a bounteous supply of viands, and

for the good old Kentucky cheer and hospitality which characterized the dispensing of them.

She was gay and fashionable; and, being particularly fond of dancing, she often gave entertainments of this kind at her own house. Her house — which was large and commodious, being built after the Southern style — caused these occasions to be the more heartily appreciated by the young people in that vicinity.

Being born, and partly acquiring her habits, in the "Blue Grass Country" of Kentucky, she partook of the peculiarities of the ladies of that place, in being very fond of the horse, and of horseback exercise. She thought nothing of putting her horse to its best speed; and often, in company with her husband, would race over the smooth prairies of Illinois. Sometimes a wolf would be just in front of them for many a mile, the chasing and killing of which was considered rare sport and amusement by the early settlers of that State. She was also fond of the race-course, and often "backed" with considerable liberality the favorite horse of her husband, which was known to be a successful racer.

After several years' residence in Mineral Point, Mrs. Parkinson and her husband removed to a farm, five miles distant, in the town of Willow Springs, where she remained until her death. At this place she took much pride in a beautiful and cleanly dooryard, an excellent garden, and a fine flock of poultry. The hospitality of Col. Parkinson and his excellent wife is known throughout the State.

Beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, her death, which occurred June 13, 1843, was sincerely mourned, and her memory is fondly cherished. The attributes of her character were industry, hospitality, generosity, and integrity, united with a most obliging and affable disposition.

MRS. LORINDA CAMPBELL. — This lady is the oldest daughter of Sylvester Hill, and wife of James Campbell, president of the Madison and Portage Railroad, who is well known throughout this State as a railroad contractor. She was born in Truxton, near Syracuse, Oneida County, N.Y.

She, with her parents, commenced their journey to the West in September, 1838, travelling with teams, as was at that time the usual mode of conveyance.

Arriving in Wisconsin, they located on a farm about ten miles distant from Monroe, in Green County, and immediately commenced the work of erecting a log-house, which, at that time, was almost the only kind known in the West. Logs sawed in two were called "shakers," and were used for roofing; and hewed logs were used for flooring. The furniture of log-houses in those days was exceedingly plain. Instead of chairs, stools were used. Home-made tables were found to be sufficiently extensive and at which a family might easily be seated; and it has been proven that savory viands are relished just as much on a sanded pine table as on a painted one. Bedsteads were made by nailing two small logs against the side of the house, and these joined by another log.

Miss Hill was married to James Campbell in 1840, he having come in 1835, at which time there were only sixteen men in the county. Their first home was on a farm almost a mile from the village of Albany. Their house was frame; and a few years later Mr. Campbell erected a barn of pine lumber. This he hauled two hundred and fifty miles. They lived on the farm till 1851, when Mr. Campbell went to Albany, Green County, and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing in the same till 1862. Since that time they have travelled considerably, Mrs. Campbell going once with her husband to Europe.

Their home is now in Portage City. She is mother of three children, one of whom is living, a daughter, who married a son of Judge Clinton, and resides in Portage City.

Mrs. Campbell is a lady of exceedingly pleasant manner, kind, and charitable: she is ever willing to yield her desires to the wishes of others.

MRS. ELIZABETH KLINE. — Among the names of the early settlers of Wisconsin is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Kline. She was born in the old city of Strasbourg, Nov. 8, 1789. Her maiden name was Kapp. In 1811 she was married to George Kline. With her husband and three children, she came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, in 1817. They lived at Quebec until 1820, and then came to the United States, and settled in Grove, Alleghany County, N.Y., where they resided until the fall of 1836. From there they travelled in a wagon to Olean Point on the Alleghany River in Pennsylvania, and, embarking with their goods on a raft, they

reached Cincinnati. Here taking a river-steamer, they sailed down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi Rivers, to New Boston in Henderson County, Ill., at which place they resided until September, 1843, when they struck out for the wilderness of the Wisconsin Pinery. They journeyed by the way of Janesville, Madison, and Portage, and found these places in their infancy. On their arrival at Grand Rapids, they found but one white woman, a Mrs. Strong, who had migrated to that place the year previously. Mrs. Kline resided there until the time of her death, which occurred in August, 1869; and, while she lived in Grand Rapids, she never travelled farther than twenty miles from her home.

Five of her eight children are now living. William, Karl, and Elizabeth (now Mrs. D. Baker) make their home in Grand Rapids. Leah, the wife of J.K. Searl, lives in Davies Corners, Adams County; and a son in California. Her son John died in Illinois.

Her descendants are somewhat numerous; the grandchildren numbering thirty-two, and the great-grandchildren fourteen.

Mrs. Kline was always a hard worker, and one of that class of women who are especially endowed by Nature to be the helpmeet of a pioneer of the wilderness. There are but few women and fewer men who have the courage to overstep the boundary line to perform the work of the opposite sex, and do their own at the same time. But many a day did this brave and energetic woman not only attend to her household duties, but went into the woods and did the work of a man. Strong physical and mental power was combined in her nature with surprising activity. Reward usually goes hand in hand with energy and perseverance; and, since these elements were characteristic of her efforts, her reward was not only substantial, but was realized by the influence wielded in the community in which she lived.

MRS. JOSETTE JUNEAU. — Josette Juneau, a daughter of Jacques Vieau, late of Green Bay, was born in April, 1804. She resided at Green Bay and vicinity until 1820, when she married Solomon Juneau, who was then engaged as a trader on the spot where the city of Milwaukee now stands. Soon after her marriage, she removed thither, and shared with her husband the hardships and self-denials of a border-life. For thirteen years, there

was scarcely an incident to break this monotonous mode of living, since the nearest white settlements were Green Bay on the north, and Chicago on the south.

In 1833 the tide of emigration, flowing into the Mississippi Valley, found its way to this locality, which was then known only as a trading-post. Very soon the spirit of enterprise projected a city; and, its superior advantages becoming generally known, the spot for so long a period marked only by a trader's cabin became a large and populous city, and the abode of civilization and refinement.

Mrs. Juneau lived to witness these important changes; and she did her part toward laying the foundations of society in that place for future generations. Educated in the Catholic faith, she remained for many years a member of that church. She died in Milwaukee, Nov. 19, 1855, in the fifty-second year of her age.

MRS. SAMUEL ST. JOHN. — Mrs. Samuel St. John was the first white woman, the first mother, and the first being to yield up the spirit to the God who gave it, in the place now known as Janesville. During the month of November, 1835, Mr. Samuel St. John arrived from Vermont with his wife and three children. Their cabin was built at the foot of the hill on which now stands the elegant residence of Capt. Ira Miltimore.

And as Mrs. St. John looked from her cabin-door across the river, she could see the celebrated "Big Rock" known by various appellations in different periods of time. In those days, the "rock" was about a third larger than at the present time. It was then a renowned spot to the Indians, and had been from time immemorial; being the place where Black Hawk held his court. To the fur-traders, it was prominent as a place of rendezvous, and as a point where Rock River could be conveniently forded during most portions of the year.

Speculations in public land did not enter into the creed of Mr. and Mrs. St. John. They came to this spot to secure a home for themselves and their children, not dreaming that a city of 10,115 inhabitants would spread itself over a part of their and their neighbors' claims. At that time, the little Janesville consisted of but one family of nine persons, four of whom were pioneers boarding with Mrs. St. John.

Thus the winter of 1835-36 com-

menced. In the month of January, the small company was increased by the addition of an infant son to the family of Mr. St. John, who is supposed to have been the first white child born in the Upper Rock River Valley. His name is Seth B. St. John, cousin of the present mayor of Janesville, and, when last heard from, was living at Columbus, in this State. In the same month, Dr. James Heath arrived with his wife, and, taking up their abode with them, made twelve persons in the little cabin, which was only eighteen by sixteen feet.

Mrs. St. John was a hospitable and an unusually energetic woman, though at this time her health was very poor. She gradually failed physically; for her heart was overburdened with anxiety as to the future of her little family, and the care of heads of families under her roof, whose households were waiting the return of these pioneers to take them to Black Hawk's stamping-ground, that they might share the toils of the wife and mother who was doing so nobly for their loved absent ones. Faithfully did she perform her duties; and, like the mothers of the Red Men in the primeval forests, she scarcely stopped in her busy round of care till the voice of the new-born babe was heard. Eight months had not passed since she came to make her home in these western wilds, when death claimed her as his first victim, in which is now "the bower city of the West." After a decline of some months' continuance, and the want of medical attendance, as well as the shelter and the care necessary to the mother of an infant child, Mrs. Samuel St. John died in the month of June, 1836.

It should be noted here, also, that Mr. St. John, her husband, who had in later years removed from Janesville, returned to visit his brother, and here died, his remains being deposited by the side of his wife. This spot is marked by a tombstone, upon an eminence near the road leading to Beloit, and in full view as one turns the bend of the river off Main Street.

MRS. AMABLE ROY. — This lady was probably the first white woman in Wisconsin, at least the first one that lived in the first permanent settlement in the State. She was the daughter of Sieur Augustin De Langlade. He was a native of France, and born about 1695. His family were of the nobility, and had their castle. For the most part, and perhaps all, of his American

life, M. De Langlade was an Indian trader. It is quite probable that he had the entire control of the trade at Mackinaw, having obtained a license from the French Government in Canada for that purpose. While there, he married the sister of the head Ottawa chief, King Nissowaquet; or, as the French called him, "La Fourche," or the Fork. Their eldest child, Agate — Madame Roy — was born at Mackinaw, about 1722. Her brother Charles was born at or near Mackinaw, in 1724, and afterwards, two younger brothers, and a sister, who married Mr. De Verville.

Mlle. De Langlade married M. Souigny, who is represented as a man of severity and cruelty, which he had perhaps learned while an officer in the French army. Madame Souigny, with her husband, her father and his family, went to Green Bay about 1745, and made their home at that place. They settled on the east side of Fox River, near its mouth, somewhat above and opposite the old French post, and about where Judge Arndt resided, in the upper end of Green Bay. This was the first permanent settlement made in Wisconsin. It is estimated that this little colony numbered but eight persons.

Augustin De Langlade died about 1677, at the age of seventy-five nearly, and is buried in the old cemetery in Green Bay. It is supposed, that, after his death, Madame De Langlade went to live with her relatives at Mackinaw. But the last known of her is, that, about ten years after, Gov. Sinclair gave "Madame De Langlade permission to go to Green Bay, and enter into possession of her houses, gardens, farms, and property, and take a hired man with her." Her brother Nissowaquet is said to have been living as late as 1799.

After M. Souigny's death, Madame Souigny married Amable Roy, an Indian trader, whose native place was Montreal. He went to farming after their marriage. Madame Roy never had any children; but her brother's grandson, Louis Grignon, lived with them from childhood. At this time, curants were numerous in Green Bay; but Madame Roy had the first and the only apple-tree in her *orchard*, till 1816, when some were brought into the place.

Her brother Charles died in 1800, and was buried beside his father. He died at the age of seventy-five. Ma-

dame Roy died the year after, in 1801. She willed all her property to her husband; and, about one year after her death he died, leaving the property to Louis Grignon.

MRS. MARY A. MENARD. — Among the many notable characters found in Prairie du Chien in 1815, and earlier, is one Mrs. Menard of mixed African and white blood. In former times she lived in one of the French villages below, and was there married to Charles Menard, a Canadian of French extraction. She had been married twice previously; first to a man by the name of Du Chonquette, by whom she had two sons, one of whom was in the employ of Mr. Astor in his unfortunate expedition, in 1810, by sea, and across the continent, to the mouth of Columbia River, now Oregon Territory. Her next husband was named Gagnier, by whom she had three sons and three daughters. After the death of Mr. Gagnier, she married Charles Menard, by whom she had three sons and two daughters. She was generally called "Aunt Mary Ann;" and with the early pioneers, she was a person of much consequence, being the only one who made any pretence to a knowledge of the healing-art.

Until a fort was erected in Prairie du Chien, and a surgeon arrived there with the troops, she was sent for by the sick, and attended them as regularly as a physician, and charged fees therefor, giving them, as she expressed it, "devise and yarb drink." She was an excellent nurse; and, even after there were regular surgeons of the army stationed at Fort Crawford, Mrs. Menard continued to practise among the inhabitants. Whether she was employed because they had more faith in her skill, or because they could pay her with more ease, — as her fees were paid in the produce of the country, though she was not very modest in her charges, — cannot be with certainty stated; and frequently after the army-physician had attended a patient a long time, who, perhaps, for want of good nursing, could not be cured, "Aunt Mary Ann" would take him home with her, and by the force of good nursing, with a little "yarb drink," would restore him to perfect health; so that the physician was often joked about her superior skill.

The following story is related about her husband, Charles Menard. He was once arrested on the charge of having sold whiskey to the soldiers.

He was brought about five miles from his residence under a guard, tried by a court-martial, whipped, and, with a bottle hung to his neck, marched through the streets with music, playing the "Rogue's March" after him. Mr. Menard protested that he had not sold liquor to the soldiers, but that they had asked him for it, and that he refused to let them have any, as he did not keep liquor for sale.

At the last accounts, many of her descendants resided in *Prairie du Chien*, and were generally as industrious and orderly inhabitants as any others.

MISS NANCY SMITH. — "Aunt Nancy," as many of her old friends and former pupils delight to call her, is one of the pioneer school-teachers of Wisconsin. She was born in the State of Vermont nearly seventy years ago. Possessing a naturally active and intelligent mind, with a thoroughly-practical education, acquired in the common schools, and a charitable and sympathetic heart, replete with a strong love for the children and the youth of the community in which she lived, she was eminently successful as a teacher. But her attention was not given to her school-duties exclusively; for she was often found in the house of poverty and distress.

Since her removal to this State, her home has been in the southern part. At first she lived with her brother in Iowa County, but afterwards with her parents in Moscow. After the death of the father, the mother visited, first with one child, and then another.

"Aunt Nancy" commenced teaching about fifty years ago, and taught for nearly forty years. Much development has been made in the school-system since her first pupils used to sit on the benches in the little log schoolhouse, which was as good as the State afforded; but no development has been made in the strength of pure friendship which existed between teacher and scholars. Many of her students would cordially grasp her hand to give her a hearty welcome to their fireside, if they could but see the dark-haired woman whose stately form is yet quite erect.

Miss Smith is an earnest, active Christian, a consistent member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, to which she has belonged from childhood. In earlier days, it was the custom of the people to invite her to address them in the absence of their pastor, which she did in a clear, forcible, and impressive manner.

After removing from Moscow, she taught several years in Argyle and vicinity, from which place she went to Evansville for the purpose of educating her adopted daughter.

MRS. FRANCES A. FARWELL. — Mrs. Frances A. Farwell, wife of ex-Gov. Leonard J. Farwell, was the daughter of Gen. A. N. Corss, who located in Madison with his family about twenty-three years ago. Mrs. Farwell was then a young lady, and her future husband was governor of the State. Being a woman of natural grace and beauty, to which was added the high cultivation derived from superior education and extensive reading, she at once became a general favorite in the society of Madison, to which she was a great accession.

In the fall of 1853, while he was yet governor, Mr. Farwell and Miss Corss were united in marriage, and settled at once in a new residence that had been erected the summer before on a point on the shore of Lake Mendota some seven miles from the city. All residents of that day remember the great pleasure they experienced in calling upon the happy couple in their new home, and the cordial reception with which the dark-eyed, stately bride and her noble husband greeted them. For many years they resided in Madison and at their country home; and wherever she was, in her own house, or in any social gathering, Mrs. Farwell was the object of attraction and respect. Always agreeable, amiable, and lady-like, she won the esteem of all who became acquainted with her; and it was a deep source of regret to her many friends when circumstances rendered it necessary that her residence here should be terminated for a time; but all had hoped her absence would be only temporary. But this was not to be.

After a long and painful illness, she died in the city of Washington, on Sunday morning, March 15, 1868, aged only thirty-seven years. She left a husband and three children. Their loss is irreparable; for, as a wife and mother, she was a model. As a daughter, sister, and friend, she was highly beloved. Her pleasant smile, genial manners, and Christian example, are removed from them forever; but memory will cause them to be cherished fondly and kindly in the inmost recesses of the heart.

MRS. DOROTHEA G. DODGE. — The subject of this sketch was born and

educated in Windsor County, Vermont. Her maiden name was Pierce. At the age of eighteen she was married to John Dodge, and soon after, on Aug. 7, 1837, started, in company with fourteen others, for the wilderness of Wisconsin, taking with them seven horses and two covered wagons.

They arrived at the place now known as Vernon, Waukesha County, Wis., Sept. 13, having been thirty-seven days making the journey. Here she met her husband, who the year previous had come West, and built a log-cabin, twelve by fourteen feet, on Section 27, Town 5, north in range 19 east, afterward named Vernon. On the first night after her arrival, twenty-seven slept in the same log-house, finding sleep wherever and whenever it could be found; but on the following day some of the party left for other claims. At this time, flour sold for twenty-nine dollars per barrel, and pork for twenty-two dollars per barrel: they, however, lived mostly on potatoes, turnips, and white beans, until crops could be raised; and were without butter until the following spring.

Years passed by, and the rude log-cabin gave way to better and more commodious buildings, and many improvements have been added to their farm. It was here that her children were born, and here where her loving, kind, and noble husband died.

Mrs. Dodge, and the ladies who accompanied her, were probably the first settlers in the place, where she has resided for a period of over thirty-seven years, and still resides, beloved and respected by all who know her.

MRS. MARIA LOUISA MILLS. — Prominent among the early settlers of Madison is Mrs. Maria Louisa Mills, the wife of Gen. Simeon Mills, and a daughter of Church Smith. She was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., on May 21, 1815. Her early education was acquired at this place. When she was about twelve years of age, her father removed with his family to Austinburg, Ashtabula County, O., where she resided at the time of her marriage. In 1834 she was married to Simeon Mills. They made their first home in Jefferson, the county-seat of Ashtabula County. Here they resided till they located in Madison, in June, 1838, at which time the entire population of Dane County consisted of about four families. They came by steamer from Northern Ohio to Milwaukee: from there, Mrs. Mills and

her sister — now Mrs. Gen. George Deplaine of the latter place — rode on the top of a wagon-load of goods. The journey was long and exceedingly tedious; and the positions the ladies were obliged to assume could not be the most comfortable. The route was circuitous; and between Janesville and Madison, a distance of about forty miles, there was no house or road. They were three days on their journey, and camped out two nights, during which time they were sufficiently annoyed by the mosquitoes. In those days, the whole country was sparsely populated; and a visit to a near neighbor would often involve a ride of from twenty to forty miles. At the present time, there is but one woman in Madison or in Dane County who was here at the time Mrs. Mills came; and she is Mrs. Prosper Bird. On their arrival at this place, Mrs. Mills kept a few boarders, and quite respectably, too, though often without eggs, milk, or butter.

Mrs. Mills's children were born in Madison, two of whom are buried there. She has one son and two daughters living.

In speaking of her pioneer life, Mrs. Mills says, "I came, expecting to make my home in Madison; and not for a moment have I been homesick." This remark illustrates her strength of purpose, or, in other words, the remarkable force of her character. And this force, this energy, is the special feature which predominates in her temperament. Even in her childhood, when her health was exceedingly delicate, she was very active. Full of life, animation, and enterprise, she infuses the same element in the company with which she mingles. Her mental attainments are good, and her conversation ready and interesting.

In early life she united with the church then known as "The Christians," or "The Church of Christ," but perhaps better known now as "The Disciples." Being a firm believer in Christianity, she has inculcated in her children the same principles which form such an attractive feature of her character. She is strictly domestic, industrious, and frugal in her habits, and never makes any pretensions to publicity. Given more to constant diligence than to gayety, she presides as mistress of her own household. One so enshrined in the hearts of her immediate family-circle cannot fail in having the esteem and regard of her neighbors and friends.

Possessing the characteristic traits depicted here, Mrs. Mills could not be other than well fitted for pioneer work. She and her husband still live in the home of their early choice, Madison, — the city “’tween the lakelets.”

MRS. HENRIETTA L. COLT. — Mrs. Colt was born March 16, 1812, in Rensselaerville, Albany County, N.Y. She was educated in a seminary at Albany, and married, in 1830, to Joseph S. Colt, Esq., a man well known throughout the State. Mr. Colt was a member of the Albany bar, and practised his profession there until 1853, when he removed to Milwaukee. Residing there for three years, he returned to New York, where he died, leaving an honored name.

Mrs. Colt felt her loss keenly; but it aided in preparing her to devote her entire energies to the cause of the country during the late Rebellion. The following extract of a letter written by her shows the state of her mind at that time: —

“The sun seemed to me to go out in darkness when he went to the skies. Shielding me from every want, from all care, causing me to breathe a continual atmosphere of refinement and love and happiness, when he went, life lost its beauty and its charm. In this state of things, it was to me as a divine gift, a real godsend, to have a chance for earnest, absorbing work. The very first opportunity was seized to throw myself into the work for my country, which had called its stalwart sons to arms to defend its integrity, its liberty, its very existence, from the most gigantic and wicked rebellion known in history.”

Mrs. Colt became an active member of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society. Leaving her home to minister to the Federal soldiers, she went in the hospital steamers, as far as Vicksburg, to visit the camp and regimental hospitals around that beleaguered city, and often sent sanitary supplies for the sick and wounded Union soldiers until the close of the war. One on board a steamer passing towards Vicksburg noticed the characteristic traits of a party of ladies who were on their way to carry sanitary stores to those needing them. Of Mrs. Colt, he remarked her intelligence, her purity of character, the beautiful blending of her religious and patriotic tendencies, the gentleness and tenderness with which she gave encouragement and sympathy to the sick soldier, and the spirit of humanity and woman-

ly dignity that marked her manners and conversation.

Under the care of the surgeons, she, with Mrs. Hoge, improvised a hospital of the steamer on which they went, that came up from Vicksburg loaded with wounded men. She made her second visit when Gen. Grant was renewing the siege of Vicksburg. An extract from one of her letters says, —

“I visited the south-western hospitals in order to see the benefits really conferred by the Sanitary Commission, in order to stimulate supplies at home. Such was my story, or the effect of it, that Wisconsin became the most powerful auxiliary of the north-western branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. I have visited seventy-two hospitals, and would find it difficult to choose the most remarkable among the many heroisms I every day witnessed.

“I was more impressed by the gentleness and refinement that seemed to grow up and in the men when suffering from horrible wounds, than by any thing else. It seemed always to me that the sacredness of the cause for which they offered up their lives gave to them a heroism almost superhuman; and the sufferings caused an almost womanly refinement among the coarsest men. I have never heard a word, nor seen a look, that was not respectful and grateful.

“I know now that love of country is the strongest love, next to the love of God, given to man.”

Much good was done by the visits of Mrs. Colt to the sick and wounded of our army; and much benefit resulted in their effect upon the people at home, in rousing them to new endeavors. When the governor of Wisconsin gave her an appointment to visit the Army of the Cumberland, and see, personally, all sick Wisconsin men, she rendered them a service of great value. She went under the escort of Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, and saw each one of them in the hospital. After her return, the recital of their heroic endurance stimulated exceedingly the generosity of the people.

Upon the re-organization of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, in 1861, Mrs. Colt was chosen corresponding secretary. She aided the society very materially; for, in visiting the soldiers in various localities, she was enabled to make their wants known. Her de-

scription of their sufferings was related with such simple pathos, that large contributions were given to the society. She was an efficient worker during the whole war, and labored with entire devotion and great self-sacrifice. Her home is still in Milwaukee.

MRS. GARDNER WILSON.—This lady was the first white woman who lived in the place now known as Kenosha. Her native place was Otsego County, New York. Her husband arrived there, with two other men, Monday, June 15, 1835; four of their acquaintances reaching there the previous day. The most of these persons were desirous to look up a new home for themselves on their own individual account. They had no tools with which to construct temporary shelter, so encamped for several days on the north side of the harbor, and in the place which is now known as second ward. They had no cooking-implements: so Mr. Bacon, who performed the duties of steward, dug, with his knife, a trench into a tree, in which place he stored meat and other articles, as they were taken from the fire, and from which place each man helped himself.

The first double teams that came to Kenosha arrived on Sunday, June 21, 1835. There were two wagons, to one of which was attached a span of horses, and to the other three yoke of oxen. With these came Mrs. Gardner Wilson, Jonathan Pierce, Orrin Jerome, and Nelson Catliffe. On the day after the arrival of these teams, the party commenced an erection of a building where Main and Union Streets now intersect each other, in second ward. This was the first building put up in Kenosha; and it resembled an Indian wigwam more than a house. The sides were laid up with poles, instead of logs; while the roof and floor were made of bark.

For the first two weeks after the arrival of Mrs. Wilson, she used one of the wagons as a sleeping-apartment, and cooked out of doors. Her table was made of split logs; and the cooking-implements and the other furniture were of the same primitive character. Mrs. Wilson lived afterwards in a log-house, which was erected by her husband on the lake-shore, opposite the northern end of the island. This was the third building that was built. She and her husband lived here for several years, keeping, in the

mean time, a public house. The "Resiqu House" entertained guests at the same time. Not a stone, or piece of wood, or indentation of soil, marks either of these building-spots. The last known of Mrs. and Mr. Wilson is that they returned East.

MRS. DORCAS HAZELTINE.—This pioneer woman was born in Andover, Windsor County, Vt., about the year 1829. Here she was educated, and resided with her parents until the time of her marriage.

Her maiden name was Pierce; and, at the age of nineteen she was married to Mr. O. B. Hazeltine, a resident of the same State. Soon after their marriage, they left Vermont, and came to Wisconsin, then known as a wilderness in the distant West, arriving here on the 13th of September, 1838. They located in Vernon, Waukesha County.

The writer, who has known her long and intimately, has often heard her speak of her pleasant wedding-tour, riding in covered wagons, instead of in palace cars. She was an enthusiastic lover of Nature; and her journey was especially delightful, as it was made in the summer time of the seasons, and in the summer time of her existence. On their arrival at their destination, they lived in covered wagons until a log-house could be erected. During the first year they enjoyed no luxuries; for their living consisted largely of buckwheat-meal. They resided at this place until 1848, when they removed to Black Earth, Dane County, Wis., a village consisting of two or three log-houses. She was the mother of seven children, all of whom were born in this State, — five at Vernon, and two at Black Earth.

As a mother, she was the kindest and most self-sacrificing; as a wife, she was the truest and the best; as a friend, she was the most faithful and devoted. Like a ministering angel, she carried comfort to the sick and to the sorrowing, though her own heart was burdened by the heaviest of grief.

Her health grew poor in the latter years of her life; but she bore her sufferings so patiently and silently, that her physical pain was never realized by her friends. She died at the age of fifty-six, on March 7, 1874, at her residence, in Black Earth. She was a firm believer in the principles of Christianity, to whose doctrines she adhered to the close of her life, remarking in her last moments, to those around her, "My work is finished, and

I want to go to sleep, and wake up in heaven."

Mrs. Hazeltine was a very intelligent lady, and her literary taste caused her to choose for her companions the best authors of the time, with whose works she became familiar.

MRS. ORLINA M. LEWIS. — The maiden name of Mrs. Orlina M. Lewis, wife of ex-Gov. James L. Lewis, was Sturges. She was born May 20, 1825, at Clarendon, Orleans County, N.Y. She was educated at Leroy Female Seminary, though her earlier knowledge was acquired in Clarendon. For several years she was engaged in teaching at Albion Academy, in Western New York. She was married to her present husband July 23, 1846. Soon after this marriage, they removed to Columbus, Wis., where they have since resided. They have had four children.

Mrs. Lewis is medium in height, but presides over her household with a great deal of decision. She is a blonde. Should a person unacquainted with Mrs. Lewis engage in conversation with her for a few moments, he would be sure to notice that energy was one of the principal traits of her character. She is a member of the Methodist-Episcopal church, and is a good, consistent Christian, wife, and mother.

MRS. THERESE SCHINDLER. — Madame Therese Schindler was born at "Old Mackinac," Mich., in the year 1775. She was a lineal descendant of the principal chief of the Ottawa Nation. Most of her early life was passed at St. Josephs, Mich. She was a resident of the Island of Mackinac from 1805 to 1853, when she removed to Green Bay. During her eventful life, she experienced many eventful changes, and witnessed, what but few persons have seen, five generations (herself the first) assembled at one time in her lake-home on the Island of Mackinac. Her nearest lineal descendant is her grand-daughter, the wife of Hon. Henry S. Baird. Her traits of character were amiable and ennobling. She was a woman of no scholarly attainments, but had powerful mental endowments, and a remarkable memory.

She died Oct. 31, 1855, in the eighty-

first year of her age. In compliance with her wishes, her remains were conveyed to Mackinac for interment.

MRS. MARIA BARSTOW. — She was born in Salem, Mass. Her maiden name was Quarles. Her father was among the first settlers of Wisconsin, having moved, with his family, to Kenosha (then Southport) in 1837. But few had found their way to this place; and every thing was in a most primitive state. There were no church edifices; but, on each returning sabbath, all rallied for worship in an old log schoolhouse; and there were no comfortable residences nor sidewalks, but plenty of sand, through which one literally waded. The stopping of a steamboat, previously heralded by the cry of "Steamboat, ahoy!" was a most exciting event, and caused every heart to thrill with expectancy. Men, women, and children would rush to the beach to see the new-comers, who were brought ashore in a small boat sent for that purpose. There were a few enterprising, public-spirited men in the little town, and, under their auspices, it soon assumed considerable importance. In 1844 Miss Quarles was married to W. A. Barstow, who at that time was living in Prairieville (now called Waukesha); and, for several years after their marriage, this beautiful town was their home. Subsequently they moved to Madison, and, after a few years' residence, removed to Janesville, where they remained until after the opening of the war. During the autumn of 1861, and the winter following it, Mr. Barstow raised a cavalry regiment, which left Janesville, in March, 1862. Mrs. Barstow accompanied him, and was with him a portion of the time during his term of service. On the 3d of May, 1865, she parted from him at St. Louis; and the "good-by" proved to be a final one. Mr. Barstow died Dec. 13, 1865, of a chronic disease. His wife was summoned, but unfortunately too late to see him. The remains of Mr. Barstow were taken to Cleveland, O., and laid by the side of his parents. Since then, the heart-broken widow, with her family, have made Cleveland their home.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

WISCONSIN'S MEN.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the Pioneer and Prominent Men of Wisconsin.

WE close this volume with a chapter of biography, — life-sketches of the leading men of the State, of the past and the present. These sketches are, from necessity, very brief. We have sought only to chronicle the events in each life in a simple way, believing that we could not enhance this volume by the laudation of living men. Others have engaged themselves in the latter, in Wisconsin; but I am confident that their labors will only cause those persons represented in this volume to more plainly distinguish the difference between a biography that is prepared for public appreciation, and one that is written in the interests of a money consideration. If, however, we seem to fail in any respect, in this chapter, it must be from one of two causes, either of which we must not be supposed to control. In the first place, it is difficult, and often impossible, to procure *data* for biographical sketches of persons now deceased; and, even where this is made possible by the collection of fragmentary records, the work of bringing them together is rendered difficult by innumerable circumstances. A second cause that has largely interfered with this chapter is the narrow space allotted to it.

HON. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD. — Lucius Fairchild, a son of Col. Jairus C. Fairchild, was born in the town of Kent, Portage County, O., Dec. 27, 1830; received a common school education; is by profession an attorney. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, with his parents, and settled at Madison. In 1849 he made an overland trip to California, and remained there until 1855, when he returned to Madison. Was clerk of the circuit court for Dane County in 1859 and 1860; in 1861 entered the military service with the First Wisconsin Volunteers, and was commissioned successively captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and brigadier of volunteers, and captain in the Sixteenth Regiment, United States regular army. At the battle of Gettysburg, where he

commanded the Second Wisconsin Regiment of the "Iron Brigade," he lost an arm, and, while recruiting his health, received and accepted the Republican nomination for secretary of State, to which position he was elected in 1863; in 1865 was elected governor; and was re-elected in 1867 and 1869, serving six years in that capacity, since which time he has been appointed by the President United States consul at Liverpool, Eng. Gov. Fairchild's life has been so well presented in the chapters on his administrations of the State government, that further mention here is unnecessary.

JAIRUS CASSIUS FAIRCHILD was born in one of the northern towns of New York, on the 27th of December, 1801. A younger son of a large family,

he might have remained there, but for the loss of his mother at an early age. As he used laughingly to express it, he "found he could not govern his step-mother;" and so, at eleven years, he started out to seek his fortune. Probably, among the hardy pioneers of the time, this did not seem so doubtful a venture as it might now do. It must be added, that the same step-mother afterwards paid him a visit at his home in Ohio, and received most affectionate attention from himself and his wife, to whose children she became much attached. Unfortunately, there is no clear record of these early years, full of adventure and of persevering effort. Doubtless a most entertaining book might be made of them, if any friend could clearly recall the stories he has related of scenes through which he passed. He recollected vividly the news of the attack on Sackett's Harbor, brought by a man mounted on a horse detached from the plough, who, seeing a fresher one standing harnessed at his father's door, threw himself from one to the other, and continued his journey over hill and dale to warn the people of the approaching enemy.

Fifteen little months would cover all the time spent in schools. But he was a careful observer, with retentive memory; and whether he earned his bread at the weaver's loom, or by business journeys through the country, on both sides the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, he laid up stores of practical knowledge, which made him a cyclopædia for those who sought information from him in later years.

An indefatigable and critical reader, nothing came amiss to his inquiring, thoughtful mind; and, even at this early period, he had reasoned, and drawn conclusions, upon subjects not speculated upon by his companions; and theories now commonly received were reached by him alone and unaided. One fact, unimportant in itself, shows a marked character and capacity. He always rose late. Entering upon any employment, this fact was always mentioned by him, and the hope expressed, that he should make himself so valuable after he was up, as to make up for the loss of time. One smiles to think of the young boy thus frankly dictating terms to his masters, expressing a hope that he might overcome his tendency, but, if it proved impossible, asking consideration,—a consideration which was, I believe, never denied. This is mentioned, not

as a good precedent, but only as showing a characteristic.

At twenty-one we find him, with an elder brother, Marcus Brutus, entering Ohio in search of a permanent home. They separated at Cleveland, agreeing to meet there at a certain time, and report progress. But the brother never returned; and, after weary and anxious waiting, the subject of this sketch entered upon an engagement with Owen Brown, the father of that John Brown whose devotion to the cause of antislavery, and raid into Virginia, have given him so wonderful a place in the history of our country. This Owen Brown was a remarkable man: a volume might be written of his sayings, full of wit, and of keen, shrewd good sense. An industrious and prosperous man, he stood high among his fellows, and was a valuable friend to a young man starting in life.

Among his other enterprises, he had a tannery, and taught the young man this trade; and soon after John Brown and Mr. Fairchild became partners in the business. But John Brown,—stern, unbending, a man of "one idea," the stuff of which martyrs are made,—grand and sublime though he be in history, was not the most suave and agreeable companion one could find for social relations; and this arrangement was very brief, though a friendship continued. For when, some years later, John lost his wife, the fact was announced in a letter to his former partner, beginning, "My good, faithful, obedient wife Diantha is dead."

About this time Mr. Fairchild met with Sally Blair, a handsome, energetic daughter of New England, of Scotch-Irish descent, gifted with Scotch persistency and Irish kindness. One brief meeting left upon each so strong an impression, that the acquaintance was voluntarily renewed; and a few months later, in the spring of 1826, he brought his bride home to Franklin Mills (now Kent), O., where they lived in a log-house a year, till their own house was built.

After all his wanderings and struggles, we find the homeless, self-instructed boy anchored by his "ain fireside." Here four children were born, and one laid under the sod. He built a brick store, now pointed out as the first brick building ever erected in the town. Very small it looks; but it was regarded with no contempt then. No success or position of later years was brighter or

more beautiful than these few years passed by him in the thriving little village, as the proprietor of a large tannery, of "the store," and his own cottage close by it, a justice of the peace, and known as "the Squire" in all the neighboring counties. He was an active temperance man. So prevalent was drunkenness at this time, that nothing short of total abstinence could remedy the evil. Tobacco, and stimulants in all forms, were fought against with all his youthful vigor; and not till near his fiftieth year did he, by the advice of several physicians, adopt the occasional use of them. This period, uneventful in a written history, afforded time for maturing and assimilating the experiences and observations of his previous years; for reading law, in order that he might faithfully and justly act as "squire;" for investigating financial and political questions to fit him for business and citizenship. But to him personally this was a period of intense interest. His busy days were followed by sleepless nights of study of the Bible, and thoughtful talks with his clergyman and others. An active and prayerful church-member, his views of Christian duty were extreme and vigorous; and though these most conscientious struggles resulted in a positive rejection of the miraculous claims of theology, they gave an enviable familiarity with the teachings and spirit of the Founder of Christianity, and a steadfast faith in the wisdom of the command to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God."

During all these years, one of the delightful domestic events was the frequent visits of his good old friend Owen Brown, whose affection extended to the wife and children, and whose habit of frightful stammering only added a charm to the keen wit and kindly good-humor which made him a delight to children as well as to the older ones.

In 1834 he removed to Cleveland, — then rushing on in the full tide of speculation, — just in time to be stranded by the tidal wave of 1837, which wrecked so many imaginary millionnaires. His little brood, incapable of comprehending the prosperity, were taught by this adversity that opportunities for education were to be made the most of; and much of the sons' perseverance, and faithful performance of small duties, may have been unconsciously derived from their

father's humbling experiences in this "crash." While engaged in the wearisome and mortifying business of adjusting these affairs, there came to him, unexpectedly, a position in the secret service of the government, which gave him active employment, and means of subsistence, during the period in which his hands were tied by his embarrassments. It also afforded him an opportunity to choose a home wherein he should start anew.

One dreary March day, driving against a biting north wind, in the year 1846, he arrived in Madison, Wis.; and, after a stay of less than twenty-four hours, he wrote to his wife in Cleveland that he had found the place wherein he should live and die. This active, far-seeing helpmeet was ready for the summons, and, bringing children and household goods, joined him in Milwaukee.

Driving two and a half days over green prairies, and through "oak openings," where shadows danced upon a brilliant carpet of flowers, they reached Madison June 8, 1846.

The first constitutional convention, occurring this year, not only brought most of the leading men of the State together in Madison, but made political questions the subject of everyday common conversation. Into these he threw himself with eager interest; and, though some of the progressive measures most pleasing to him led to the rejection of the constitution by the people, he lived to see most of them adopted by the State.

He had been a Henry Clay Whig, a "stump" speaker during the campaign which elected Harrison; and was one of the few who sustained John Tyler in his course after the death of the President brought him to the head of the administration. Perhaps it was not so much that he agreed with him in the abstract, as that he claimed for him the right to carry out the principles he had always held, and his known advocacy of which had given strength to the efforts which resulted in the triumph of the party. So few were the Tyler men, that they were known as the "corporal's guard," — a soubriquet cheerfully accepted by himself and others.

This state of things naturally drifted him with the Democrats; and he was elected state treasurer at the first State election, on the Democratic ticket, at the head of which was Gov. Dewey, and was elected to the same

office, for a second term, in 1849. In 1851, and again in 1853, he was pressed by his friends for the Democratic nomination for governor, and on the second occasion lacked only two votes of the number required to confer the nomination.

He was the only State officer who kept house in Madison; and his own and his wife's unfailing hospitality made their simple, unpretending home a delightful social centre, and familiarly known to all whose business or tastes brought them to the City of the Lakes. Perhaps in this way, more than in any public positions, was their united influence exercised in the rapidly-increasing community. All his efforts went to develop the resources of his own vicinity, and to advance the interests of his neighbors. If he gained a little money, instead of seeking some safe investment, where he could profit by the industry of others, he put it into improvements of the town or State. Immediately upon his arrival in Madison, he set about getting a home for life. His first step was to buy a saw-mill in the pinery; and, running his own lumber down to Prairie du Sac, he had it hauled by teams, twenty-five miles, to Madison. Then there was no brick. The beautiful stone, now easily procured, was then inaccessible: so he started a brick-yard, and made enough bricks for all his own buildings, and to go far towards paying for the other materials used. These things being ready, the architect who was to have taken charge failed, and so he completed the job by giving his own daily personal attention to the details of the work to the end. A home gained under such difficulties, and enriched by memories of years of hospitalities, is not to be bought with mere money.

While he was a State officer, he became intimately acquainted with the whole State, through his *ex-officio* connection with the commissioners for the care of school and university lands; and, though he was strongly averse to much they were obliged to do, considering it a waste or misuse of a noble endowment, yet he enjoyed giving his time and strength to the work, and was faithful and efficient in efforts to avert evils, and accomplish good.

Not much is it to tell, — the first state treasurer in a new State, the first mayor in a very small city, the builder of an unassuming home and of other modest buildings. But his

influence was widely felt in his day; and who shall say where it will end? He could not sleep comfortably in his bed if he knew others to be homeless and suffering. He was foremost in every public work. No widow or orphan was ever turned away till his best thought and kindest aid had been given. No man, not even the worthless, ever appealed to his friendship in vain. He felt that want of success often stamped a man as worthless among his fellows; and the unfortunate were sure of his aid. At one time his banker refused to accept his name as an indorser, giving, as a reason, that his name was on two-thirds of the paper in Dane County. Of course, he had losses; of course, he a very few times aided scamps; of course, he had no millions to divide among his children. It is not a good example to follow to that extent. And yet who would not prefer the troubles and embarrassments brought by such a life, to those attending the selfish life?

He had a powerful frame, a large, intellectual head, fine features, a fair complexion, and bright auburn curling hair. His physical strength was enormous. At one time, when a spirited horse which he was driving, frenzied by fright, had started to run, he stopped him by main strength, nearly pulling him back into the buggy. Though genial in his ways, and under habitual self-control, his passions were strong; and his keen sense of honor led him to quick resentment of any attack upon his character. The first year of his residence in Madison, he walked steadily into a printing-office, and, with his own unaided arm, broke up a newspaper form upon the press, then printing false words derogatory to him. This strength, and self-reliance in his personal appearance, made the feebleness and loss of sight of his last months peculiarly touching.

His life went out in darkness. The war came. He had foreseen it with deepest pain. He was of those who thought the election of Douglas over Lincoln would have averted it for the time, possibly would have shifted it along till different circumstances had quietly accomplished the end, which came only through blood and anguish. But when the call for men came, and his son Lucius was one of the first five in the State to enlist to serve in any capacity required, he made no objection. It was his country; and the

Union was essential to his idea of it. And when Cassius, returning from the wilds of the pinery to find the country aflame with the war-spirit, added his name to the already tremendous list, he gave no sigh. He expected, as a matter of course, if there was work to be done, all his boys would do it. And though great tears rolled down his cheeks, already thin and pallid at the rapid approach of death, those precious lives were never recalled, even to comfort his last days. The fortunes of war sent his eldest son, Cassius, back on a stretcher, with a ball in his thigh, to occupy an adjoining bed-room during his father's last days, and, with his mother and sister, to follow, on crutches, the revered form to its last resting-place. But with all the sense of personal loss, with all the frightful sense of danger to his eldest son in the Western Army, his second in the Army of the Potomac, and his third son and youngest child in the navy, now on guard below Richmond, in James River, and then participating in the siege of Charleston, his great grief, his really first thought, was for his country,—the fear that peace had fled from it for a long time, if not forever. No victories came to cheer his last days. With failing strength, and nearly extinguished sight, he went out in the darkest days of the war, just when defeat after defeat had begun to teach our armies how large a task had been undertaken. He died July 18, 1862.

CASSIUS FAIRCHILD was born at Franklin Mills, now Kent, O., Dec. 16, 1829. He was the second son of Sally Blair and Hon. J. C. Fairchild, first treasurer of the State of Wisconsin, first mayor of the city of Madison, and a gentleman of fine ability, high character, and great prominence in the early history of the State. His mother's grandfather, Capt. George Howard, died in the service of his country just before the close of the Revolutionary War. He had been in Nova Scotia, most prosperously situated, at the Declaration of Independence, and, sacrificing all his property, had hastened home to fight for his country. His mother's other grandfather, Blair, had also served with honor in the French and Indian war. The elder son died early; and the family removed to Cleveland, in 1834, where Cassius received his education, with the exception of one year spent at an academy in Twinsburg, O., and a

longer period, later, at the school which afterwards became Carroll College, in Waukesha, Wis. He learned slowly, but had an accurate and retentive memory. Fond of fun, he yet had caution and self-control; so that he never got into difficulties.

At fourteen he came to Milwaukee, with his uncle, Mr. F. J. Blair; and after his return to Cleveland, by most urgent entreaties, he obtained permission from his parents to go all the way back to Milwaukee on horseback, in company with a young man well known to them. This first taste of adventure was enjoyed by him with a keen relish, and made him feel himself a man at once.

With his uncle in Milwaukee, in school at Waukesha, in the duties and pleasures of home-life at his father's house in Madison, with an occasional business-visit to New York City, his life passed smoothly on, with no more startling incident than his repeated election as alderman (one year president of the common council), and an election, in 1859, as member of the legislature from the city of Madison.

Though previously known to most acquaintances merely as a young gentleman in society, he is said to have possessed at this time an unusual keenness and discrimination as to men, and to have so won their respect as to wield a controlling influence over many of his seniors in years and experience.

At about this time, little knowing for what they prepared themselves, some young gentlemen of the city formed a military company called the Governor's Guard. So rare was even the smallest knowledge of military tactics in the State, that nearly every member of this company took high rank, and served with distinction during the war. Among its most indefatigable members were the brothers Cassius and Lucius Fairchild.

At the breaking-out of the war, Cassius was in the wilds of the Northern Pineries, attending, with patience and tact, to a most wearing and vexatious business, in which misplaced confidence and kindness had involved his father. Immediately after his return home, he offered his services to the governor, and in October, 1861, was appointed major of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry. In December following, he was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Shiloh, a ball entered his thigh, so close to the hip-joint, that

amputation was impossible, and all tampering dangerous. By the almost superhuman exertions of his father's friend, Judge Thomas Hood, who went for him, he was brought home on a stretcher, down the Tennessee and the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien. During eight months of emaciation and suffering, the ball and seven pieces of his clothing remained in the wound, baffling the search of a score of surgeons. Through all this suffering and anxious suspense, his cheerful courage and ever-flowing wit made his bedside a delight to his friends. The melancholy satisfaction of witnessing the last days of a revered and beloved father, and of sustaining his mother and sister through the bereavement, were secured to him by his prolonged suffering. The ball was found by Dr. Brainard, in December, and the foreign substances removed; but they had remained so long embedded in the bone, that a new formation of bone had grown over them, and the consequent irritation was very slow to heal. He returned to the field and active service in May, while his wound still required dressing twice a day; and twice during the succeeding campaign he received injuries which opened his wound, and prostrated him upon a sick-bed. During the siege of Vicksburg, the lamented Gen. McPherson was his kind and constant friend; and Gens. Force, Belknap, and others of his companions, remember him with expressions of affectionate respect.

In March, 1864, he was appointed colonel. His regiment belonged to the Seventeenth Army Corps, which achieved such a noble record at Atlanta, and in Sherman's March to the Sea. He remained in the service to the close of the war, and, upon being mustered out, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry.

In the summer of 1866, he was appointed United States marshal, and again removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he resided till he received a strain while acting as pall-bearer at the funeral of a friend, which caused the breaking-open of his wound, with fatal results. He died Oct. 24, 1868.

Gen. Fairchild left two brothers, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, then governor of the State, and Charles Fairchild of Boston, who had also served in the navy during the blockade of James River, and participated in the siege of Charleston. He also left one sister, and a widow, to whom he had been

married ten days before his death. He is interred in Madison.

HON. LEVI B. VILAS. — He was born in Sterling, Lamoille County, Vt., on Feb. 25, 1811. Hereceived an academic education, and pursued a partial collegiate course. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at St. Albans, Vt., in 1833. He was the first postmaster at Morrisville, in 1834. Soon after, he removed to Johnson, in that State, from which place he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in 1835. He represented that town in the State legislature in 1836 and 1837, and was elected by the legislature, in the latter year, one of the commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution: during the same period, he held the office of register of probate. He removed to Chelsea in 1838, and represented that town in the legislature in 1840-43, and was the Democratic candidate for speaker for the same years. During these four years, he served on the judiciary committee, and the last year was its chairman. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from his district in 1844, against Hon. Jacob Collamer. In the following year he was elected State senator from Orange County, and re-elected in 1846; and was unanimously elected president *pro tem.* of the senate in a body composed of twenty-three Whigs and seven Democrats, he being of the latter number. He held the office of judge of probate in Orange County for three years. He was supported by the Democrats in the legislature for United States senator, against Hon. William Upham, in 1848; and was a Democratic candidate for presidential elector the same year; also delegate to the Baltimore Convention; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850, from Chelsea; and was the Democratic candidate for president of that body.

He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Madison; but it should be remarked, in this connection, that Mr. Vilas, during his residence in Vermont, was not only sought after by the electors, for responsible positions of trust, but enjoyed a very lucrative law practice. It is said, that, for many years previous to his removal to Wisconsin, he enjoyed as large a practice at the bar as any other lawyer in Vermont, — perhaps larger. He represented the Madison district in the assembly, in the years 1855 and 1868, and was mayor of the city of Madison

from April, 1861, to April, 1862. His inaugural address, delivered before the Madison common council, April 16, 1861, is a lengthy and able document, displaying great logic, and an extensive practical acquaintance with the uses and abuses of government. Among the many sentences in which he evinced his own political doctrines, as well as manifested a high degree of reasoning power, was this: "I look upon infidelity to public trust as moral treason to the government."

He was appointed by Gov. Salomon, and served as draft commissioner in the war for the Union, in 1862. Judge Vilas rendered his country great service in various ways during the years of its greatest trial. His political speeches did much to arouse the requisite enthusiasm; and his example led many to the post of duty. While he labored faithfully at the post of duty at home, he had four sons who rendered valuable service in the field.

He was regent of the Wisconsin State University for twelve years previous to its re-organization. He was the Democratic candidate for secretary of State in 1865, and received the Democratic vote for speaker of the assembly at its organization in 1873. During his term as regent of the University, he rendered the State great service in memorializing the legislature against the charging of interest on trust-funds, &c. While in the legislature, he was also instrumental in framing a code of practice, procuring the Madison gas-works, and the completion of the dome of the Capitol.

He was married, in 1837, to Esther G. Smilie, daughter of the Hon. Nathan Smilie of Cambridge, Vt. They have been blessed with a family of ten children. Five of his sons have graduated at the Wisconsin State University. Judge Vilas, although still active, is somewhat past the meridian of life, and bears the imprint of years. His wife, however, would seem to be scarcely beyond the noonday of life. She is brilliant in conversation, active in society, rendering her palace-home a place of cheer and welcome to the hosts of friends and relatives that pass its threshold. Judge Vilas's household is an exceedingly happy one. Its crowning blessing is a bright little daughter of only ten years. With ample means, a complete library, hosts of warm friends, and a palace for a home, the judge is, as he should be in his retired life, remarkably happy.

HON. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL. — Gov. Randall was a native of New York. He was born in Cooperstown, in that State, about the year 1819, and was fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. Of his early life we know but little. After passing through his school-days, he read law. Soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to Wisconsin, and located at Prairieville (now Waukesha), in this State. He commenced the practice of his profession with a fair show of success; but his love of political life was so great, and he devoted so much time to that subject, as to interfere considerably with his legal practice.

In politics, Gov. Randall was originally a Democrat. He was always zealous in the cause he espoused, and a working member of the party with which he acted. His first appearance at the capital, officially, was as a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in 1846. He was then quite a young man; but he took prominent position in that body. In 1848, when the great Freesoil movement of that year was inaugurated, Gov. Randall was prominent in it, taking an active part in a Freesoil State Convention. He did not harmonize long with that party, but soon fell back into the ranks of the regular Democracy. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Randall was elected, as an Independent Democrat, a member of the next assembly, against the regular nominee of the party. This assembly was Republican by a small majority. Gov. Randall was made chairman of the judiciary committee; and the Journal of that session will show that he was a very laborious and able member. At the Republican State Convention for the nomination of a ticket for State officers, in 1855, Mr. Randall was placed upon it for attorney-general. He made a gallant canvass, but was defeated, as were the others upon the ticket, with the exception of governor; and that officer obtained the position by contest before the Supreme Court. In this gubernatorial contest between Bashford and Barstow, Mr. Randall acted as one of the attorneys for the contestant (Bashford). In this case he displayed marked ability as a lawyer.

In 1856 Gov. Bashford appointed Mr. Randall judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha. Many of his opponents thought the appointment was not a fortunate one; but,

after one term of court had been held by Judge Randall, he displayed so much ability, and adapted himself so well to his new duties, that he was considered an excellent judge. His judicial career, however, was brief. In 1857 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected. He entered upon his duties on the first of January, 1858, and discharged them with such ability, and satisfaction to the people, that he was re-elected in 1859. This second term carried him through the year 1861, the first year of the late war. He was one of the very best war governors in the country. The ability, energy, and boldness with which he labored in the organization of troops for the service was greatly admired by all royal people in this State, and gave Gov. Randall a national reputation as an able and patriotic man.

In 1861 Gov. Randall was a candidate for United States senator. The contest was a sharp one. The candidates were Gov. Randall, C. C. Washburn, and Hon. T. O. Howe. After several ballots were taken in the nominating caucus, Gov. Randall withdrew from the contest; and most of his friends gave their votes for Mr. Howe, who was nominated and elected.

At the close of his term as governor, Pres. Lincoln appointed Gov. Randall minister to Rome; which position he filled for a short time in a manner satisfactory to the government. In 1865 he was appointed assistant postmaster-general of the United States, under the Hon. William Dennison of Ohio, who was at the head of the post-office department. When Pres. Johnson separated from the Republican party, Gov. Randall united his political fortunes with the President; and, on the resignation of Mr. Dennison, he became postmaster-general; which position he held until the end of Mr. Johnson's term. In following the fortunes of Mr. Johnson, Gov. Randall naturally drifted into the Democratic party, with which organization he acted until his death, though he held no official position after March 4, 1869. He died at his residence in Elmira, N.Y., July 26, 1872.

HON. J. P. WALKER. — *Ex-senator* J. P. Walker was a native of Virginia, and was born in the year 1813. The early part of his life was passed in Illinois. In 1841 he emigrated to Wisconsin, and began the active practice of his chosen profession, the law. It was

not long, before we find him filling positions of marked political distinction. He was a member of the Territorial legislature in 1847 and 1848. In the latter year, when the State was admitted into the Union, he, in company with Gen. Dodge, was sent to the United States senate,—he for the short term, which expired the next year; but at this time he was re-elected, and served till the year 1855, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Charles Durkee.

He died quite suddenly, of a stroke of apoplexy, on the evening of March 29, 1872, in the city of Milwaukee. He bore the reputation of having been a brilliant and impressive public speaker, and a man of superior presence, and most attractive personal endowments.

HON. MILTON H. PETTIT. — He was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga County, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1825. He received a common-school and academical education; and in 1846, at the age of twenty-one years, he arrived in Wisconsin, and located in the town of Somers, in the extreme south-eastern part of the State, a few miles distant from the present lake-port of Kenosha.

He had come West prompted by a mere spirit of adventure, with but little money, no friends, and no valuable experience in life. He had, when he started for the West, a fund of sixty dollars, which was reduced to twenty dollars when he reached the spot where he made his settlement. He there purchased a farm on credit, and was married. He worked on his farm seven years, spending nearly all his time in grubbing the roots out of the soil, and in subduing the wild fields. At the end of that time, he concluded that this was a long road and a slow gait to fortune, and that, for one, he would see if there was not an easier method of procuring a livelihood, and a "cut across lots" to wealth.

With these views, in 1854 he removed to the city of Kenosha, and began the business of buying and selling grain, which he followed till his death, in 1873.

He was elected mayor of the city of Kenosha in 1861, 1865, 1867, and 1870; was elected a member of the State senate in 1869, in which body he served two years; and in 1871 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the office of lieutenant-governor.

A few years before his death, while on the flowing tide of a prosperous business, the death of a man largely

indebted to him, whose estate proved bankrupt, and the death of a relative for whom he had indorsed largely, were the two principal events in a series of disasters which swept away Gov. Pettitt's entire fortune. Thirty or forty thousand dollars of paper upon which he had placed his name were, from these causes, thrown into the banks, which would be due in sixty days; and he was, as a matter of fact, without resources to meet the notes.

But he never faltered an hour. His face never lost the serene and cheerful look of the prosperous buyer and seller, whose profits were rapidly accumulating, and whose fortune was secure. He did not let his banker, nor his most intimate friend, nor a single member of his family, know the desperate condition in which he was placed. He maintained an undisturbed demeanor. He borrowed money; he expanded his business; he paid some notes as they fell due; he procured extensions upon others, as if no unusual event had occurred. Each day, week, and month, for three years, he was conscious of standing upon the brink of a precipice, that at any moment might hurl him to ruin.

During the latter part of this time, he was a member of the legislature, before which many public measures of great importance were pending; and he was nominated as a candidate for the second office in the State.

The crash did not come. His unequalled pluck, the wisdom which inspired him to keep his own counsels, and the daring with which he entered upon his large business-ventures, met their reward. At the end of four years his business prosperity was re-established on a substantial basis; and he had fully entered on a new career of successful enterprise.

The profits of his business-house in 1870 were forty-seven thousand dollars.

He was an admirable presiding officer, having ready and intelligent ideas of the rules and customs which govern deliberative bodies. As a legislator, he had broad and enlightened opinions, is conservative in regard to the good things in the laws, and the friend everywhere of virtue and intelligence. In politics, of course, he was a radical Republican, and stood high in the confidence and respect of his party.

He died on the 15th of March, 1873, at his residence in Kenosha.

WILLIAM C. WHITFORD, A.M. — He was born in West Edmeston, Otsego

County, N.Y., May 5, 1828. His parents belong to the New England stock; his father's family having emigrated from Massachusetts, and his mother's from Rhode Island. Although they enjoyed very limited advantages for obtaining even a common-school education, they took a deep interest in the mental and religious training of their children. Young Whitford worked on a farm in summer, and attended either a district or select school in winter, until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered Brookfield Academy. He then became a student in De Ruyter Institute, New York. He entered the senior class at Union College, New York, in 1850, and graduated from the same in 1853. He, in connection with his wife, had charge of Union Academy at Shiloh, N.J., for nearly two years. Resolving to enter the ministry, he pursued thereafter a full course of study at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Immediately after graduating here, he settled, in 1856, as pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Milton, Wis.; which position he held for three years. In the last year of his ministry here, he took the charge of the academy in the place, and remained ever since at the head of the institution. Principally through his efforts, the school was converted into a college in 1867. He has prepared several valuable papers for the State Teachers' Association; and among them a careful history of the early educational movements in the State, which has been published by the State Historical Society. He has acted as a prominent member of the local organizations for improving the schools in the section where he resides, and was chosen president of the State Teachers' Association for 1865. He represented his assembly district in the legislature of the State in 1868, and was chairman of the committee on education. In 1867 he was appointed by the governor one of the regents of the State normal schools,—a position which he held until February, 1875. While a normal regent, he always assisted in the examination of the graduates at the close of the year in the normal schools of the State.

He is above the medium height, strongly and compactly built, and enjoys usually most excellent health. He possesses a round, full voice; is an earnest speaker, and commands close attention in his addresses. He is a

constant worker, energetic and pushing in his efforts; and is most highly esteemed by the community in which he has lived now nineteen years.

HON. GEORGE H. PAUL. — He was born at Danville, Caledonia County, Vt., March 14, 1826. At eleven years of age, he entered the office of "The North Star," one of the oldest weekly newspapers of New England, where he remained until the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, in 1840. During the ensuing three years, he completed his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, and joined the freshman class of Vermont University, at Burlington, in January, 1844; from which institution he received his graduation degree in 1847, and subsequently the degree of Master of Arts, in course. After the completion of his university studies at Burlington, he became a member of the law-class of 1847, at Harvard University, where he remained until January, 1848, when he became editor and proprietor of the Burlington (Vt.) "Sentinel." A few months later, he started the first regularly published daily paper of that State, and soon after was appointed postmaster at Burlington by Pres. Polk. Early in the year 1851, he sold the "Sentinel" newspaper, and removed to Kenosha, Wis., where he commenced the publication of "The Kenosha Democrat." In January, 1853, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Wisconsin senate. In May of the same year, he was appointed postmaster at Kenosha by Pres. Pierce. In April of the next year, he was appointed a member of Gov. Barstow's staff. In 1857 he was re-appointed postmaster of Kenosha by Pres. Buchanan, holding till the expiration of his commission in 1861. During his residence at Kenosha, he represented his ward in the board of aldermen, was twice chosen mayor of that city, and served as a member of the county board of supervisors, and superintendent of the county poor. In the spring of 1861, he accepted an invitation to become one of the editors of "The New York Daily News," and remained connected with that journal until its discontinuance, in the autumn of the same year, when he returned to Wisconsin, and became connected with "The Milwaukee News," which paper was purchased by himself and the late Joseph M. Lyon, the ensuing year, Mr. Paul assuming charge of the editorial department. On the death of Mr. Lyon, in 1868, the paper was con-

tinued by Mr. Paul in connection with Mr. S. Cadwallader, the present assistant secretary of State, until January, 1871, when the establishment passed into the hands of a joint-stock company, of which Mr. Paul was chosen president; and in which position he continued until about the first of May, 1874, at which time he parted with his interest in the paper, and resigned the presidency of the company. In 1855 Mr. Paul was the Democratic nominee for the State senate in the Kenosha county district; his opponent receiving a majority of 286. In 1856 he was nominated by the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention as a candidate for presidential elector for the State at large, but declined. In 1866 he was the Democratic nominee for the assembly from the fifth assembly district of Milwaukee County, and received 552 votes to 578 for his opponent. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Milwaukee Charter Convention held in that year. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Milwaukee board of school commissioners for two years, but resigned to accept the place of superintendent of schools for Milwaukee City, vacated by the death of Supt. Pomeroy; in which position he remained until May, 1871. He was successively appointed by the Board of Trade of Milwaukee to attend the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, the Convention of Western Boards of Trade at Boston, and the Mutual Improvement Convention at Louisville; in all of which he took part. In 1856 and 1860 he was an alternate delegate to the National Conventions held those years at Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Charleston. He was also a delegate from the State at large to the National Convention which nominated Gen. McClellan for the presidency at Chicago in 1864, and a delegate from the Milwaukee district to the National Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for the presidency at Baltimore, in 1872. He was also a member of the National Democratic Committee for Wisconsin from 1864 to 1868, and was re-appointed to the same position in 1872. In the spring of the latter year, he was appointed chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin; was re-appointed to the same position in 1873; and at the State Convention of the latter year was chairman of the committee appointed to report the platform of principles upon which the present Reform party of Wis-

consin is organized. In February, 1874, he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of Wisconsin University, and a member of the executive committee of that board, and, on the expiration of the term of office of the then president of the board (Gen. C. S. Hamilton), was chosen to the vacancy. In May, 1874, after he had determined to sever his connection with the press, — a connection which he had maintained almost uninterruptedly for nearly twenty-seven years, he was appointed by the governor, with the subsequent approval of the senate, a member of the board of railroad commissioners for the State of Wisconsin, for the term of two years; and this position he continues to occupy at the present time. During the entire period that Mr. Paul was connected with the press, and for some years previous, he was a constant contributor to the newspaper and miscellaneous literature of the time. Though intimately associated with current political affairs as a necessity of his profession, he has never been understood to concede any allegiance to party, except in so far as the progress of enlightened principles of government could thus be most efficiently promoted.

HON. HENRY S. BAIRD. — He was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 16, 1800. His father was a bank-clerk. The elder Baird was a compeer of the Emmets, and, in consequence of the troublous period succeeding the revolution of 1798, became a political refugee, and, with Thomas Emmet and other exiles, came to America in 1804. He first settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Ohio, where, engaging in speculation after the war of 1812, he became a bankrupt. Mr. Baird's early education was obtained in the common schools, before the age of fifteen. He was an attentive student.

At the age of eighteen, he entered a law-office in Pittsburg, Penn., and was afterwards a law-student at Cleveland, in the office of the late Gov. Wood of Ohio. While here, he had an attack of ague and fever, to recover from which he went to the Island of Mackinac, expecting to return with renewed health. On his arrival, he engaged to teach a school which numbered about thirty scholars, and pursued his law-studies in the mean time.

Mr. Baird was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Doty in June, 1823. In July, 1824, he came to Green Bay, and attended the first term of

court held there. He subsequently attended the first term of court held in Crawford County. He may, therefore, be claimed to have been the oldest attorney, professionally, in Wisconsin, and the father of the Wisconsin bar.

Aug. 12, 1824, he returned to Mackinac, where he was married to Elizabeth L. Fisher, a former pupil of his, and a girl of fifteen years. They returned in September of that year, and located where the Green Bay settlement then existed, — about two and a half miles distant from the present city. In those early days, he was poor but industrious, with active habits, of mind and body, and, as he expressed it, "full of hope to seek my own fortune, and pave my way in the path of life." In 1835 he removed from up the river to Navarino, now the third ward of Green Bay, and in 1836 built the house where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Baird occupied a leading position in the bar of this then extensive Territory. His ability and integrity were recognized in a marked degree; and we find him called, at various times, to execute the most important trusts. He was president of the first legislative council of the Territory of Wisconsin, which was held at Belmont, Iowa County, 1836. Upon the organization of the Territory, he was appointed attorney-general by Gov. Dodge. In 1847 he was a member of the first convention to form a State constitution, which met at Madison. Among services of a public nature he was called upon to render, was frequent and prominent participation in treaties between the United States Government and the Indian tribes, of whom he was the steadfast friend. He enjoyed the fullest confidence in official and personal relations with the late Gov. Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan. His legal practice required that he should perform long journeys, often going on horseback to Prairie du Chien and other places. One trip that he has placed on record occupied eight days.

It may be truly said of Mr. Baird, that he never sought preferment or honor, but was content with engaging in good works, without any expectation of popular recognition of their value.

In his own home in Green Bay, he has several times been called upon to preside over its councils, having been president of the village board in 1853, and mayor of the city in 1861 and 1862.

He was one of the three commissioners,—A. J. Irwin and Ebenezer Childs being the others,—to open the road on the east side of Fox River, from Green Bay to Kaukauna. He was secretary for Gov. Dodge at the great treaty at Cedar Rapids in 1836, wherein the Menomonees ceded some four million acres of this country to the government.

He continued in the active practice of his profession until about the year 1860, when, having secured a competence, and finding other business on his hands, he practically retired, although retaining his connection with the bar, serving, in former and later years, as its honored president. At the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in the seventy-fifth year of his age, on April 28, 1875, he was president of the Old Settlers' Club, a position which he had held since its organization, in February, 1871. In addition to the supervision of the Astor property in Green Bay, his services as agent, dating from about 1862, and including charge of the sales of that property within late years, he was intrusted with the management of large estates for non-residents and minors. He was scrupulous and exact in business-relations, and maintained an unimpeachable reputation for probity and faithful stewardship.

Mr. Baird was among the most loyal in the late civil war. His patriotic devotion could brook nothing short of absolute and unequivocal devotion to the cause of the North; and, while far past the age for active service, he did much, by official and private action, and with his pen and voice, to uphold and advance the cause he deemed a righteous one. In politics, he became, after the dissolution of the Whig party, a Republican, of which organization he remained an ardent and active supporter. It was characteristic of him, that, to whatever enlisted his sympathy and attention, he gave his best endeavors and heartiest aid. For many years he had been connected with the Masonic fraternity, and, for a period embracing a number of years, one of the most instrumental in contributing to its prosperity.

Perhaps it will not be irrelevant to the present purpose to go back to the year 1824, when Fort Howard was garrisoned by four companies of the third United States infantry. The officers and their families were educated and accomplished people, with few sources

of recreation, and no social attachments outside of their immediate circle. Naturally, they readily formed acquaintance with the few families who sought a home at this then isolated place. The result was a mutual cultivation of social qualities; and to this military post may be indirectly traced much of the politeness and affability of manner visible in the remnant of early settlers in our midst. Among these officers and their families, Mr. Baird and his young wife became great favorites, and so remained till the post was broken up, about 1852. The generous hospitality, rare politeness, and refinement of their home, has been as familiar as a household word. Senator Howe said at their golden wedding anniversary, not quite a year ago, that, in coming to Green Bay, they "brought the best style of Christian civilization with them, and have cherished it ever since."

There are two daughters who survive Mr. Baird,—Mrs. Eliza Baker of Green Bay, and Mrs. Louisa Favill of Madison. It is in his immediate family, where his real value was best known, that he was appreciated the most. In his relations as husband, father, and friend, he proved faithful and attached. He has given abundance to the needy, spoken words of sympathy to the afflicted, and lent a helping hand to more than one young man struggling to get a foothold in professional or business life. The bar and the Masonic order attested their appreciation of his merits by giving him positions of trust. The State Historical Society has made him vice-president of it since its organization; and his portrait hangs to-day among the others of public men on the walls of the society's rooms. The memory of this just and good man will be preserved fresh and fragrant.

HON. SOLOMON JUNEAU. — Solomon Juneau, the first settler at Milwaukee, died at the Menomonee Pay Ground, on Wolf River in Shawano County, Wisconsin, Nov. 14, 1856, aged about sixty-six years. Mr. Juneau came to Milwaukee in June, 1818, as an employe of the American Fur Company, accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. Jacques Vieau; having selected this location, then an Indian village, for a convenient trading-post, with no white settler in Wisconsin nearer than Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. He built here, in 1822, the first log-house, and, in 1824, the first frame-building, erected

in Milwaukee. Here he continued to reside, rearing up a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom were born in the city. He was at one time the proprietor of a large portion of its territory. When, in 1835, a post-office was established, Mr. Juneau was, by common consent, appointed postmaster, which office he filled for nine years. In 1846, when Milwaukee became a city, he was chosen the first mayor. Shortly after, he removed to Dodge County.

Mr. Juneau was a man of excellent sense, of generous impulses, of a kindly and affectionate disposition, and of a lofty and honorable nature. He successfully maintained his reputation as an honest, upright, straightforward man. The Indians regarded him as a true friend and trusty counsellor. He died without enemies, and left thousands of friends to mourn the loss of a good citizen and a true man. His remains were carried to Milwaukee for interment.

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND. — James Sutherland was born on a farm in Jefferson County, in the State of Ohio, March 20, 1820. When thirteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Richland County, in the same State. His father here settled on a farm near the village of Ashland. At this village he received an academical education, obtaining the means therefor by teaching a common school, but subsequently became a teacher in the Ashland Academy. In consequence mainly of too close application to study, his health became so much impaired as to compel him to give up his cherished object of taking a regular collegiate course.

In December, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Withington of Ashland, and in May, 1847, emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled at Janesville, where he has ever since resided. His business has been that of a bookseller and stationer; and his store now ranks among the first of its kind in the State.

He was a member of the State Mass Convention when the Republican party was organized in Wisconsin, and has always been one of its warm adherents, as well as a firm advocate of its principles.

In the fall of 1854 he was elected to the State senate from the seventeenth district, and was re-elected in 1856. While in the senate, he served three years as chairman of the Committee on Education, School and University

Lands. Among the important measures he prepared and introduced while a member of the senate, was the bill setting apart one-fourth of the net proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands to the founding and support of normal schools. But for the timely introduction of this measure, this fund, together with our normal schools, would have been lost to the cause of education.

He is a life-member and one of the vice-presidents of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and has evinced his interest in its welfare by contributing towards its support. Besides serving the people of Janesville several years as superintendent of schools, and member of the board of education, he was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, mayor of the city of Janesville by larger majorities than were ever given to any other candidate for that office.

In whatever capacity Mr. Sutherland acts, he is industrious and faithful, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Janesville who have given it a new impetus in business and prosperity by building up its present magnificent manufactories.

HON. EDWARD V. WHITON. — Among the earliest settlers of Wisconsin, Judge Whiton has been one of the most prominent men for many years. He settled in Janesville in 1837, and purchased a tract of land near the present city. Here he built his rude log-cabin, as was the fashion of the day, living in it alone, being, at that time, unmarried. He immediately entered upon the practice of the law. In 1838 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, that being the first session which convened in this city. He was re-elected to the first session in 1839, and was the speaker of the house during the second session of that year. During the same year, he went to Albany, and supervised the publication of the Territorial Statutes. He continued to represent his district in the sessions of 1840-41, and of 1841-42.

In 1842 he was elected to the Territorial council, and continued in that body during the years 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846. Subsequently he was chosen a member of the second constitutional convention, of which body he was one of the most prominent and influential members. Immediately after the adoption of the constitution, he was brought forward as the candidate of the people for judge of the first circuit against the

nominee of the Democratic convention; and though a Whig, with decided Whig views, such was the universal confidence in him, and so great his popularity, that he was elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the circuit was at that time strongly Democratic. At that time the Supreme Court was composed of the circuit judges; and he was, for a time, chief justice of that court. In 1852, the law organizing the present Supreme Court was enacted. Judge Larrabee was nominated by the Democrats for chief justice. The State was then strongly Democratic. But the people revolted against their leaders. Everywhere public sentiment pointed to Judge Whiton, as, above all other men in the State, the man to fill that responsible position. A people's convention was the consequence of that sentiment, at which he was nominated by acclamation; and his election over the candidate of the dominant party, at that time, in the teeth of party drill, was a triumphant vindication of the system of an elective judiciary. His term expiring in 1857, he was re-elected by a majority of some twelve thousand, and upwards, over the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Judge Whiton was a native of Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., and at the time of his death, April 12, 1859, was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. In his daily walk and conversation, he secured the respect of all men. On the bench he was an exemplar of judicial propriety and judicial impartiality. All men confided in him: all men that knew him honored him; and his loss to the State is a public calamity.

HON. HENRY DODGE.—Henry Dodge, one of the pioneers and prominent men of Wisconsin, was born Oct. 12, 1782, at Vincennes, in that portion of the North-western Territory which now constitutes the State of Indiana. He removed to Missouri, where he passed considerable of the earlier portion of his life. In 1808, he held the office of sheriff of Cape Girardeau County. In 1812 he was chosen captain of a mounted rifle company; and, in September of that year, he was appointed major of the Louisiana Territorial militia. He continued in service during the war until October, 1814, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1814 he commanded an expedition sent up the Missouri River against the Indians, and he participated largely in the trials and difficulties incident to the early settlement of that State. In 1827

he removed to Wisconsin, then a part of Michigan Territory, and settled near Dodgeville, in the mining-district, and engaged in the business of mining. About this time, he took a prominent part in the Winnebago Indian war. He was appointed major of the United States Rangers in June, 1832, and colonel of the First Dragoons on the 4th of March, 1833, which position he resigned about three years afterwards.

Afterwards he held the position of colonel in the Black Hawk war, and distinguished himself for the prompt, energetic, and decisive manner in which he conducted the part assigned to him. He acquired a high reputation as a military officer in conducting campaigns against the Indians; and in this department he had few, if any, superiors. He became at this time intimately acquainted with the country, and one of its most prominent and useful citizens. Upon the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836, he was appointed by Pres. Jackson its first governor, and continued to hold that office until the 30th of September, 1841, when he was elected delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and continued in that office until the 8th of April, 1845, having been re-elected in September, 1843. On the 8th of April, 1845, he was again appointed governor of the Territory, and continued to be its governor until the 29th of May, 1848, when, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, he was succeeded by Hon. Nelson Dewey, who had been elected under our State constitution. Upon the organization of the State government in June, 1848, he was elected as one of its first senators to represent Wisconsin in Congress, and was, on the twentieth day of January, 1851, re-elected to the United-States senate for the term of six years. At the expiration of this term in 1857, he retired from public life, and afterwards, and until the time of his death, he resided part of the time at Mineral Point, in this State, and part of the time in Burlington, Io., where his son, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, resides.

GEN. WILLIAM R. SMITH.—Gen. William Rudolph Smith was born Aug. 31, 1787, at La Trappe, Montgomery County, Penn. His ancestors on his father's side were from Scotland, and on his mother's were the Rudolphs from Sweden, early settlers in Delaware. He was educated under the care of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. William Smith, the first provost of the college,

now University of Pennsylvania, who was a noted writer in his day, and whose works were published in two volumes in 1802. Gen. Smith's father was William Moore Smith, a distinguished lawyer and poet, whose works were reprinted in London in 1786.

In 1803 William Moore Smith went to England as the agent for claimants under the sixth article of the "Jay Treaty" of 1794; and his eldest son, the subject of this notice, accompanied him as his private secretary, and remained two years. During this sojourn in England, young Smith commenced the study of the law under the direction of Thomas Kearsley of the Middle Temple; and, returning to Philadelphia, he completed his legal studies with James Milnor, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. While prosecuting his legal studies, he found time to devote much attention to polite literature, in which he was encouraged by many leading men of Philadelphia, particularly by his intimate friend, Joseph Dennie, the "American Addison," and the first editor of "The Portfolio." At this period, he wrote a great deal of fugitive poetry, — a dramatic monologue, which was printed and performed; a translation from the French of Sir William Jones's Essay on Oriental Poetry, which was published in a series of numbers in "The Portfolio;" and many of his literary essays found their way into the magazine publications of the time; but they have never been collected and embodied in book-form.

Marrying in 1809, he settled at Huntingdon, on the Juniata River, pursuing his profession for the next twenty years. During this period, he had, at different times, represented his county and district in the house of representatives and senate of Pennsylvania. Such was his standing, that, while a member of the house in 1826, he was appointed one of the managers on the part of the house to conduct the impeachment of Judge Walter Franklin before the State senate. He held, at various periods, a large number of military offices, from lieutenant up to brigadier-general. He removed, in 1830, to a farm in Bedford County, in that State, and still followed his profession; and, in 1836, he was chosen one of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania, and cast his vote for Van Buren and Johnson.

In 1837 he was appointed a commissioner, in conjunction with Gov. Henry Dodge of Wisconsin, to negotiate a

treaty with the Chippewa Indians, who were convened at Fort Snelling, and which resulted in the purchase of a territory embracing much of the present State of Minnesota, including the rich pine-forests of the St. Croix and its tributaries. Having his attention thus attracted to the boundless resources of the great North-west, he prepared an interesting work, entitled "Observations on Wisconsin Territory," which was published the following year. In 1838 he removed with his family, to Mineral Point, in Wisconsin, where he made his home the remainder of his life.

He was appointed adjutant-general of that Territory in 1839, which office he held until 1852. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the legislative council, and the same year was chosen a member of the first constitutional convention. In 1849 and 1850 he was chief clerk of the State senate; and in 1855 he was chosen attorney-general of the State, and served for the term of two years. In 1854 Gen. Smith was chosen president of the State Historical Society, of which he had been one of the founders in 1849, and before which he delivered the first annual address. He held this position until 1860, having been annually re-elected. At the request of the State, Gen. Smith collected materials, and prepared a history of Wisconsin from its earliest French exploration to the organization of the Territory in 1836, which was published by the State in 1854, in two octavo volumes.

Gen. Smith has filled, with ability, prominent positions in the Masonic fraternity from 1822 to 1858, when, from advancing years, he declined further official services; having served as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. He was elected a member of the National Institute at Washington in 1841, of the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen in 1854, of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Florida, Michigan, and of other States, and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston, Mass.

Gen. Smith died at the residence of one of his children, at Quincy, Ill., Aug. 22, 1868, in the eighty-first year of his age.

DR. JOHN WARREN HUNT. — Dr. John Warren Hunt was born at Upper

Lisle, Broome County, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1826, and was the son of Dr. Samuel M. Hunt of the same place. He was educated at Homer Academy, New York, and studied medicine at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont. In 1849 he removed to Wisconsin, and located at Delafield, in the county of Waukesha, where he practised his profession. In January, 1851, he was appointed by Hon. W. A. Barstow, secretary of state, as assistant secretary, and removed to Madison, and entered upon the duties of his office. He held this position (with a short interruption) for five years, until Jan. 1, 1857. Dr. Hunt was an active and influential member of the Masonic Fraternity, and, at the time of his decease, was the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State, of the Grand Chapter, Royal and Select Masters, and Grand Commandery. He took an active part in the re-organization of the State Historical Society, in 1854, and was elected recording secretary; which office he held until his death,—a period of five years. In 1853 he published his *Gazetteer of Wisconsin*,—a volume of two hundred and fifty-six pages, a work of much merit, and which had the effect to draw the attention of emigrants to the State; and in 1856 his *Wisconsin Almanac and Annual Register* of ninety-six pages,—a work of much statistical value, and which has been subsequently republished. Dr. Hunt died at Madison, Dec. 12, 1859, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

HON. LOUIS P. HARVEY.—Louis Powell Harvey was born at East Haddam, Conn., July 22, 1820, and removed with his parents, in 1828, to Strongsville, Cuyahoga County, O. He entered Western Reserve College at Hudson in 1837, and pursued his studies two years, when he left on account of ill-health. He then engaged in teaching, which he followed in Kentucky, and, subsequently, as a tutor in Woodward College, Cincinnati. Marrying in 1841, he removed to Wisconsin, and settled first in Southport (now Kenosha), where he was engaged for six years in teaching, and in editing "The Southport American" newspaper. In 1847 he settled in Clinton, Rock County, where he engaged in merchandise, and where he continued four years, when he removed to Waterloo, now known as Shopiere, where he made his residence during the remainder of his life.

Here he purchased the water-power, and, removing a distillery, erected a flouring-mill, which he carried on in connection with his mercantile pursuits.

His first advent into public life was as a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the State Constitution in 1847; and, although one of the younger members, he took an active part in its deliberations, and assumed a leading position. In the fall of 1853 he was elected a State senator of the southern district, Rock County, and continued in that position four years, having been re-elected in 1855, and the last term of which he was president *pro tem*. In 1859 he was elected to the responsible position of secretary of state, which office he held two years. He was also a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and was ever found a true friend to the cause of popular education. In 1861 he was elected chief magistrate of the State by a large majority, and entered on the duties of this position on the sixth day of January, 1862. On the receipt of the news of the battle of Shiloh, Gov. Harvey felt it to be his duty to repair at once to the scene of action, and to do what was in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the many loyal sons of Wisconsin who had been wounded on that occasion. His mission was eminently successful; and after having faithfully performed this duty, greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, he prepared to return home. Having bade them adieu, he repaired to a boat in the harbor of Savannah, to await the arrival of another that was soon expected, and which was to convey him and his friends to Cairo on their homeward trip. It was late in the evening, and the night was dark and rainy. The boat soon arrived; and as she rounded to—the bow touching the one upon which he stood—he took a step, as it would seem to move out of danger; but by a misstep, or perhaps a stumble, he fell overboard between the two boats into the Tennessee River, where the current was strong, and the water over thirty feet deep. Every thing was done to save his life, but to no purpose. His body was subsequently found and brought to Madison for interment.

Gov. Harvey was in the forty-third year of his age.

GOV. LEONARD J. FARWELL.—Leonard J. Farwell was the son of

Capt. James Farwell and Rebecca Cady, his wife; and was born at Watertown, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1819. His father died in 1830, and his mother in 1824. After a short experience as clerk in a dry-goods store, he became apprentice to a tinsmith, and followed that occupation until the age of nineteen. He first removed to Lockport, Ill., with a small stock of hardware and a few tools of his trade, and, for the time and place, soon established a thriving business. In January, 1840, he sold out his stock and store, and removed to the then new village of Milwaukee, in the Territory of Wisconsin, and embarked in business on a larger scale, and in a few years was at the head of one of the largest wholesale houses in the West. Ten years later, owing to impaired health, and having secured a large fortune for those days, he withdrew from mercantile traffic to engage in other enterprises. In 1847 he visited Madison, and effected a large purchase of village property, including the unoccupied water-power, and soon after made a trip to Europe and Eastern countries, returning in 1849. On his return, he began the improvement of the water-power, the erection of mills, the opening of streets, draining of low lands, and other measures designed to benefit the village. Perhaps no one person did more to promote the interests of Madison than L. J. Farwell. No important interest, structure, or association was inaugurated, which he either did not originate, or contribute to its success by his means or influence. He not only built mills, to which allusion has been made, but started the first woollen-factory, and the first machine-shop and foundry. He set the example of first grading and filling streets, and building side and cross walks; and, in the projected railroad enterprises designed to benefit Madison, he embarked heartily and liberally. The citizens of Madison will always bear cheerful witness to the greatness of his efforts, which had for their object the promotion of her best interests.

In 1851 he was nominated for governor by the Whig party, and was elected: the remainder of the State ticket was Democratic. The Whig party of that day was but a weak and feeble minority. It had few elements of strength, and less sagacity of management. In the State Convention of 1851, however, it received an impetu-

by the unanimous nomination of Mr. Farwell: a single name, presented at the right moment, raised the enthusiasm of the party. Of the public career of Gov. Farwell, it is not necessary to speak at any considerable length. The structure of the government was then immature, the population scanty, and the policy of development undefined. To lay the foundation of the new republic deep and wide, to establish a policy of comprehensive statesmanship that should provide for the present, insure the future, and prove enduring as time, was the important duty of the Executive. How well and wisely this was done is attested by the development of the State in all its varied interests, and the widespread prosperity that is now visible in all its parts.

Gov. Farwell was married Sept. 20, 1853, to Miss Frances A., daughter of Gen. A. N. Corss of Madison, formerly of Watertown, N.Y. She died at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1868. The financial revulsion of 1857 proved very severe on the fortunes of Gov. Farwell, as he was largely interested in railroad enterprises; and, their value being depressed, he was obliged to suspend and close up his business. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln as assistant examiner in the Patent Office, Washington, and, three months later, was principal examiner of inventions, — a position he held for nearly seven years, when he resigned to re-embark in the same business at Chicago: at the latter place, he suffered by loss at the great fire in October, 1871. He has since that time lived at Grant City, Worth County, Mo.

GOVERNOR EDWARD SALOMON. — Edward Salomon was born near Halberstadt, in Prussia, in 1828; received an academic education in the same city; and, when sufficiently qualified, entered the university at Berlin, where he directed his attention principally to mathematics, philosophy, natural history, &c. Having finished his college course, and taken his degree, he pursued his favorite studies till he came to America in the fall of 1849. On his arrival here, he lived at Manitowoc for three years; where he discharged the duties of school-teacher, county-surveyor, and deputy clerk of the circuit court, in succession. At the end of that time, he came to Milwaukee, where he studied law with E. G. Ryan, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1855.

He practised law in Milwaukee till, upon the death of Gov. Harvey, he assumed the executive office as governor of the State of Wisconsin. After having served two years in that capacity, he resumed the practice of law in Milwaukee; and is now engaged in the same in the city of New York, a field fit for his talents, which are of no ordinary degree. Immediately on the death of Gov. Harvey, which took place soon after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Lieut.-Gov. Salomon took possession of the executive office, at Madison. During his term of office, he supported the general government engaged in a bloody war with the South, and proved himself faithful, energetic, and persevering in his endeavors to supply a large element of support from the State he governed, to subdue the enemy. In 1862 his services were especially required to fill up the decimated ranks of the several regiments, and the draft found necessary. In this emergency the governor discharged his duty with distinguished ability. The Indian disturbances in the State during that year imposed additional labor on the executive. The massacres by the Indians in Minnesota, the threatening aspect of the Wisconsin Indians, and the gloomy aspect of public affairs, required troops at home; and, by the advice of the governor, a militia was organized for the emergency. In every exigency the governor was found at his post.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN M. HENNI.—The new archbishop of Milwaukee, John M. Henni, was born in Upper Saxony, Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, on the 16th of June, 1805, and is consequently seventy years of age. He began his studies in St. Gallen and Luzerne, and upon his graduation proceeded to Rome. Here he fortunately met the first bishop of Cincinnati, Edward Fenwick, who was on a visit to the holy see. He needed young workers in his flourishing vineyard in the New World, and was not long in securing young Henni to aid him in the work of carrying the cross and civilization into the wilds of America. With his friend Martin Kundig, who was also studying in Rome, he crossed the sea, and arrived in Baltimore in 1829. After a short stay in that city, he, in company with several other candidates for holy orders, proceeded to a seminary in Bardstown, to prepare for ordination. In the following year they were ordained to the priesthood by Bishop

Fenwick. After officiating for a time in St. Peter's Church, in Cincinnati, he was transferred to Canton, O., where he, in company with another priest, performed arduous duties between that town and Lake Erie.

While Bishop Fenwick was returning from a visit to the missionary stations in the State, he was stricken with sickness in the neighboring town of Worcester. Henni hastened to minister to the wants of his sick patron, but too late: the soul of his friend had left its tenement of clay, for brighter worlds above.

In 1834 the first German Catholic church was consecrated in Cincinnati. Bishop Purcell, Fenwick's successor, finding his field of usefulness enlarged, soon recalled Father Henni from Canton, and elevated him to the important position of vicar-general of the see. In 1835 he made a tour to Europe, with the view of interesting the Church in the American missions. He succeeded admirably, and on his return to Cincinnati established an orphan-asylum, and a German Catholic journal, the "*Wahrheits Freund*," now one of the leading church journals in the country. The orphan-asylum, the "*St. Aloysius*," is still in existence, and is one of the oldest German institutions in the United States.

On the fourth Sunday after Easter, in 1843, a provincial council of bishops was held in Cincinnati, at which Henni attended, and received the appointment of bishop of the newly erected diocese of Milwaukee. In the month of December of the same year, the nomination was confirmed by a Papal bull; and on the 19th of March, 1844, he was consecrated bishop in the old Xaverius Cathedral in Cincinnati, by Bishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Miles, of Nashville, and Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg. On the 12th of April he started for his new field of usefulness, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Heiss, now bishop of La Crosse; and arrived in this city at a late hour on the night of the 3d of May. The next morning he was conducted to the small wooden structure on Martin Street, next Jackson, known as St. Peter's Church. This was his cathedral. At that time the entire number of Catholics in the village and its surroundings did not number two thousand. The entire diocese numbered, probably, not over eight thousand inhabitants. There were but five or six priests in the territory, who officiated in block-houses,

except Prairie du Chien, where the work of erecting a substantial stone edifice was commenced, in the hope that the bishop would locate at that point. In the following month of August, he paid his first visit to Green Bay, and from thence called on the Menomonee Indians on Wolf River, and, after a weary journey, reached the Chippewa Indians at La Pointe, Lake Superior, where Father Frederick Baraga had established a flourishing mission. Under the able management of the bishop, the diocese began to improve both in numbers and prosperity. Emigration was settling in; and the church increased in communicants until it was found necessary to erect a larger place of worship. St. Mary's Church, corner Broadway and Biddle, this city, was built and consecrated in the summer of 1847. The number of priests had also increased to thirty; and, in the fall of the same year, the cornerstone of the cathedral was laid with imposing ceremonies. At the instance of the worthy bishop, a hospital had also been founded, and the Sisters of Charity invited to take charge of it.

He left for Rome to see the Pope, in January, 1848, and reached France just as the Revolution took place in that country and carried its baleful influences through Germany and Italy. The serious aspect of affairs throughout Europe caused him to postpone his original intentions, which, if carried out, would have resulted in his being kept from his diocese for a long time. This change in his plans, however, gave him time to visit his birthplace. When Bishop Henni returned, he was received with great enthusiasm by the people of his diocese. The work on the cathedral was suspended in order that the funds might go to the erection of an orphan-asylum. A building was also purchased for the school sisters; and an association of the three Franciscan orders settled below what is now Bay View, and founded the seminary at that point. St. Gall's Church was also erected for the accommodation of the Irish Catholics; and Trinity Church for the Germans, who were settling in large numbers on the south side. To secure means to complete the cathedral, Bishop Henni undertook a voyage to Mexico and Cuba. In the fall of 1852 it was under roof; and on the 31st of July it was consecrated, on which occasion the Papal Nuncio Bedini, and other dignitaries of the church, presided.

Bishop Henni has lived to see his diocese of several thousand communicants grow until it numbers a hundred and seventy-five thousand Catholics, with two hundred and forty-seven churches. Of the present importance of the diocese it is unnecessary to speak, in view of the appointment of the venerable bishop to the archbishopric, a worthy acknowledgment of his great zeal by the pope. The consecration of Archbishop Henni took place in Milwaukee, on the 15th of May, 1875.

HON. JAMES H. LOCKWOOD. — James H. Lockwood was born Dec. 7, 1793, at Peru, Clinton County, N.Y., where he resided until his sixteenth year, and commenced the study of law; which he abandoned, and accepted a clerkship in a store. In 1814 he engaged as clerk to a sutler in Gen. Izard's army. In 1815 he was engaged to the sutler of the Rifle Regiment, then at Buffalo, and, accepting the situation, had the pleasure of riding to that place on the stage which, with colors flying, bore to that city the welcome tidings of peace. The troops were ordered West; and, on the 15th of August, he arrived at Mackinaw. In 1816 he engaged in the fur-trade at the head of St. Peter's River; and in 1819 finally made his home at Prairie du Chien, where he spent the remainder of his days. He filled various posts of honor and usefulness, among them that of judge of Crawford County, when that county comprised all that territory lying north of the Wisconsin River. In 1826 he built the first frame-house in Prairie du Chien; and this was the building occupied by Col. (afterward President) Taylor when he was commanding-officer at Fort Crawford.

At the request of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Judge Lockwood prepared for the second volume of their Collections an article on "Early Times and Events in Wisconsin," embodying the leading events of his Western life. He was for forty years a pioneer in the commerce, navigation, milling, lumbering, and lead trade of Wisconsin, and had the privilege of seeing Wisconsin rise from comparative obscurity to the full stature of a State, with nearly a million of inhabitants. And, having lived a long and honorable life, he fell like a shock of corn fully ripe. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He died Aug. 24, 1857.

NATHAN MYRRICK, the first white settler at, and the original proprietor of, the town of "Prairie la Crosse," was born at Westport, Essex County, N.Y., July 7, 1822.

His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the first settlers of Westport. His grandfather was a soldier in the army of the Revolution. His father was a merchant, and the proprietor of several mills, — woollen, saw, and grist mills; and he represented the county in the legislature of the State several years.

Nathan was the second of three brothers. The youngest died at Westport; the next was killed in the Sioux massacre at Yellow Medicine in 1862; and the oldest resides in Minnesota. The subject of this sketch received his education at the academy at Westport, and was engaged in his father's business until his nineteenth year; when he left home for the "Great West," to, as the saying then was, "seek his fortune."

In June, 1841, he reached Prairie du Chien, and was employed as clerk in the post-office by B. W. Brisbois, where he remained until the November following.

Conceiving that a fortune was not to be made in the position of clerk, and acting upon the proposition of "nothing ventured, nothing had," he purchased an "outfit" of goods for Indian trading. Securing a boat of about forty tons burden, and assistants to act as interpreters and laborers, on the 7th of November he started up the Mississippi, using poles as the motive-power.

On arriving at La Crosse, he was struck with its peculiar adaptability as a "town-site," and determined to locate. There being no timber suitable for building purposes on the prairie, and not having a team, he built his first house, a "double cabin," on the island opposite, and prepared for business.

The agency of the Winnebago Indians was at "Turkey River," in Iowa. Although the Indians had ceded their lands east of the Mississippi, yet they retained a *quasi* claim, and were jealous of white men settling so far north of Prairie du Chien.

About two weeks after the "double cabin" was completed, the Indians, who had been to Turkey River to receive their annuities, returned; and about one hundred and fifty encamped on the island, near the store. The

Indians had been there about one month, when they made an attack on the building, riddling the door and windows with bullets. Myrrick had but one man with him at the time. They returned the fire, fortunately not killing any of the Indians. During the fray, Alexis Bailey, who was well known to the Indians, returning from the "upper country," accompanied by several teams, appeared upon the ground, which put an end to the attack.

During the winter, he prepared the timber necessary, shoved it across the river on a hand-sled, and with it, in February, 1842, built the first house on Prairie la Crosse. Moving his goods, and occupying his store, he became the first settler at that important point.

The original plat of the town-site was surveyed by Ira Brunson, of Prairie du Chien, in the summer of 1842. In 1851 it was re-surveyed, which somewhat changed the original survey.

Myrrick, in 1843, returned to Westport, and married Miss Rebecca E. Ismon. Proceeding to the city of New York, he purchased a large stock of goods, and in the fall returned to La Crosse.

Mrs. Myrrick was the first woman who graced the embryo city, and the family the only one resident for about a year. The first interment was a child of theirs, who died in 1845.

Myrrick's business energies could not be confined to "Indian trading." He early engaged in lumbering on the Black River, built a saw-mill, and, in 1844, run a raft of lumber to St. Louis, the first sent to that market from La Crosse.

In 1843, and spring of 1844, quite a number of Mormons were settled along the Black River, engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Nauvoo market, leaving in the spring of the latter year. In the fall of the same year (1844), between three and four hundred returned to La Crosse, and settled in what is now known as the "Mormon Cooley." Mr. Myrrick gave employment to most of them in the pinery on the Black River, cutting steamboat-wood, &c. They remained until the spring of 1845, when most of them returned to Nauvoo in flatboats, which they built.

During the year 1841, two or three steamboats ascended the Mississippi with supplies for Fort Snelling and the lumbermen on the St. Croix. In

1842 the little steamer "Rock River" was run from Galena to Fort Snelling, making a trip once in two weeks.

In 1844 Scribe Harris put "The Otter" in the trade, run her for a year or two, when she was superseded by other boats.

A post-office was established at La Crosse in 1844; and Nathan Myrrick received the appointment of post-master, and resigned in 1846. He was succeeded by E. A. C. Hatch, who had come out to La Crosse from Westport early in 1843.

The first election held was in 1844, for county commissioners. The whole country from Prairie du Chien to the St. Croix was included in the county. Nathan Myrrick and H. L. Douseman, of Prairie du Chien, were elected.

In 1847 occurred the heaviest freshet ever known before or since along the Black River. Nearly all the mill-dams, booms, &c., were destroyed. Millions of feet of logs, timber, manufactured lumber, &c., were swept away; Mr. Myrrick losing upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars.

In January, 1848, he purchased of the United States the town-site of La Crosse; and in the spring of the same year he settled up his business, and moved to St. Paul, which has been his residence since, to this time (1875).

Idleness is not in consonance with his early training; and we find him still engaged in business on the frontier, — still pushing west. Since leaving La Crosse, he has had his trading-posts at Watab, Long Prairie, Traverse de Sioux, La Sueur, Pembina, &c.

In person, Nathan Myrrick belongs — as did his father and grandfather before him — to the "sons of Anak," being six feet four inches in his stockings. Genial in his manners, brimful of kindness and hospitality, generous to a fault, often and again has he been the victim of misplaced confidence, as he will continue to be: so long as the "leopard cannot change his spots," so Nathan Myrrick cannot change his nature.

In all the vicissitudes of his varied and very extensive business, the writer, who has known him for nearly thirty years, has yet to learn of one, with whom he has had dealings, to deny him the title of "honest man."

COL. DANIEL M. PARKINSON. — Daniel M. Parkinson was born in Carter County, East Tennessee, Aug. 1, 1790, where he resided until 1818, when he removed to Madison County,

Illinois, and settled at a point twenty mile east of St. Louis. Remaining in that place two years, he removed to Sangamon County, and settled on Rock Prairie, four miles east of Springfield. Here he remained until the spring of 1827, engaged in farming, when he removed to the lead-region of Wisconsin; and soon after settled at Mineral Point, where he became the third householder. In 1833 he entered a quarter section of land five miles south-east of Mineral Point, where he subsequently erected the residence in which he died. Mr. Parkinson took an active part in the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars. He was a member of the legislative assembly, 1836-38, 1840-1, the first of which was the first Territorial legislature, which convened at Belmont. Mr. Parkinson's district consisted of what is now Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, and Grant Counties, and is at present represented by ten members. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and in 1849 was a member of the first State legislature. He died at his residence in Lafayette County, Oct. 1, 1868, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His portrait is in the library of the State Historical Society.

HON. SIMEON MILLS. — He was born in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn., Feb. 14, 1810. In 1811 his father moved to Ashtabula County, and was one of the pioneer settlers in the dense forests of Northern Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was brought up at the laborious work of farming in a new country, acquiring, at the same time, a good common-school education.

At the age of twenty he procured a situation as clerk in a country store, and thereafter was engaged in mercantile pursuits, at different times, for several years.

In the summer of 1835 he came West, to Illinois and Wisconsin, spending the latter part of 1836 at Mineral Point; and, upon the location of the seat of government of the Territory at the Four Lakes, determined to make that his future home.

On the 10th of June, 1837, he located at Madison, then a city of a single house; proceeded at once to the erection of a small building of hewed logs, sixteen by eighteen feet on the ground, and, as soon as practicable, purchased a small stock of merchandise at Galena, and opened the first store at the capital of Wisconsin.

At that time the white population of Dane County did not exceed three families; and there was no mail or mail route between Madison and Milwaukee; but, in the summer of 1837, Mr. Mills made a contract with the United States for carrying the mail between those points until July, 1842.

On the 12th of August, 1837, Mr. Mills was appointed by Gov. Dodge the first justice of the peace in Dane County, and probably at that time the only one between Dodgeville and Milwaukee.

In the spring of 1838 Mr. Mills removed his family from Ohio to Madison, where they have since resided, and are at this time, with a single exception, the oldest residents of Dane County.

In 1839 Dane County was organized for county and judicial purposes; and he was elected one of the county commissioners, and appointed clerk of the United States district court; which latter office he held for about nine years. He held the office of territorial treasurer when the State government was organized; and was elected the first senator of Dane County, and afterwards renominated, but declined to become a candidate for re-election.

In 1848 he was appointed on the first board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, and took an active part in the organization and commencement of that institution, by purchasing its site, and superintending the erection of its first buildings. In 1860, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and has been an active member of the board to the present time, taking a deep interest in the erection of its buildings, and the general management of affairs in and about the institution.

He has been identified with public improvements, and contributed largely to the early growth and prosperity of Madison, investing all his gains in real estate, and the erection of buildings thereon, and making their care the business of his life.

His knowledge is practical, and his habits industrious and economical. He has aided in building schools, colleges, and churches, and in developing the resources of a new country; has encouraged his fellow-men, by precept and example, to attain a higher civilization.

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL.—He was born in Susquehanna County, Penn-

sylvania, Feb. 19, 1814. His parents were blessed with a large family, while the supply of worldly goods was not abundant; but the children were given what, at that time, was deemed a good common-school education: they were also taught the all-important lesson of self-reliance.

In 1835 James, the subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty-one, started out for himself, and came to Wisconsin. The next season he rented a farm in Green County, and commenced operations as a farmer. In 1841 he moved on to his own farm in the town of Albany, in that county, and was the first settler in that town. He was a successful tiller of the soil. In 1850 he opened the first store in the village of Albany, located one mile north of his farm. Largely through the influence of Mr. Campbell, the Sugar River Valley Railroad Company had been chartered, which provided for the construction of a railroad from the State line *via* Brodhead and Albany, to Madison.

In 1861 Mr. Campbell was a member of the assembly from the county of Green, and succeeded in getting the charter of the Sugar River Valley Road amended, so as to extend the line from Madison to Portage; and that portion of the congressional land-grant of 1856, which was given to aid in constructing a railroad between these two cities, was given by the legislature to this company. Mr. Campbell took a deep interest in the construction of this road, and in 1862 relinquished his mercantile pursuits, and devoted his whole attention to it. For a time the work progressed in a satisfactory manner; but in 1863, through conflicting interests in the management, the Sugar River Valley Railroad Company became involved in debt; and all work upon it was suspended, greatly to the injury of Mr. Campbell, who was a contractor for the building of the road. The property of this company was sold on an execution; and Mr. Campbell became the purchaser.

In 1870, the Sugar River Valley Company having forfeited all claim to the land grant, Mr. Campbell procured from the legislature the charter of the Madison and Portage Railroad Company, and a transfer of the land-grant to it. He then bent his whole energies to the construction of this road; and, in less than one year from the passage of the charter, the road was completed between the cities of Madison and

Portage, being a distance of about forty miles. This work was met by many and serious obstacles; but Mr. Campbell knew no such word as "fail," and, by the most persevering efforts, overcame them all. Under the circumstances, it was a great accomplishment, and gave Mr. Campbell a high reputation as a railroad man. He still remains the president of the company, and has been engaged for the last three years in an effort to extend this road North and South, so as to connect the immense lumber-regions of Wisconsin with the extensive coal-mines of Illinois. He has made two or three visits to Europe in this interest, in the hope to raise money for the completion of this enterprise, and, no doubt, would have been successful in his endeavors, but for the general depression in railroad securities. He still hopes to accomplish this noble work at no distant day; and those who know Mr. Campbell best have but little doubt of his ultimate success. He does not willingly give up a favorite project.

As a citizen, Mr. Campbell is universally respected for his sterling integrity of character, and for his broad and liberal views on all questions of a public interest. He is true to his friends, and generous towards all who prove themselves worthy of his confidence.

As a business-man, he is clear in his perceptions, sound in judgment, and decisive in action; and, while modest and unassuming in his bearing, he is characterized by strong individuality of character, positiveness of opinion, and tenacity of purpose, that cause him to succeed where most men would fail. Mr. Campbell is at present a resident of Madison.

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOPKINS. — He was born in Hebron, Washington County, N.Y., April 22, 1829. His early life was spent on a farm. He received such an education as was afforded by the schools of his own town, and was deemed a good academic scholar. Farming was not to his liking. He craved the more stimulating pursuits of the business-world. For a time he was clerk in a country store, and showed more aptitude for this position than for farming. He next obtained a situation in a telegraph-office, and soon became an accomplished operator. At the age of twenty, having read of the great and growing West, he concluded to come to Wisconsin; and in October, 1849,

he arrived in Fond du Lac. In November of the same year he came to Madison, which was ever afterwards his home. As a resident of that city, Mr. Hopkins was ever foremost in promoting its best interest. He commenced his career in Wisconsin as an operator in a telegraph-office. After accumulating a small amount of money, he invested it in lots in Madison. Continuing to buy and sell again, at an advanced price, he was soon in independent circumstances. He was active in organizing the Madison Mutual Insurance Company. In 1851 he drew up the charter of the institution, and procured its passage through the legislature, and was made its first secretary. He was a director and member of the executive committee of the company from the day of its organization to the day of his death, a period of nineteen years.

In 1855 Mr. Hopkins took an active interest in the incorporation of the Madison Gas Company. He procured the passage of its charter, and a company was organized; but the works did not prosper satisfactorily to most of the directors, and, at the end of the year, Mr. Hopkins leased the works for five years. At the end of this term he had become owner of most of the stock, which, through his skill in the management of the affairs, had been made to pay a good income. Mr. Hopkins continued to hold a large majority of the stock in the gas company until his death; which amounted to a small fortune in itself.

Mr. Hopkins took an early, active, and leading part in establishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, fraught with such untold blessings to the orphan-children of Wisconsin soldiers. He was a member of the board of trustees, from the commencement, so long as he lived.

Mr. Hopkins was a politician in the best sense of that word. In early life he belonged to the great Whig party. On the organization of the Republican party, he became identified with it, and, during the balance of his life, was one of its leading members. He was private secretary to Gov. Bashford during the years 1856 and 1857. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the State senate. In 1865 he was elected to the assembly of Wisconsin. This was not his highest ambition. He was desirous of obtaining a seat in Congress; and his first attempt in this direction was in 1862.

In 1866 his name was again before the convention for nomination, in which he proved the successful candidate. He was elected at the next fall election, by a large majority, and became member of the Fortieth Congress, from the second district of Wisconsin. Mr. Hopkins was re-nominated in 1868, without opposition.

At the close of the first session of the Forty-first Congress, in the spring of 1869, Mr. Hopkins returned to his home in Wisconsin, with health much impaired. He made a trip to San Francisco, and visited many points in California, but returned with his health but little improved. At the assembling of Congress, in December, he was unable to resume his seat, and never after left his home in Madison. He died on New Year's Day, 1870. It can appropriately be said of him, —

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*"

J. S. DOUGLASS, A.M., M.D., PH. D.
— He was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, N.Y., July 4, 1801. His father was a pioneer farmer of that county. His academic studies were pursued in the academy at Whitesborough, N.Y. During all his younger years, his health was very feeble, and on this account he was prevented from entering college. He, however, completed a collegiate course without entering the college walls. But, as a partial compensation, the Madison University of New York, in consideration of thorough proficiency, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and, in 1870, the additional degree of Ph.D.

He pursued his medical studies in Palmyra, under Drs. McIntyre and Peckham, and with Drs. Sayles and Stevens of Vernon, and took his diploma at the Fairfield Medical College, New York, in 1825. He removed to Milwaukee in 1848, having three years previously adopted the homœopathic doctrine of therapeutics, at that date little known in that region.

He has given to the public several valuable works. In 1855 he published a work on Intermittent Fever, which was then very prevalent in the West. A few years later, he published a more generally useful work, entitled "Practical Homœopathy," designed for the use of families. He has also been a large contributor to the principal homœo-

pathic journals of the country. In 1859 he accepted a professorship of Materia Medica and Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, which he held for three years. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1847, once its president, and once its annual orator.

He is now near seventy-four years of age, in excellent health, and performing all the duties of an extensive practice, with an activity and energy seldom surpassed by young men.

For half a century he has been earnestly and conscientiously devoted to his profession, — twenty years an allopath, and thirty a homœopath. His lectures and writings, incisive, and full of common sense, give evidence of vast philosophy and experience. He possesses, as he deserves, the love and reverence of his many friends and patrons. His place will not be soon or easily filled when he shall be removed, as in the natural course of events he must be before many years.

HON. HORATIO NELSON DAVIS. — He was born in the town of Henderson, Jefferson County, N.Y., June 17, 1812; received an academic education. Was married, August, 1837, to Clarissa Fannette Cushman, and removed to Wisconsin in August, 1838, first settling at Waukesha, in this State, where he resided twenty-six years, engaged principally in the pursuits of agriculture. Was elected chairman of the board of supervisors of Waukesha six successive years, and was twice elected chairman of the county board. Was elected county treasurer of Waukesha County in 1847, and held the office by subsequent elections for six years. Was commissioned by Pres. Lincoln, March, 1862, captain and commissary of subsistence, and was raised to the rank of major by brevet in 1864. Left the service at the termination of the war, and settled at Beloit, Wis., where he now resides. Was elected president of the Beloit National Bank in 1865, and held that position by subsequent elections for eight years. Was elected mayor of the city of Beloit in 1872, without opposition, and was again elected in 1873. Was elected to the State senate from the county of Rock in 1872, receiving a majority of 3,526 votes. Was again elected to the State senate in November, 1874. Was again elected mayor of the city of Beloit, April, 1875, without opposition. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them

eight children, five of whom are living; viz., C. K. Davis of Saint Paul, F. N. Davis of the city of Beloit, Mrs. Davies of Davenport, Io., Mrs. Washburn of the city of Beloit, and Miss Clittie E. Davis, now living with her parents.

HON. J. D. DOTY.—James Duane Doty was a native of Salem, Washington County, N.Y., where he was born in 1799. In the year 1818 he settled at Detroit, Mich.; and, a young lawyer, of good repute, he was the next year admitted to the Supreme Court of that Territory, and was the same year promoted rapidly to places of public trust, being appointed secretary of the legislative council, and clerk of the court.

Gov. Cass, in 1820, made his famous tour of the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi to its sources, travelling a distance of four thousand miles with his party, in five bark canoes. Mr. Doty was selected by the governor to command one of the birch flotilla; C. C. Trowbridge and John H. Kinzie each having charge of another. The trip from Detroit to Mackinaw and the Sault Ste. Marie consumed nearly ninety days, and was one of great difficulty and peril. It was on this occasion that Gov. Cass, supported by his assistants and canoe-men, in the presence of the assembled dignitaries of the fierce Chippewas, and in defiance of their menaces, pulled down the British flag, which those Indians had displayed on the American side of the straits on his arrival, and hoisted the stars and stripes in its place. Mr. Doty was present, and aided with his own hands in displaying the American flag. The party left Detroit early in May, traversed the lakes, and reached the sources of the Mississippi, held conferences with various Indian tribes, and returned the last of November. Mr. Doty, besides having charge of one of the canoes, acted as secretary of the expedition.

In the winter of 1822-23 Congress passed an "Act to provide for the Appointment of an Additional Judge for the Michigan Territory," and to establish courts in the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown, and Crawford; the two latter counties embracing all that is now Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. From the numerous applicants for the place, Pres. Monroe selected James D. Doty of Detroit for the new judge.

Descending the lake from Green Bay to New York, in May, 1823, the writer found him in Detroit, already on the

way to his new circuit, accompanied by his wife, whom he had just married, the eldest daughter of Gen. Collins, of New Hartford, Oneida County, N.Y.

Judge Doty lost no time in entering on his duties as judge, — lawgiver to a country sufficient in extent for an empire. He repaired forthwith to Prairie du Chien, organized the judiciary of Crawford County, and opened court. It was no easy task to inaugurate justice in these wilds, to create sheriffs, clerks, and jurors out of half-breed Indian traders, *voyageurs*, and *courriers du bois*; but the tact, talent, and perseverance of the young judge prevailed. Judge Doty had thought to make Prairie du Chien his resting-place, his home, but finally determined on a permanent residence at Green Bay, where he made his home for twenty years.

The judge proceeded to organize courts in Michilimackinac and Brown Counties, where he found the inhabitants generally disposed to render every assistance in bringing a wild country subject to law and order. The terms were held with perfect regularity throughout the whole district. He continued to discharge his onerous duties for nine years, and until superseded by Judge Irwin in 1832. Relieved from the cares and responsibilities of the judgeship and courts, he immediately commenced, on his own resources, a personal examination, by repeated tours of the country that now constitutes Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. It was then inhabited and possessed by the aborigines. He visited every village of note, made himself acquainted with, and gained the good-will of, the chiefs, and contributed in no small degree to the good understanding which followed between the government and these savage tribes.

In 1830 Congress made an appropriation for surveying and locating a military road from Green Bay to Chicago and to Prairie du Chien. Judge Doty and Lieut. Center were appointed commissioners, and surveyed and located these roads during 1831 and 1832.

Judge Doty's talents for usefulness were now conceded and appreciated by all. The people of the district of Michigan, west of the lake, elected him to the legislative council in 1834, in which he served with marked ability for two years. It was while he was a member, that the legislative council of that Territory began to agitate the question of a state government; which he was first to introduce, and which finally

prevailed. Returning from the legislative council, he became an active operator in the public land sales, which were opened at Green Bay in 1835-36.

The rapid settlement of the country beyond the Great Lakes called for a new Territorial Government,—a separation from Michigan. Congress passed the act creating the Territorial Government of Wisconsin in 1836. Hon. Henry Dodge received the appointment of governor, and assembled the first legislature at Belmont. One of the most important matters brought before that body, and to be settled by it, was the location of the seat of government. Judge Doty, though remaining in private life, had not been idle, and especially was not uninterested in this matter of a capital for Wisconsin. There was great excitement over the matter in the legislature. While others were planning, Judge Doty was *acting*. He appeared at Belmont as a lobbyist-member; and almost before the Solons knew of it, by his superior tact, had brought about a vote fixing the seat of government at Madison, the beautiful place where it now is. There was a good deal of sparring and fault-finding with Doty and his management at the time; but all agree now that it was then, as it is seen to be since, just the right place for the capital.

Wisconsin, as an organized Territory, had now a delegate in Congress. Judge Doty succeeded Hon. George W. Jones in 1838, and served till 1841, when he was appointed governor of Wisconsin by Pres. Tyler, serving nearly three years, and was succeeded by Gov. Tallmadge. While governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, the Indians in Minnesota—Dakotas or Sioux, and Chippewas—began to be uneasy and troublesome. The War Department instituted a commission for conference with them. Gov. Doty, on account of his known acquaintance with Indian character, was selected as commissioner, and made two highly important treaties with the North-western Indian tribes, which, however, were not accepted by the senate.

He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1846; was elected to Congress from the third district under the State organization of 1848, and re-elected in 1851, and procured, by his industry and influence, important legislation for the State and his constituency.

In 1853 he retired once more to "private life," to be recalled by Pres.

Lincoln in 1861, first as superintendent of Indian affairs, and subsequently as governor of Utah; holding this last place at the time of his death, June 13, 1865.

Gov. Doty's last residence in Wisconsin was at Menasha, on Doty's Island,—one of the many villages that have sprung up under his influence. He had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Major Charles Doty, late a commissary in the United States army, mustered out in April last, now resides at Menasha. The second son, James, accompanied Gov. Stevens on his exploring expedition for a route for railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and died in Washington Territory some years since. Mrs. Sarah C. Doty, the governor's wife, accompanied him to Utah in 1864; was with him at his death; has since returned to Wisconsin, and now (1867) resides in Oshkosh, with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

HON. JEROME I. CASE.—The subject of this sketch was born in Williamstown, Oswego County, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1819, and is the youngest of four brothers. His parents, Caleb and Deborah Case, were among the pioneers of Western New York, having moved at an early day from Rensselaer County to Williamstown, where with a family of little ones to support, and in limited circumstances, they commenced to clear up a farm in the then almost unbroken wilderness. Young Case was thus nurtured in a good school for the development of the two distinguishing elements of the American character,—an idea of *nobility* and an idea of *faith*; the nobility of labor, the faith in one's own powers.

His opportunities for acquiring an education were such as were afforded by the district school, which he could attend only in winter. At the age of sixteen he had acquired a common-school education, and a reputation for trustworthiness beyond his years. At this time his father purchased the right to use and sell a certain primitive, one-horse, tread-power threshing-machine; and it is noticeable that Jerome, the youngest son, was selected to manage and use the machine. This apparently trifling circumstance decided for young Case what should be his vocation. From the first he exhibited a fondness for machinery, and, in his first attempt, managed the rickety one-horse tread-mill to the complete satisfaction of himself and all

parties concerned. This employment he followed until 1840, when he became of age.

Jerome now determined to obtain as good an education as the schools of New York State could at that time give him. He accordingly, in the fall of 1840, commenced the threshing-business on his own account. He had now, for the first time in his life, a distinct object to obtain; and he toiled with a heartiness and a perseverance that could hardly fail to bring success. In January, 1841, with the profits of his autumn's work in his pocket, he entered the Academy of Mexicoville, N.Y. It seemed to him that the object of his ardent desire, and for which he had long waited, was now within his grasp. Self-reliant, — looking upon toil as honorable, and labor as dignifying the laborer, — and strong of purpose, he devoted himself chiefly to those studies that would best fit him for the work he had decided to undertake; viz., the construction of labor-saving machinery. He succeeded well in his studies; but he had raised a spirit that would not let him rest. Daily over his books, and nightly in his dreams, the inventive genius was ever busy; and the old tread-mill thresher was constantly before his eyes. At the close of the term he decided to leave the academy, and enter upon his life-work. He felt that he had a work to do, and an education to acquire, outside of books, among men, and that he had started too late to get a thorough knowledge of books, and accomplish what he intended to do afterward. Thus, at the age of twenty-two, without capital, or friends able to furnish him pecuniary aid, he began the career that was to terminate in making him one of the leading manufacturers of the West.

Directly after leaving school, Mr. Case turned his attention again to threshing-machinery. In the spring of 1842 he procured, upon credit, six of these machines, and took them West with him, locating himself at Racine, in the then Territory of Wisconsin. The great agricultural resources of the West were at that time undeveloped; but the attention of enterprising men had been directed to these broad and fertile prairies; and the reading of Mr. Case had given him an idea of the possibilities that lay hidden in them. Arriving at Racine, then a mere village, he disposed of all his machines but one, and with that he started off

through the country, threshing grain, managing the machine himself, and constantly devising, during his hours of leisure, some improvement. In the spring of 1843, finding that his tread-mill machine was nearly worn out, and conscious of his ability to greatly improve it, he set to work, with the aid of such tools and mechanics as he could find, to build and remodel, after some patterns made by himself, his old horse-power and thresher. When finished, and put in operation, he found not only that he had made a machine vastly better than the old one he had been using, but also that he had made a better machine than he could buy at the East. His success becoming known, he soon found himself able to discontinue threshing, and turned his attention to the manufacture of machines.

Up to this time invention had only succeeded in making what was called an open thresher; the grain, chaff, and straw being delivered together from the machine, requiring an after-process of winnowing in order to separate the grain from the chaff. In the winter of 1843-44 Mr. Case succeeded in making a thresher and separator combined, after a model of his own invention, which he had made in the kitchen of a farmhouse at Rochester, Wis. This was the first machine used in the West that threshed and cleaned the grain at one operation. It was a success best appreciated, most probably, by the man, who, for three years, had labored under every disadvantage to attain that result. In the fall of the same year Mr. Case rented a small shop at Racine, and undertook the building of a limited number of his new machines. Some adequate idea of the temperament and indomitable perseverance of this man, as well as of the discouraging obstacles that he encountered, may be formed, when we state that the most experienced agriculturalists of the State, when told by Mr. Case that he was building six machines for sale, asserted, that, if they did work satisfactorily, they would be more than were needed in the entire State.

Constantly improving, remodelling, and perfecting his machinery, Mr. Case, in 1847, erected his first shop, near the site of his present extensive manufactory. It was a brick building thirty feet wide by eighty feet long, and three stories in height. At the time, he considered it larger than he would ever need, but thought he would put up a

good building, that should be a credit to the town.

Being now well established in business, he pursued with unflinching vigor the purpose of his life. The country was developing rapidly, the uncultivated prairies of 1842 becoming the richly productive farms of 1850. The demand for the J. I. Case Thresher and Horse-Power steadily increased; and each year witnessed some new triumph of the designer's skill. Recognizing, with the true manufacturer's instinct, the fact, that, to be permanently successful, it was essential not only that his machines should be unsurpassed in excellence, but also that he should be able to manufacture them with the greatest possible economy of time and labor, he was constantly devising labor-saving machinery; and while he was bringing slowly but surely out of the primitive tread-mill of Oswego County the unsurpassed Thresher and Power at present manufactured by him, he was at the same time constantly improving the machinery of his manufactory.

In 1855, only thirteen years from the time when he stood upon the threshold of his great enterprise, was success assured. He had triumphed over poverty, surmounted all obstacles, and realized by his own exertions the ideal mechanism he had dreamed of in his youth, when he used to haul to market, over the corduroy roads of Oswego County, a load of wood to exchange for a barrel of salt. His extensive manufactory, of substantial brick and wood buildings, occupying in all its appointments several acres of ground, situated on the bank of Racine River, just inside the lake harbor, with its dock for vessels, its furnace, moulding-room, paint-shops, belt-factory, and dry-kilns, and its vast work-rooms filled with perfect and complicated machinery, all systematized and organized in as perfect order as a military camp, stands to-day a monument in itself to the inventive skill, keen foresight, and indomitable energy, of the farmer-boy of Williamstown, and entitles him to take his place among those men of thought and action whose own exertions have made them the representative men of the West.

In 1849 Mr. Case married Lydia A., daughter of DeGrove Bull, Esq., of Yorkville, Wis., an estimable lady, of whom it is sufficient to say, that in the practice of those domestic virtues which grace the wife and mother, and

in that open-handed charity which adorns the female character, she is an ornament to the social position which her husband's eminent success has called her to occupy.

In 1856 Mr. Case, although in no respect an office-seeker, was elected mayor of the city of Racine. He was tendered the nomination again the following year, but declined the position. Being urged by his friends to accept the nomination to the same office in 1859, he consented, and was elected a second time to the mayoralty of the city, over the Hon. John M. Cary, his competitor. In 1856 he was elected State senator, and served with ability for a term of two years in the Wisconsin senate, being noted in that body for his ready mastery of details, and great executive ability. In politics Mr. Case has always been identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Case still confines himself to business, and is regarded as one of the wealthiest citizens of Wisconsin.

HON. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR.¹—“He was born in the State of Connecticut, July 10, 1820. His mother, who was a native of Scotland, died when the subject of this sketch was three weeks old. His father, a sea-captain, was ‘lost at sea, with his vessel, when the son was about six years of age. Thus totally bereft of paternal care and affection at this tender age, he was consigned to the guardianship of strangers, who resided in Jefferson County, in the State of New York, where he remained during his boyhood, subject to all the hardships which characterized pioneer life, and the still greater hardships incident to the absence of natural care and sympathy. During these years he travelled on foot three miles to a country school, receiving but little instruction. Falling into severe hands, before he was sixteen years of age, without money, patrons, or friends, he sought a better fortune. The chosen pathway was rugged and cheerless; but the spirit which gave force to his efforts was undaunted. His immediate object at this time was education; and for many years he continued the struggle, alternately chopping cord-wood, working in the harvest-field, or at any other manual labor, in the mean time attending school, and finally teaching. The result was a good

¹ Prepared by Col. W. B. Slaughter of Madison. — C. R. T.

academic education, and a certificate of admission to the third term of the sophomore year at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y. But it was not destined for him to reap the full benefit of this enterprise. On the very day that the class of which he was a member left for Schenectady, to complete *their* collegiate course, he went into the sugar-bush, and with his own hands, and a team to haul the wood and sap, made eleven hundred pounds of sugar, and two barrels of molasses, with which to pay tuition and board-bills already contracted. We next find him engaged in conducting a select school, and then an academy.

"In 1840 he moved to Elyria, Lorain County, O., where he joined a class of forty-five young men preparing for teaching. About this time the school authorities at Laporte, in that State, were offering an extra price for any teacher who would assume the charge of their public school, — a school which had become a terror to all candidates for the place, because of the reputation of the pupils for disorder and violence. The previous winter, no less than three excellent teachers had undertaken the task of teaching there, and failed; so that the school was entirely broken up. It was an opportunity young Taylor coveted. During the third winter, under his management, it became the premium school of the county. We next find him running a grist-mill, saw-mill, and cupola-furnace, and regarded as the best moulder in the factory. Failing in health from over-work, he devoted his spare time to reading medicine, and, in the winter of 1845-46, attended a five-months' course of lectures and clinical instruction in the Medical College at Cleveland, O. During his residence in Ohio, he was elected a captain (receiving every vote in the company), and then a colonel, in the Ohio militia.

"During the fall of 1848 he came to Wisconsin, and settled on the farm at Cottage Grove, in Dane County, where he now resides. His life for many years was one of great activity and unceasing toil. Not content with the ordinary labor of the farm, he resorted to the pineries in the winter months, and became identified with the hardships of that enterprising class of our population who have contributed so much to the wealth of the State. The result of the severe experience we have narrated is manifest in the whole

character of the man. In every respect the architect of his own fortunes, he is necessarily self-reliant, independent, energetic, practical, honest in purpose, and kind in heart, methodical, and thoroughly systematic in business. During his boyhood and early manhood, a pupil, teacher, miller, foundryman, raftsmen, and lumberman, by turns, and for twenty years a practical farmer, his sympathy for self-dependent laboring-men, and his interest in the prosperity of the industrial classes, are intuitive and sincere. Full six feet in height, with every muscle of his frame educated to its natural power, he is in person the embodiment of physical energy and strength, and a noble representative of the royal class of pioneer workmen to which he belongs. In manner, as in mental disposition (though constitutionally diffident and reserved), he is plain, dignified, and sincere. Hypocrisy, affectation, and deceit, in all their phases, whether social, financial, or political, are to him extremely obnoxious. Honest and unaffected himself, he cannot tolerate others devoid of these qualities. His hard experience in life has taught him to be mistrustful of others, yet he is naturally confiding in those he deems worthy of his confidence and respect. Though practical and economical in the expenditure of money, he is liberal to the poor and the unfortunate. No one in distress ever appealed to him in vain.

"Conciliatory and forgiving to enemies, he never forgets acts of kindness to himself. Like Franklin, he has aided many young men in the commencement of their business-career, and has been gratified with their success. He is an acute observer of things and passing events. With broad and comprehensive views, he has accurate knowledge of men, sound judgment, comes slowly to conclusions, is firm in his convictions, energetic and thorough in execution. He is reticent, thoughtful, and conscientious: hence rarely disappointed in results. Honest himself, he naturally exacts honesty in others. Kind to the weak and the good, bold and daring in opposition to the vicious and the strong, retiring and diffident in deportment, he yet seems to have a reserved force equal to all emergencies. It is no mystery that this man has become the recognized leader of the masses of the people in their struggle for political and

financial reform in the administration of the affairs of government.

"He entered upon his present position with a large experience in public affairs. He was never permitted to remain long in private life. He has been called to fill various town, county, and State offices; has repeatedly received every vote cast for chairman of the board of his town; has been superintendent of schools; has been twice chairman of the Dane County Board of Supervisors, consisting of forty-one members; has been county superintendent of the poor seventeen years; was trustee, and many years vice-president and member of the executive committee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, from its re-organization in 1860 until 1874. In these various positions, in connection with his associates, he has handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of public funds belonging to towns, county, and State, with clean hands. Has been a member of both branches of the State legislature, where he was respected and consulted; has served seven years as president of the Dane County Agricultural Society; was chief marshal of the State Agricultural Society seven or eight years, and twice its president.

"During the war of the Rebellion, he was the first man in Dane County to offer a public bounty for volunteers, which led to the offer of other bounties, and many enlistments.

"In 1873 he was by acclamation placed at the head of the Reform ticket, and elected governor of the State, receiving 81,635 votes against 66,224 for his opponent, Gov. C. C. Washburn. His career in the executive chair has been marked by the same practical ability and integrity that have characterized all the acts of his earnest and laborious life. He has enforced economy, honesty, and efficiency in the administration of State affairs. That there have been murmurs and complaints by disappointed aspirants to office excites no surprise nor disaffection on the part of the liberal and the just. His official conduct thus far has commanded the respect of the good men of all parties, and contributed to the contentment of the people and the prosperity of the State. If popular governments in the American Union are to be preserved to the people in their original purity, that end will be best attained by elevating to high official positions self-

made men, whose lives, like that of Gov. Taylor, furnish a noble example of honorable enterprise, and unselfish devotion to every public and private duty."

We may, with propriety, add to the colonel's biography of the governor a brief review of his administration and public services. But first, in relation to his election,—the contest, in which his party was victorious, and the criticisms to which the election was subjected,—there are a few things that properly belong to history, which may be said in this connection. On his election, the Republican press of the State, with a few exceptions, was exceedingly fair and honest in its criticisms. It conceded, for the most part, both his ability and disposition to make his administration an able one, which should not conform to such outside influences as always seek to inflict themselves upon the executive department of a State government. But there were exceptions, as we have already hinted, here and there, in this regard,—exceptions, however, that arose entirely from partisanship, and not from any reasonable cause. Some of the most bitter of these predicted that Gov. Taylor would become a mere screen, behind which another would be the real governor; that he would be a tool in the hands of a certain railroad president, to perform work which that distinguished gentleman would instigate, but shirk the responsibility of performing. We cite this particular case now, after the heat of the campaign has passed, in order to contrast it with what the record of Mr. Taylor, as governor, has been, and for the purpose of holding up political campaigns in the light of history; by which light we may clearly see the injustice of party criticism. But, in the midst of this criticism, there was a powerful current of political opinion, which found expression alike in both Democratic and Republican newspapers, in able support of the governor. Mr. C. D. Robinson, the well-known and able editor of "The Green Bay Advocate," upon the election of Gov. Taylor, made these remarks: "No man in the State exceeds him in personal independence, in ability to determine his own line of conduct on any question, and in a sturdy determination to follow it out according to his best judgment. It has been our own fortune to be connected with him in official service for many years,—

that of the management of the Madison Hospital for the Insane; and we have long ago learned to admire him for these qualities. That Board consisted of fifteen members, a majority of whom were of opposite politics; and we know that every one of them will indorse what we say of him. In practical ability, steadiness of character, thorough honesty,* and native independence, Gov. Taylor will prove the peer of any governor which Wisconsin has ever had. And that is saying a good deal; for, looking along the list of our chief executives since this State has had a being, it shows a record second, at least, to no Western State, if, indeed, any in the Union. He will lose nothing in comparison with Dodge, Dewey, Farwell, Barstow, Bashford, Randall, Harvey, Salomon, Lewis, Fairchild, or Washburn. Most, if not all, of these, are illustrious names, remarkable, perhaps, more for their practical executive ability, and sterling reliability, than exalted education, and brilliant attainments; and they form a record of which any State might be proud. When William R. Taylor's name shall have gone into the past with them, it will take an honorable place, and second to none in that assembly."

- And, now that the record has been made up, what may we say of the emphatic prediction of Mr. Robinson? Have not all his words been admirably fulfilled? And does not the name of William R. Taylor take an honorable stand in the impartial history of Wisconsin? These questions may be best answered by the following editorial from "The Milwaukee Daily News:" "Parties, and men of all opinions at Madison, agree that Gov. Taylor is making one of the very best governors which the State ever had. Called to the office in a great crisis in politics, at a time when a party, after being eighteen years in power, had retired, and a new party had taken its place, with but little previous experience in public affairs, taken from his farm to be placed in the executive chair of the State, he was surrounded by obstacles, embarrassments, conflicting interests, and novel situations, from which the highest political skill and adroitness could hardly have extricated him without his falling into some errors and mistakes. But as the late Chief Justice Dixon, raw and undisciplined in judicial office, after his elevation to Chief Justice Whiton's place, rapidly

grew, until he became an admirable presiding officer of the court, so Gov. Taylor, with a readiness, adaptability, and force, hardly to be expected of one in his place, and surrounded by circumstances like his, has developed into an executive of rare capacity, with a good understanding of the highest and most intricate public interests, and with grasp and comprehension of all the matters vital to the people, which show a mind of an excellent order, and a practical ability equal to that of the most distinguished of his predecessors. Growing out of the early difficulties of his office, there were some estranged friendships, and some hostility of feeling, among the politicians who were too anxious to see results, and could not give a political revolution time for development, and for the realization of its fruits. Most of this feeling, or these feelings, we are glad to say, have disappeared. To-day Gov. Taylor is one of the most popular public men ever known in the State."

For an account of Gov. Taylor's administration, see p. 641.

HON. WILLIAM E. SMITH. — There is no other man in the State of Wisconsin who has made a greater impression upon its citizens, through deeds characterized by integrity and usefulness, than the subject of this sketch. His life and character present alike the successful merchant, popular citizen, faithful public officer, refined gentleman, and accomplished scholar: to these may be added the genial companion and true friend. Our sketch of his life, though poorly written, is certainly interesting. In the summer of 1835 his father's family set sail for the New World in search of a home. They landed in New York, where all but the father remained, while the latter pushed westward to "prospect" among the border settlements. He secured a quarter-section of land in Michigan, about thirty miles north of Detroit, on which he erected a rude log-cabin, and then returned for his family. In the spring of 1836 they all came out, and settled on the new farm. The five years following was a period characterized by hard work,—hard work with the plough, hoe, spade, and axe. In this rough field of labor, Mr. Smith was not an idle observer; but to him each day was a day of labor. He worked on his father's farm for several years, attending school a portion of the time, with

only the additional attractions of the village debating-club to enliven the routine of duty.

At length a village merchant selected Mr. Smith from his many young associates, and tendered him a clerkship in his store. This fortunate occurrence alike testified to his previous good deportment, and opened the way for further advancement. He took his place in the store in May, 1841, when but seventeen years of age, with a fixed determination to make the most of his position, to be constant in service, and to advance the interests of his employers. Fortunately for the subject of our sketch, the Town Library was connected with the store. This library contained an excellent selection, embracing works of history, travel, and natural science. After the busy hours of the day were over, and during leisure hours, this library was his home, and its volumes his most loved companions. In this way he not only became conversant with all the valuable works in the library, but, keeping a constant eye to newspaper literature, became also familiar with all the political issues and struggles of the day. Nor was he, even at this age, in the matter of politics, unconcerned in his choice of issues. His sense of right confirmed him in the Whig faith. A fact that contributed much to his success was, that he found but little time to waste on society, and absolutely no time for any sort of dissipation. Always at his post of duty in the church on the sabbath, he grew in Christian character; and, ever active in the village lyceum, his mind was enabled to keep active pace with the most advanced issues in science, literature, and politics.

He remained at the village store of which we have been speaking about five years, during which time he won the most implicit confidence of his employers, and the highest respect of all his companions. Most of his salary was voluntarily handed over to his father.

Having observed the conduct of Mr. Smith during the years of his minority, we are, of course, prepared to enter upon an account of his truly successful life. Nor is it difficult for us to see how a life founded on such a boyhood, resting on such a youth experience, may be successful. It is an axiom not less true than old, that the faithful, obedient boy makes the favored and successful man. The

never-failing rule is not proven by its exception in this case.

At the age of twenty-one, in the spring of 1846, he was tendered a position in the celebrated dry-goods establishment of Lord & Taylor, in the metropolis of the nation. The advancement was marked; the progress was radical: but these did not outweigh the devotion with which Mr. Smith accepted his new and more responsible position in New York. He had been with this well-known firm but one year, when a more extensive field opened to his industry and perseverance. He was tendered an important position in the wholesale establishment of Ira Smith & Company of New York. This firm had an extensive Western trade, — a trade which, as we shall see, was the means of securing to the West the permanent residence of our subject. Mr. Smith accepted this position in 1847. This was before "travelling salesmen" were in vogue, when our Western merchants went on to New York twice a year to select their supplies, when the canal and lakes were open. At the close of the fall trade in 1847-48, Mr. Smith, having won the entire confidence of his employer, not only in his integrity, but his commercial ability, was sent to the Western States to take charge of and look after the interests of his house in this section. He performed this work in a manner attended by great success, until the fall of 1849, when he was offered a partnership interest in the establishment of a son of Ira Smith, who had opened a general store at Fox Lake, Wis. He was also tendered unlimited credit by his employers in New York.

Fox Lake was then a little hamlet with scarcely two hundred inhabitants, situated some seventy miles north-west from Milwaukee. There were in the town two stores, a few dwelling-houses, a saw-mill, and a small school-house, used alternately for teaching and preaching. The surrounding country was new, rich, and rapidly filling up with an intelligent, enterprising population; and it was plain to Mr. Smith that Fox Lake offered extraordinary inducements for the investment of skill and capital. His great foresight enabled him to penetrate into the future development of that region; and he decided to cast his lot with that people; and it may be said that this decision was of much importance to the common weal of Fox Lake.

Having determined to settle at Fox Lake, Mr. Smith "bethought him of the girl he left behind," who had, years before, won his heart in Michigan. She was a clergyman's daughter, thoroughly accomplished. Having entered into the bonds of matrimony with the choice of his youth, Mr. Smith set at work in good earnest in building up a business for his store at Fox Lake. In this he was, if possible, more successful than in any previous effort. His store soon became the most popular resort for general supplies, by the people in the county, for many miles surrounding. And in this prosperity his peculiar, straightforward, upright manner of doing business contributed much. The whole people, with one consent, gave him their confidence and support; and the measure of his success was limited only by the measure of his ambition.

In these pioneer days, 1850-51, there was no church at Fox Lake. The little congregation gathered at the schoolhouse; Mr. Smith occasionally kindling the fires, and supplying candles from his store. In 1852 he commenced a movement for the building of a church. Subscriptions were circulated, contracts let, money advanced, and the building pushed to completion. This little church, erected largely through the efforts and by the means advanced by Mr. Smith, was opened to all denominations, as was also Mr. Smith's house, which soon became the home of all wayfaring bishops and preachers. We might, with propriety, notice in this connection, that while Mr. Smith has always been foremost in the community in which he has lived, as, also, in the whole State, in works of education and benevolence and Christianity, he is wholly unsectarian, giving his support alike freely to promote every good word and work.

Through the efforts of Mr. Smith and others, an academy was started in Fox Lake in 1853; but this was soon after appropriately incorporated into the public school. But he was not content with public schools, however, but, soon after, set himself actively at work, organizing a young ladies' seminary at that place. Nor was he long in accomplishing the desired result. The institution was opened in 1855, and has grown to be an efficient school. It is now the only exclusive ladies' seminary in the State, outside of Milwaukee. This institution of learning may be looked

upon as the first of a long list of successful efforts for the educational growth of Wisconsin, which Mr. Smith has put forth, with other gentlemen; and it was a good effort. It would not be an easy matter to describe the good results that have grown out of this seminary in the way of preparing young ladies for the duties of mothers and wives. Mr. Smith was also active in establishing a lyceum or debating-club at Fox Lake,—an institution which he has always regarded with favor, as calculated to give employment to the minds of young men, influence their habits for good, wean them from vice, and lift them into a higher and purer atmosphere of thought and ambition.

The bank of Fox Lake was also a pioneer institution, and was one of the very few in the State that weathered all financial storms, and retained the confidence of the people. Mr. Smith was president of this bank from 1859 to 1865, when he was called to a larger field. Unlike most men who have been elected to numerous important public offices, Mr. Smith's political and commercial experiences go hand in hand. His political life begins with the organization of the State government of Wisconsin. He was elected to the assembly almost the first year he settled in Fox Lake, and has served the State in some important trust ever since, and always with singular ability and unimpeachable honesty. His first speech in the State legislature was made on the subject of capital punishment. His second speech was in favor of submitting the "Bank Question" to the people. In these efforts, which were worthy the great interests involved in the debate, Mr. Smith thoroughly impressed the citizens of Wisconsin that he was no ordinary speaker. His style is pleasing, his power of reason strong and clear, and his command of language and illustration forcible.

In 1851 Mr. Smith was nominated to the same position by acclamation, but declined to be a candidate. The failure of the wheat-crop that year, and the consequent danger to business, and the interests of his creditors, decided him to stand at the post of duty and danger, instead of yielding to the allurements of office.

In 1854 he took part in the organization, in Wisconsin, of the Republican party. In 1857 he was elected to the State senate, and assigned to

the chairmanship of several of the most important committees, among which was that on education. In 1858 Mr. Smith was appointed one of the board of Normal School Regents, a position which he still retains, and in which he has rendered the State invaluable service.

In 1861, when the thunders of civil war were pealing over the nation, awakening a loyal people to feelings of intense patriotism, Mr. Smith made a visit to Washington, calling at the White House to pay his respects to Pres. Lincoln. He related to the writer, not long since, an incident that occurred during his visit to the White House, that is not only interesting, but that reflects some of the sterling character of Mr. Lincoln's little son Willie, now deceased. The incident occurred in the hall below, while a large party of visitors were awaiting the adjournment of the cabinet. A crippled soldier had called to see Mr. Lincoln, and was turned away by the attendant at the door. Little Willie Lincoln happened in at the moment the disheartened soldier was leaving, and inquired if he wanted to see his father. He was told that he did. "Wait," said Willie: "father likes to see soldiers." And, running away to the upper room, he soon returned, and conducted the soldier to the presence of his father. Mr. Smith and his associates from Wisconsin had a pleasant conversation with the President, one in which Mr. Lincoln took more than ordinary interest, remarking that it was a treat to meet and converse with men who were not office-seekers.

Mr. Smith was re-elected to the State senate in the fall of 1863, in the dark days of the war. On this occasion he rendered valuable service on the finance committee, doing all he could in every word and work to sustain the National Government. In the fall of 1865 he was elected State treasurer, succeeding Mr. Hastings. He brought his previous business-habits to the office, giving his personal attention to every department of business, consulting the interests and conveniences of the people in every act. He was not only an efficient and honest state treasurer, but courteous and obliging. He was renominated to the same position in 1867, receiving the unanimous vote of the convention in token of approval. At the State convention in 1869, he was third on the Republican list of nominees presented for governor. The same fall, in company with con-

gressman Hopkins and others, he made a journey to Salt Lake and California, visiting the noteworthy wonders of that region.

At the close of his senatorship, on the first of June, 1870, he decided to take a general rest from busy life, and travel abroad. Accordingly, he set sail for Europe, landing in England after a brief passage. He proceeded thence to the Continent, taking in the capitals and principal cities of all the great countries of Central Europe, including a visit to Vesuvius, Pompeii, Lake Como, and the Alps, and the provinces of the Rhine. He also visited many of the great cathedrals, museums, watering-places, galleries of art, &c. Those interested in crowned heads will be interested to know that he saw William at Ems, Emanuel at Florence, Joseph at Vienna, Napoleon at Paris, and Victoria at London. Mr. Smith says that neither of the first three was attended by any fuss of parade, or insignia of rank. The latter two were seen in open carriages, with escorts on their way to Buckingham Palace and St. Cloud. At Florence he was enabled to attend the House of Deputies, then in session; and at Paris, attended by Ex-Gov. James T. Lewis of Wisconsin, he was admitted to the diplomatic gallery of the senate and *corps legislatif*, through the courtesy of Minister Washburn, where he had the good fortune to hear M. Thiers, Gambetta, and Jules Favre, and other celebrities, who became prominent soon after in the Franco-Prussian war. While in London, he had the satisfaction of hearing Gladstone and Disraeli in parliament, Spurgeon at the Tabernacle, and Newman Hall at Surrey Chapel. He spent several weeks in London, studying its institutions, and visiting its places of historic renown. From London, he passed to the great manufacturing districts, visiting the home of Shakspeare, and subsequently the homes of Scott and Burns, not forgetting his own native home among the Aberdeen Highlands. After a brief but interesting tour through Wales and Ireland, he embarked at Queenstown for New York, where he arrived with invigorated health, after six months' absence.

During his stay in the Old World, he was a faithful student; and he returned to his home in America, not only prepared to love it more, but better qualified to discharge his duties as an active citizen and public officer.

Immediately after his return to Fox Lake, he was re-elected to the State legislature, — the same position which he held twenty years before. At the meeting of the legislature, he was elected speaker, receiving the united Republican vote. The session was a memorable one, as will be found by turning to its history in another place in this volume. Exciting questions were considered, and pressed to conclusion; but, throughout this stormy session, not a word of complaint was heard as to the course of the speaker, nor was a single appeal taken from his rulings. At the close of the session, he received the heartfelt thanks of both parties. In 1872 Mr. Smith removed to Milwaukee, and in company with J. A. Roundy, a man of large means, and Sydney Sauxhaust, established a wholesale grocery house, where he still resides.

We have no space in this book to enumerate all the offices of public trust in connection with the State government, and State institutions of education, in which Mr. Smith has served. He is now connected, in some official capacity, with the Wisconsin Female College at Fox Lake, Wayland University (Beaver Dam), Milwaukee Female College, Chicago University, and the State Normal schools. He is also one of the State Prison directors; is trustee, and one of the executive committee, of the North-western Mutual Life-Insurance Company; and vice-president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce; and one of the vice-presidents of the National Board of Trade. And thus we might go on to name institutions of learning, or corporations of industry, which he is either now or has been officially connected with.

From 1859 to 1865 he gave considerable attention to agricultural pursuits. He owned and lived upon a large farm adjoining the town of Fox Lake, personally supervising it, and in harvest-time usually took an active place in the field, assisting with his own hands. He usually raised from one to two thousand bushels of wheat annually, besides other produce. In his business relations, which have been alike extensive and important, he has come in direct connection with the laboring and producing class, and has always enjoyed their full confidence. He has been peculiarly successful in all election contests in which he has engaged, never failing to receive not only the

full vote of his party, but the support of independent thinkers.

In 1875 Mr. Smith took an extensive tour through the Southern States, visiting Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. He met and conversed freely with many prominent men of that section, of both political parties, and obtained much valuable information respecting the educational, social, and political condition of that part of the nation.

Mr. Smith is now in the prime of life, with every faculty unimpaired. Few men in Wisconsin have had a more marked and diversified experience; few have so fully inspired public confidence; none can present a more unspotted public or private record. He has been generous to others, but true to himself. Many a young man has been assisted by his tone of encouragement, and many a poor man has profited by his private beneficence. In every pursuit he has been successful: in whatever position he has been placed, he has fully sustained the confidence of the people. A few days previous to the Republican State Convention of 1875, there was a spontaneous movement throughout the State, urging the use of his name as a candidate for governor. He made no effort personally, but informed his friends, that, if nominated, he would accept. He refused to enter into any contest, but left the matter with his party. While there appeared to be nearly, if not quite, a majority favorable to his nomination, he decided not to be a candidate, in order to secure harmony in the convention. Such an expression in his favor, without a single effort on his part, is, indeed, flattering.

HON. FRANKLIN J. BLAIR. — He was born in Blandford, Mass., in 1815. The youngest child and only son of his parents, Mr. Blair came upon the stage just at a time when his father lost all his property through having become security for a merchant. The final result of this misfortune was a gradual transfer of the whole family to Northern Ohio. The memory of the sad effects of this act of generosity has served to make Mr. Blair careful through all his mercantile life to protect the interests of farmers.

One of the older sisters, afterwards Mrs. Fairchild, having gone to Ohio to teach, the rest of the family gradually followed her, this only brother arriving in Cleveland in 1837, at the age of

twenty-two. After teaching several years, he removed to Milwaukee in 1843, where he began the small trade which gradually grew into a wholesale business, increasing every year till it reached its present proportions. Careful, watchful, and prudent in business, he has been generous and public-spirited in dispensing his gains, more frequently benefitting quietly those with whom he came in personal contact than giving his name to widely-known and high-sounding charities, — educating orphans, aiding honest industry, and making homes for the unfortunate.

Always active in politics, even to indefatigable attention to primary meetings, he yet has never had ambition for office. He was an active Democrat until the Kansas crisis, and since then has been strongly Republican.

His Scotch tenacity of purpose, and unimpeachable integrity, have caused him to be pressed into constant service in positions of trust and responsibility. As trustee, director, executor of wills, and administrator of estates, his keen good sense and kind heart have been constantly drawn upon. He has been many years a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Madison; and no pressure of his own personal affairs has ever been permitted to prevent him from giving it all needed time and his best thought.

He is a director of the North-western Fire-Insurance Company, a member of the Lake Board of Underwriters, Treasurer of State Agricultural Society, was for several years president of the Merchants' Association in Milwaukee, and in these and other positions is faithful and unsparing in the performance of duty.

He was married in 1846, and, while giving himself unreservedly to every outside duty that came to him, his crowning merit and happiness have been his cheerful kindness and devotion to his home.

ALONZO WING. — He was born in Wayne, Kennebec County, Me., Feb. 2, 1807, son of Aaron and Silvina Perry Wing, who emigrated from Sandwich, Mass., to the wilderness of Maine before majority. He was brought up on a farm, and taught school in winters. Later he entered Waterville College to learn mechanics and civil engineering. In 1837 he came to Milwaukee, and from there to Watertown and Aztalan, in Jefferson County. This was en-

tirely a wild country at that time, there being only a few log-houses between Milwaukee and these places. In 1841, he opened a store at Summit Corners, Waukesha County, and, the year following, removed his goods to Jefferson, where he had built a small but convenient store, the first ever erected in that place. Soon after this, while on a visit to his native State, he was married to Miss Jane A. Underwood, daughter of Hon. Joseph H. Underwood of Fayette, Me. The children from this union were a daughter and son. The daughter died in infancy. The son, Howard Alonzo, is living, not yet having arrived at the age of maturity. Mr. Wing was one of the first movers towards getting a railroad chartered and built to give the people in this section an outlet to some market. After failing to enlist the business-men of Milwaukee in this enterprise, steps were immediately taken to get communication with Chicago and St. Louis, which resulted in chartering a company, which was not long after completed, and now known as "The Chicago and North-western Railroad," — one of the most important to the State. In politics, Mr. Wing was originally a Democrat, and a follower of Douglas; but, when the nation's life was threatened, he joined the Republican party, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. In matters of religion, Mr. Wing holds to the Unitarian faith. He has always manifested the deepest interest in the cause of common schools. He has served many years as town superintendent of schools; divided the town of Jefferson into school-districts, and introduced the first code under the State constitution. He was also county superintendent of schools, and introduced the first county code to the schools in Jefferson County.

Mr. Wing has never manifested any great ambition for high political honors, although he has been called frequently to places of considerable trust and responsibility, such as justice of the peace, plank-road director and engineer, county surveyor, and surveyor of school and university lands, railroad director, chairman of the board supervisors, member of the assembly, and regent of the State University. He has been pretty well satisfied with his lot in the world, and is content to make himself and others as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

HON. EDWIN HURLBUT. — He was born in Newtown, Conn., Oct. 10, 1817.

When about seven years of age, he removed with his parents to Bradford County, Pennsylvania. After passing about seven years at home in this place, and attending public school, he struck out on his own account, walking all the way to Newark, N.J.; at which place he lived one year with an uncle. Soon after, he emigrated to Michigan with acquaintances, and settled in Eaton County. After a brief residence in Michigan, he returned to the east, spending some time in the study of law. He was married, Oct. 10, 1840, to Catherine Chandler of Seneca County. After this, he settled in Lodi, N.Y.

At the age of twenty-four years, he had saved from his earnings fourteen hundred dollars, and paid twelve hundred dollars of it for a residence, and the balance for books; but was sadly surprised when he found there was a mortgage upon the property. After this, he removed to Towanda, Penn., and commenced the study and practice of law; and after finishing his sixth year, in 1847 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he returned to Michigan; was admitted to practise at the bar, and received the appointment of postmaster; was also appointed district attorney; also received from Gov. Ransom the appointment of judge-advocate in the State militia, with the rank of colonel. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Oconomowoc, where he has since resided, and was admitted in the Circuit Court, also in the Supreme Court and United States Court. In the first year of his residence in this State, he was appointed the attorney of the Milwaukee, Waterloo, and Madison Plank Road; and, at another time, chairman of the Democratic county committee, actively opposing Andrew E. Elmore, and supporting Charles Dirkey, in the congressional contest. The same year he was no less active in helping to establish a division of Sons of Temperance, and filled some of the highest offices connected therewith. In 1854 he was chairman of the senatorial and assembly committee, from which time he has figured conspicuously in the political affairs of the State. In Madison, at the people's convention, where the Republican party of this State was organized, he opposed the further extension of slavery. In 1856 he was elected district attorney. In 1858 was appointed attorney for the Milwaukee, Beaver Dam, and Barraboo Railroad (now C., M., and St. P.), then a

branch road from Milwaukee to Watertown and Columbus, holding the position several years. In 1860 and 1864, supported Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 was appointed colonel on Gov. Randall's staff; took an active part in getting recruits for the army, contributing largely in bounties to the families of those who enlisted, and pledged his services gratuitously for procuring their pensions and bounties,—a pledge which he has faithfully kept. He was sent to Washington with the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, receiving an appointment in the State commissary department; was appointed to the duty of inspecting troops, and studying the qualifications of officers for promotion. In the same year was appointed aide to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of colonel, by Gov. Randall. In 1862 was appointed deputy United States marshal, with provost-marshal power to issue passes, and superintend military affairs in his district; was also tendered a position, by the governor, of colonel of one of the regiments, but declined, because the army was being officered by politicians rather than soldiers. In 1868 he gained an election to the legislature by the Republicans, and, during his term of office, held several important positions in the house, among others, that of chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. While there he introduced a bill for the repeal of the law which deprived deserters of the right of franchise, for which he received censure by the Republican press, although "The New York Tribune" commended him for it. In 1870 was appointed by Gov. Fairchild to represent him at the International Congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline; was elected one of the vice-presidents. In 1869 was appointed one of the managers of the State Industrial School at Waukesha. In 1872 was appointed a delegate to the International Penitentiary Congress, in London, Eng. In the same year indorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, and has been identified with the Reform movement since then. In 1873 was elected district attorney for Waukesha County on the Reform ticket.

In May, 1874, he was a member of the National Prison Congress, held at St. Louis, and elected one of its trustees, and appointed on the committee on Criminal Law Reform. In 1875 was appointed a member of the board of man-

agers of the State Industrial School for three years. He has been identified with the movement which granted Roman Catholic clergy the right of ministering to such of the inmates of the Industrial School as were of their own faith. This year (1875) he has been elected a trustee of the National Prison Association at New York, and also one of the committee on discharged convicts. He has held the positions of trustee and president of the village of Oconomowoc, and has zealously devoted himself to its prosperity.

In religious belief he is a Baptist. Is strictly temperate in his habits. Is a member of Waukesha Chapter, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons. He has children, daughters, now living. The death of his first wife occurred April 6, 1864. Was married, December following, to Mrs. M. H. Farmer of Waukesha, Wis.

Mr. Hurlbut is a man of positive character; is a self-made man; has worked his own way through life; is self-reliant; as a lawyer, ranks among the best talent in the State; has an extensive practice in the several courts of this State, and in the United States courts. In his own county, there is seldom a case of importance, but what he is engaged. Strictly attentive to business, he has attended every session of the circuit court for Waukesha County for the past twenty-five years.

He always acted with the Democratic party up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, and then with that party up to 1872, when he joined the Liberal Movement, and went with the Democratic and Liberal party, and is now with the Reform party of this State.

HON. JOHN H. ROUNTREE. — He was born near Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, on 24th of March, 1805. In February, 1824, he made a trip on horseback from Kentucky to Montgomery County, Illinois, a distance of three hundred miles. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected sheriff of Montgomery County, which office he held until 1827, when, with several others, he came to the Galena lead-mines with ox-teams, crossing the Illinois River at what is known as Bardstown. He continued work in these mines until he with others were driven by the Indians to Galena, the nearest place of safety. Soon, however, their fears subsided; and work in the mines was resumed. Mr. Rountree settled, at this time, at the place where Platteville now stands; built a cabin of logs and sods, and prosecuted

his mining-operations with some success. In 1828 he built the first lead smelting furnace in the Territory, which now composes Grant County, and continued the mining-business for several years. In August, 1828, when the general election in Illinois was held, we held an election also, and voted for governor, and member of Congress. It was on this election day that a hand-to-hand conflict took place between the Irish and the Americans. In October, 1829, he was appointed by Hon. Lewis Cass, justice of the peace for the county of Iowa. His official duties were not very numerous. On the 10th of March, 1829, Hon. W. S. Barny, postmaster-general of the United States, appointed him postmaster at Platteville. In 1831 a weekly mail-route was established from Galena by Platteville, to Prairie Du Chien.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war began. A mounted cavalry company was organized and Mr. Rountree was chosen captain. This company composed a part of Gen. Dodge's squadron.

In 1835 he, with others, succeeded in erecting a comfortable house, of hewed logs, suitable for a school, and also for meetings. Its cost was about one hundred and ninety-four dollars. The land in the south-western part of Wisconsin was surveyed from 1830 to 1832; and the first land-sale took place at the United States Land Office, at Mineral Point, in 1834. Mr. Rountree purchased the land where the village of Platteville was afterwards built. In 1834, he was constituted chief justice of the county court of Iowa County, which then embraced all the south-western part of the State of Wisconsin, by the governor of Michigan Territory, to which Wisconsin was still attached. Grant was organized in 1837. Hon. J. H. Rountree was elected a member of the legislative council; and he was a member of the council of the first legislature that met at Madison, the seat of government. He served four years as a member of the Territorial council, under that election of 1838. He was re-elected for four years in 1842, and served the time out. He was elected a member of the convention that formed our State constitution. He was elected to the State senate in 1849, and served two years; was elected to the assembly in 1862; was elected again to the State senate in 1865, served two years, making a service of eight years in the Territorial council, — four years as State senator, one year as member of

the convention that formed the State constitution, and one year a member of the assembly. He was a pioneer settler in the vicinity where he has lived forty-eight years. He has been active in all the enterprises which pertained to the welfare of the State, and has been permitted to witness their success. He can look back to the days when Wisconsin was an uninhabited wilderness, without roads, bridges, or any conveniences for transportation whatever, and contrast the former days with the present facilities for agricultural industry, and intellectual culture, whose pursuit so profitably adorns and beautifies the State. His pole and sod cabin of 1827, with mother-earth for the floor, gives place to a neat and commodious house in a flourishing village of elegant buildings, graced with a normal school and twelve church edifices. Blessed with the enjoyment of good health, the founder of Platteville is enabled to look upon the fruit of his labors.

HON. DAVID NOGGLE. — He was born in Franklin, Penn., on the 9th of October, 1809. His father belonged to that class known as Pennsylvania Dutch; and his mother was of Irish descent. At the age of sixteen he came to Greenfield, O., and, with his father, engaged in agricultural pursuits. The hardships which he experienced at this period disciplined him for the struggles of after-life. His educational advantages were limited. A few weeks only in the winter of each year were spent at the district school, where he manifested a taste for intellectual pursuits, and, at the age of twelve, expressed a desire to reach the legal profession; but, because of the limited means of his parents, he received but little encouragement. At the age of nineteen, he started in search of more remunerative employment, in which he succeeded. In 1833 he returned to Ohio, to his father who was embarrassed because of debt; whereupon he and his brother took the land, and relieved their father of further anxiety. In 1834 they improved a water-power on the farm by building a mill, which proved a grand success. On the 13th of October, 1835, he married Ann M. Lewis of Milan, O. About a year afterwards they started, in company with others, with ox-teams for Winnebago County, Illinois, where they settled. His new farm soon began to show marks of improvement, while at the same time he was looking forward with

hopes of entering the legal profession. It is said, that, during these days, "he studied Blackstone in the corn-field," which is literally true; and, in 1838, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, never having spent a day in a law-office. In 1839 sold his claim, and moved into Beloit, where he opened an office, and fully entered upon the practice of law, doing business in Winnebago and Boone Counties, Illinois, and in Rock, Walworth, Jefferson, and Green, in the Territory of Wisconsin. His efforts in court proved him to be a man of power. In 1846 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin; and though young, and inexperienced in legislation, was soon recognized among the leaders of that body. He stood with the progressive element of the convention, in favor of homestead exemption, elective judiciary, the rights of married women, and opposed to banks and banking. In 1854 he was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin from the Janesville District, having some years before removed to that city: he at once took a prominent and leading position in the legislature. In 1856 he was again elected to the legislature, and was tendered the speakership of the assembly by more than a majority of that body; but being compelled, from temporary lameness, to go on crutches, which would greatly inconvenience him in discharging the duties of a presiding officer, he declined the offer. He was emphatically the leader of the house in this legislature, and in the contest for the election of United States senator, in which the Hon. J. R. Doolittle was first chosen. In 1838, he was judge of the first judicial district of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green. He discharged his duties with very great acceptability. After he retired from the bench in 1866, he resided in Iowa for some time, where he was engaged as attorney for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company; after which he returned to Beloit, where he purchased an elegant home, and built up a lucrative practice. In 1869 he was appointed by Pres. Grant as chief justice of the Territory of Idaho, which position he held until 1874, when, from failing health, he was obliged to resign his position. He is at present residing with his family in San Francisco, Cal.

Judge Noggle is a man of command-

ing appearance; is a fine and impressive public speaker, possessed of great mental ability: he only needed the advantages of early training to have given him a national reputation. Few young men have improved their opportunities better than he. He is kind and generous hearted, a man of the people, brave in their defence, regardless of consequences to himself. He is tenderly loved by his family; and in the hearts of his old neighbors in Southern Wisconsin, there linger for him feelings of fondness and regard which many years will not efface.

His name is indissolubly connected with the history and progress of Wisconsin.

HON. JEROME B. HARRISON. — He was born May 22, 1826, in Friendship, Alleghany County, N.Y. After obtaining a common school education, in 1843 he entered Alfred Academy, which has since become a flourishing university. During the three following years, he spent the time in teaching, and studying law. In 1851 he was elected superintendent of schools in his own town. The next year was elected town representative for the county board of supervisors; was subsequently twice elected to the same position. He held the office of justice from 1856 until 1862, when he moved to Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-one was married to Sarah A. Stowell. Shortly after this he united with his father-in-law in the flour and lumber business, until he moved to this State. He has been frequently called to positions of trust and honor by his fellow-citizens. In 1872 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the assembly, but was defeated by Hon. C. A. Cady of the Republican party.

In 1873 he was elected county judge, which position he occupies in an able manner. Although he has not heretofore practised in the profession, is a lawyer, and a member of the bar of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. He is a pleasant and interesting public speaker.

HON. HUGH MACFARLANE. — He was born in Plumbridge County, Ireland, June 22, 1815. His father was a descendant of the old Earls of Lenox, of Scotland, who pledged to defend the Crown and the Bible. He was given the opportunities for securing a classical education, but being married, in his nineteenth year, to Sarah Dunn, his progress in study was prevented. Soon after marriage, he came to this country, making a voyage of thirteen weeks,

after which they landed at Philadelphia in July, 1835. Shortly afterwards he started for the lead-mines of Mineral Point, Wis.; built a house, and began operations, which were continued for six years, when he went to Portage County, and built bridges across streams and swamps to get there, and invested all his means in the lumbering business. In 1846 he moved to Portage City, where he was successful in accumulating wealth. In 1854 he subscribed to the capital stock of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to the amount of thirty thousand dollars in cash, and was swindled out of the whole amount. In 1859 he moved on to his farm in Arlington, where he now resides. His wife died July 14, 1862. They had eight children. In 1863, he was married to Ann C. Wells, by whom he has two children. He never was an office-seeker, though frequently called to honorable and responsible positions by the people. As to religious principles, he has ever been strictly Protestant, and is a member of the Protestant-Episcopal Church. Politically he is Democratic. He belongs to several secret societies, including the Free Masons. He has been liberal toward all societies of reform, especially toward all religious denominations. He and wife organized the first sabbath school ever kept at Portage City; she collecting money from the raftsmen on the Wisconsin River with which to purchase books. In 1849 he built the first schoolhouse at his own expense. His home was for missionaries of all denominations: from none was the latch-string ever drawn in. At this period of life he can look over the past, not without finding imperfections, but in every case marked with good intentions, clearly evidencing the fact that the tenor of his life was to benefit his fellow-men.

AMZI SILSBEE. — He was born in Pittston, Penn., June 1, 1800. His opportunities for securing an education were limited; the school being three miles distant, and very poor besides. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, when he went to learn the blacksmith-trade in Wilkesbarre. In 1869 he moved to Starkey, and married Keziah Babcock in 1821. Worked at his trade then one year, and in the village of Dundee eleven years. Bought a farm near village, and resided on it ten years. In 1842 he became security for a stock of goods which was purchased by his son. The goods were

burned; and he was obliged to sell the farm for about half its value to meet the demand; and after parting with all his effects, except a team, harness, and wagon, he was still in debt four hundred and sixty dollars. With the team he came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1844, and settled on two hundred and forty acres of land in Columbia County, and paid the four hundred and sixty dollars and interest in about four years. In this transaction we see the noble traits of his unblemished character: we see the man through all the change-ful years of his life, reliable, punctual, and honest to the last cent. He could have easily avoided paying the money; but he was too noble, too conscientious to do so, — too honest and good to fail to pay any real claim where the payment was within his power. Hence the thousands of dollars which he has earned and enjoyed since that day have been a peaceful possession; and the competency now in hand for old age is a matter of gratitude to him, as well as a result of industry and honesty. In 1846 his wife died; and in 1848, he married Mrs. Sophia Lyon of Lowell; but she, too, died in 1859; and he married his present esteemed and worthy companion (formerly Mrs. Ruth Johnson of Madison) in 1862. Thus like a bark on the billows has this veteran been carried by the tide of years, until now the headlands of the after-world appear on the verge of the horizon, and the home of rest appears in sight.

GEN. ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, M.D. — He was born at Benton, Yates County, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1804. His parents came from Litchfield, Conn., and were among the earliest settlers of that State. Dr. Wolcott is a lineal descendant of Henry Wolcott, Esq., who came from England to America in 1630. He was the first magistrate in Connecticut; and among his descendants were numbered three governors of the State. It is a fact, that both Dr. and Mrs. Wolcott number among their ancestors signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Wolcott inherits no taint of blood. He commenced the study of medicine and surgery in 1822 with Dr. Joshua Lee, an eminent surgeon in New York, and received his diploma of Yates County Medical Society in 1825. For four years he attended the Medical College at Western New York, where he took his degree in medicine and surgery. In 1835 he was appointed

surgeon in the United-States army. In 1836 married Elizabeth J. Densman, who died in the autumn of 1860, leaving two children, who were highly educated. He was made colonel in 1846, and in the same year major-general of the First Division Wisconsin Militia, and surgeon-general of the State militia as early as 1842, by Gov. Doty. He was appointed regent of the Wisconsin State University in 1850 by Gov. Dewey, and trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1860 by Gov. Randall, holding the same through subsequent administrations. He was appointed by Gov. Fairchild, in 1866, commissioner to represent the State of Wisconsin at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, and appointed by United States Congress, the same year (1866), manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which position he still retains. In Oct. 12, 1869, he was married to Laura J. Ross, M.D., whose ancestors may be traced back to the Revolutionary history, among the leading minds in the support of national independence. She was thoroughly educated in the best schools, and by the ablest teachers in New England, and was one of the first women who took the degree of M.D. in this country. Dr. Wolcott has been connected with some of the early enterprises of the Territory and State, the meanwhile pursuing his profession. He is a man of excellent physical health, which, in a large measure, may be attributed to his early good training and temperate habits. His reputation has grown from a skilful, unostentatious discharge of every professional duty; meeting emergencies with decision and firmness, resulting from a clear understanding of what can and ought to be done, with the conscious ability to do whatever may be required; always regarding respectfully the opinions of authors and associates, but bound by neither when his own experience and judgment indicate a better course. As a physician and surgeon, he stood with the first class of the profession. A physician intimately acquainted with the doctor begs to offer as follows, what he deems as a matter of justice to him; viz., "That he possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities too often wanting in medical men; viz., he is perfectly honorable and gentlemanly in his conduct toward his professional brethren of all schools of practice,

and is exceedingly considerate and liberal toward his patients pecuniarily. When he dies, no human being can say he distressed me by pressing the payment of his well-earned fees. Many a physician would become rich on the debts which he remits, when he thinks that payment might not be convenient. But the highest honor of Dr. Wolcott, by which he is most distinguished, is his eminent skill as a surgeon. His superior has not appeared in the North-west. During the late war he visited almost every battlefield where Wisconsin troops were engaged; and many would have slept in a Southern grave, had he not helped them. Such is the man imperfectly sketched in the above, but more perfectly in the hearts of those who know him, which is to love him; and also in the history of the State he holds a prominent position.

HON. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS. — He was born in Royalton, Niagara County, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1829. He was the youngest of ten children. His first educational advantages were such as only a district school afforded, and which were much broken in upon by ill health. He early manifested a desire for intellectual pursuits. Oratory was especially pleasing to him; and in very early life he gained considerable reputation as a speaker. At the age of fourteen he notified his father of his desire to prepare for the legal profession. His father planned accordingly, intending to give him a full course of study, but died when Charles was sixteen years of age, throwing him upon his own resources for the future. By the aid he received from his brothers, and working on the farm during vacations, he acquired an academic course. During this period of his life, he exercised rigid economy, and was exceedingly persevering in his work. He commenced the study of law with Judge Brewer, at Lockport, N.Y., and prosecuted his work by teaching portions of his time in the high school of that place. In 1852 he moved to Rochester, N.Y., where he completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and where he was married to his first wife. After the end of one year he went to Janesville, Wis., where he was aided in his pursuit by Judge Noggle. Two months after his arrival, his wife died. He afterwards married the eldest daughter of the judge. In 1856 he was prominently brought before the public in connection with the Fremont

campaign. As an ardent Republican, he needed only an opportunity to express his mind on political matters, and very soon attracted attention, and took rank with the first speakers of the North-west. He was engaged to canvass the State, and spoke in every considerable town in Wisconsin. At the close of the campaign, the Milwaukee press highly complimented him, both as an orator, and a man of ability in the legal profession. In 1868 he was elected to the State senate, and re-elected to the same position in 1870. He was nominated by acclamation, and elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872, and re-elected in 1874 as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, which position he now holds. His career in Congress has been characterized, thus far, by modesty, caution, and great industry. He has spoken but seldom, and has never failed to elicit the closest attention. "The Washington National Republican" spoke of him at the close of the last session as follows: "As a new member of the house, he was modest enough not to attempt to attract attention; but when the time came for him to take an active part in the proceedings, he not only acquitted himself with extraordinary credit, but at once asserted a prominence on the floor which was readily acknowledged by members of both parties."

Mr. Williams is a man of firm decision and good judgment. He is among the first to avow his position upon the great issues of the day. He is now forty-six years of age, in robust health, in the full maturity of his powers, and believed to have a useful and brilliant future before him.

COL. SAMUEL RYAN. — He was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, May 22, 1789. In 1809, while going to England, he was impressed on board the British gun-brig "Virago," while in Queens-town. From this he was transferred to the frigate "Barbadoes," one of the worst ships for usage in the British navy. They sailed to the West Indies. They were ordered to convoy seventy-six sail of merchant-ships, being assisted by the "Polyphemus," a sixty-four-gun ship, to cross to the banks of Newfoundland. They encountered a terrible storm, when eighteen out of the seventy-six sail were lost, and every sail in the fleet dismasted; and they put into Bermuda for repairs. After this we find him in the war of 1812, where he manifested the bravery of a true soldier. Peace being proclaimed in

1815, five hundred men were picked out for the peace establishment on Lake Erie, and wintered at the mouth of Grand River, Canada; belonged to the "Nemash," a British man-of-war schooner. He, with two others, in 1816, made their escape to the soil of freedom. There were about thirty left of the five hundred; all the rest having reached the land of liberty. He taught school in Seneca County, New York, for about two years; then went to Ohio, and was robbed on the road. He then went to Buffalo, and joined the United States army in 1818. Five companies of the Second Regiment of Infantry, of which he was a member, picked men, were ordered to establish a military post at the outlet of Lake Superior. They arrived there in 1822, and were three weeks under arms, day and night, expecting an attack from the Chippewa Indians. He was called to offices of honor in the army. He was married on the 12th of June, 1823, to Miss Martha Johnston, a native of Tyrone County, Ireland. In 1826 four companies, of which he was a member, were ordered to Green Bay, Wis. When his time had expired in 1828, he was appointed as clerk in the quartermaster's department and subsistence department, at Green Bay, with lucrative offices. In 1836 Wisconsin was created a Territory, and he received the first commission from Gov. Dodge for justice of the peace in the new Territory. Prior and subsequent to that period, he assisted in making treaties and payments with and to the Indians several times; wrote, for two years, in the Indian department, their returns and accounts, for which he charged the small sum of four hundred dollars, but never received a cent from the United States for it. In 1836 two regiments of militia were ordered to be raised in the Territory,—the first commanded by Col. Rockwell, embracing the Milwaukee district, and the second commanded by Col. Wheelock, Green Bay district, of which he was lieutenant-colonel. In 1840 was promoted to colonel of the regiment. In 1845 he was clerk in the United States Land Office at Green Bay, and continued as such until 1857. In 1861, when the Rebellion began, he offered his services to Gov. Randall, and raised a regiment of troops in a week, and drilled from the school of the soldier to the school of the battalion. In character he was strictly honest and straightforward in all dealings with his fellow-men. He was

truly a generous-hearted man toward all needy persons. He is a man of great courage. In religious belief he is an Episcopal Methodist, having joined the church in 1821, and has ever since been a member.

HON. ASAPH WHITTLESEY, SEN.—He was born in New Preston, Conn., Jan. 4, 1781, and was married to Vesta Hout, Nov. 26, 1807, and moved to Ohio in 1814, where he died March 17, 1842, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving a family of six children. It is said of him, that on account of his reliability, and the maturity of his judgment, he was consulted in all matters relating to the public business, and to the church and benevolent objects of the day; would, with the same means and in the same time, accomplish more than men generally. About the time of Asaph's removal to Ohio, his brother Elisha and family took up residence there also, and was from 1823 to 1839 a representative to Congress. He also held the position of auditor in the post-office department, and was also called to other offices of distinction. It was said of him that his features bore the impress of stern integrity, benevolence, and morality. Of the children of Asaph Whittlesey, sen., the eldest was a graduate of West Point, has distinguished himself as a lawyer and geologist. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was appointed, in 1837, on the geological survey of Ohio. In 1861, when Pres. Lincoln's entrance to Washington was threatened, he was one, with others, whose services were tendered to Gen. Scott; was subsequently appointed colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers; was in the battle of Fort Donelson. The other members of the family acquitted themselves in a manner that reflected credit upon themselves. Asaph was expected to remain on the homestead; but in 1842, when his father died, he removed to Illinois, where he engaged extensively in the manufacture of lard-oil, candles, and soap, until 1852, when his factory was destroyed by fire. He was married to Miss Lucy M. Haskell in 1851. They encountered some hardships, but met them courageously. In 1856 Mr. Whittlesey was elected as member of the assembly. There being no public thoroughfare opened to the settled portions of the State, he performed the journey from Ashland to Chippewa Falls, on his way to the legislature, on snowshoes, making a distance of one hundred

and eighty miles' travel in six days. After reaching Madison, he was prevailed upon to have a photograph taken, having on his outfit for travel, a copy of which may be seen in the Capitol. In 1860 he was elected county judge of Ashland. In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him "Receiver of Public Money," at Bayfield. He has been called to positions of public trust and honor by the State and General Government, in all of which he has enjoyed the confidence of the people. He is known as a "man of the people" in a proper sense.

REV. JOHN WALWORTH.—He was born in Walworth County, Wis., July 28, 1804. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Norwich for the purpose of obtaining an education, where he remained about six years, then returning to Western New York, where he was engaged in school-teaching, and other literary pursuits, for five years, when he emigrated to Michigan, with many others, while it was a Territory, arriving in time to take part in that ludicrous appeal to arms by Gov. Mason, in calling out the militia to prevent the governor of Ohio from taking possession of a certain piece of land bordering on the Menomonee River. He chose, for his profession, the ministry; moved to Illinois in 1842, and for four years he travelled as missionary; but the constant exposure to the cold was more than he could endure, and at the end of this period, he found his health somewhat impaired. He belonged to no denomination; had no creed but the Bible, which occasioned some fears on the part of the Orthodox, lest he should unsettle the minds of those who were more systematical in their views and manner of presentation. In 1846 he located at Monroe, Green County, where he became the editor and proprietor of "The Monroe Sentinel," through which organ he aided in the election of J. R. Doolittle as circuit judge. At the convention held at Madison, July 13, 1854, when the Republican party was organized, he was chosen president of the meeting. He was the first to bring forward the name of C. C. Washburn, who was, at the convention at Mineral Point, nominated and elected to Congress. Soon after this, Mr. Walworth, having regained in some measure his health, resumed preaching; but ill-health soon prevented any lengthy pastorate. He therefore had recourse to other employment. Became editor and pro-

prietor of "Richland County Observer," which brought him into political life again. He was a firm and zealous temperance man, was a member of the Good Templars, and in 1860 was elected G.W. Chaplain. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1864 he was elected chaplain of the Forty-third Regiment Milwaukee Volunteers, Col. Cobb commanding. Mr. Walworth rendered valuable services during his term of service. A few days after the battle of Nashville, the Forty-third was ordered to take position near Winchester. This place had been formerly occupied by the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, with some detachment of infantry; and many of them seemed to be actuated more by the spirit of Southern chivalry than by the principles of Northern patriotism. Here Mr. Walworth was employed as post-chaplain and postmaster for the several detachments of the soldiers in the vicinity; also as military postmaster for a large district of country south of Tullahoma. These duties enabled him to understand something of the character of the people, which is somewhat peculiar in the South. He preached a very able and an appropriate sermon on the day of the President's interment, pointing out the prominent traits of his character. This discourse was subsequently twice repeated by request. His life was marked with deeds of kindness, which were the legitimate results of zealous effort to benefit his fellow-men.

HON. THOMAS B. TYLER.—He was born at Cohecton, Sullivan County, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1824. He removed, when a child, with his parents, to the town of Seneca, Ontario County, and was reared on a farm, and educated at the common schools during the winter months, until the age of eighteen, when, through his unaided efforts, he spent two years at Canandaigua Academy. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, more or less, for several years. He read medicine for one year with Francis Deane, M.D., an old and respected practitioner at Gorham, Ontario County; and, at the breaking-out of the gold excitement, went to California, being absent for two years. In 1852 he removed to Coudersport, Penn., and was the next year elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts. Here he pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1857. In the same year he removed to Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., and there immediately opened an

office, with Milton Montgomery, Esq., as partner. Mr. Montgomery having entered the military service as colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, S. H. Dickinson was added to the firm; he, by consent of Mr. Tyler, still retaining his interest. Some two years since, Mr. Montgomery dissolved his connection with the firm, and removed to Lincoln, Neb.

During these years this firm, now known as Tyler and Dickinson, has acquired a deservedly high reputation for ability, integrity, and promptness in the transaction of all business intrusted to its care, and has won for itself a largely remunerative and increasing business. Mr. Tyler was an active war Democrat, and gave earnest and practical support to every necessary measure to subdue the Rebellion.

He is a lawyer of decided ability, attending more especially to the business of the office, and, in his peculiar line, has few peers. He is careful and methodical in every detail, and, with a clear and well-ordered intellect, he rarely fails in any undertaking. He seeks rather to serve his clients by inducing amicable and just settlements than in promoting litigious strife. Few men give more hours to hard work; yet, fond of social pleasures, he allots to them a due share of his time. He is a man of great public spirit, and has ever taken a lively interest in the moral, educational, and material advancement of the village, county, and State. He has given with a liberal hand to all worthy objects engaging the attention of the community. He has, at intervals, invested largely in manufacturing interests. With others, he built the Tyler Flouring Mills, near the St. Paul Railroad Depot; has been engaged in lumbering; and a few years since, in company with Hon. T. D. Steele, erected the Sparta Woollen Mills, a manufacturing institution of no mean proportions, operated with the most approved machinery. He was active in securing the incorporation of Sparta, and has often been called to serve in its council, and for four years as its president. He was a candidate for the State senate, but was defeated by the large Republican majority in his district, after making a close and lively race with his competitor. He was a delegate to the National Convention at New York, July 4, 1867, which nominated Horatio Seymour for President. He has held the position of vice-president of the

First National Bank of Sparta since its organization. He was for six years High Priest of Sparta Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and was, for a term, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Wisconsin. He married Sarah E., daughter of Francis Deane, M.D., of Gorham, Ontario County, N.Y., and has one child, Mary E., wife of Ira A. Hill, Esq., of Sparta. He has a tasty and commodious residence at the head of Water Street, Sparta; has a large income from his profession and investments; and is one of Sparta's substantial and wealthy citizens.

DR. M. R. GAGE. — He was born at Bellona, Yates County, N.Y., April, 1825, and was educated in the schools of that vicinity until he began the study of medicine in the office of E. S. Smith, M.D., at his native village, where he remained until he graduated from the Geneva Medical College, except while attending upon the lectures and hospitals at Geneva and Buffalo.

After graduating, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Smith, at the termination of which he removed to Coudersport, Penn. Here he remained two years, and then removed to Beloit, Wis., and thence to Sparta, Wis., where he practised his profession until August, 1862, when he was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

He remained in the army two and a half years, when he resigned on account of ill health. While in the service, he acted for a time as medical director of the district of Columbus, Ky., and as division surgeon of Gen. Vietch's division during Gen. Sherman's march from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss.; but most of the time he spent with his regiment in active duty. Since leaving the army, he has resided at Sparta.

He was the first county superintendent of schools of Munroe County, and elected by a large majority. He was a candidate for the assembly in 1865, and defeated by a few votes, with a party majority of six hundred against him in the district.

Dr. Gage has devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and is one of the most learned and skilful physicians in the State, and, but for his great modesty, would be widely known as one of the leading minds in his profession. He is a man of studious habits, of positive conviction, and indomitable energy; and, for what he

believes to be right, will stand against the world.

He has been master of the Masonic Lodge for several terms, and High Priest of the R. A. Chapter.

His services have often been demanded in various local offices, to which he has been unanimously elected. He has ever taken a lively interest in all public improvements; and any enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of the community in which he resides has received his unreserved and hearty support.

He married Miss — Martin, a most estimable lady, and has no children. He is simple in his tastes, unpretentious in his habits, and is justly regarded as one of the reliable and substantial men of his section.

HON. AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH.—He was born in Middletown, Conn., on the fifth day of April, 1833. His preparatory educational and collegiate life was spent in his native town, where he graduated, in 1854, from the Wesleyan University, of which institution his father, Augustus W. Smith, LL.D., was president.

Immediately upon his graduation, he came to Madison to take the position of tutor in the Wisconsin State University. Here he remained, giving excellent satisfaction as an instructor, until 1856, when he resigned, in order to become the secretary and land commissioner of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company. While retaining this office, he was also engaged in publishing a paper in Fond du Lac, called "The Fond du Lac Union." While at the East, in 1861, his services were secured as assistant professor of mathematics in the United States Naval Academy, temporarily located at Newport, R.I., during the continuance of the civil war. In 1863 he returned to Appleton, Wis., and resumed his active relation to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in the capacity of secretary and general agent. In 1866 he was elected State senator from the twenty-second district, and was instrumental in carrying through successfully measures of much importance to the district and to the State. Conspicuous among these was the re-organization of the State University, in which he took a deep and active interest. The Improvement Company being re-organized under the name of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, Mr. Smith accepted the office of secretary and

treasurer in that corporation, which position he retained until the disposition of its lands to private parties, whose commissioner and agent he still remains. In 1868 Gov. Fairchild appointed him regent of the State University, which position he held until 1874. In 1870 he established, and was made president of, the First National Bank of Appleton. In the same year, he was elected mayor of that city, and in 1873-74 he served as alderman of his ward. The city organized a chamber of commerce in 1875, and Mr. Smith was elected its first president.

Mr. Smith has been very closely identified with all the improvements going on in Appleton for the last fifteen years, and has, by earnest, practical effort, as well as by the contribution of his means, aided and encouraged all enterprises — business, educational, social, and religious — which would naturally extend the reputation of Appleton, and indicate its moral and material prosperity.

Mr. Smith is a man of nervous-sanguine temperament, of marked ability, interested alike in all the practical appliances which contribute to the growth of a town, to the advancement of literary culture, and the developments which are constantly taking place in the domain of science. His personal relations to his fellow-citizens are of the happiest character. Mr. Smith is a regular attendant upon the services of the Congregational Church; but all the religious societies of Appleton find in him a friend and helper. He has no connection with any secret organization whatever.

In Chicago, Oct. 30, 1860, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Edna J. Taylor, formerly of Madison, Wis. He has two sons, and his home is most delightfully situated on the banks of the Fox River. The carefully improved condition of the grounds surrounding his home, and the ample library within, give evidence of the cultivated and refined taste of its occupants.

HON. DON A. J. UPHAM.—He was born in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vt., May 1, 1809. His father, Joshua Upham, occupied the homestead and farm in the valley of the Connecticut, that was first owned by his grandfather, William Upham, at the close of the Revolutionary War, and which has been in possession of the family for nearly one hundred years. The family was among the earliest settlers of New England. About twenty-five years ago,

the late Dr. Upham of Salem, Mass., compiled and published the genealogy of the Upham family, in which he distinctly traced the ancestors of William Upham back to John Upham, who emigrated from the west of England, and settled in Malden, near Boston, about sixty years after the first landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. When D. A. J. Upham became sixteen years of age, he chose the legal profession. His father sent him to the preparatory school at Chester, Vt., and subsequently to Meriden, N.H.; and, at the age of nineteen, he entered the sophomore class at Union College, New York; the late Dr. E. Nott then president of the institution. He graduated in 1831, with the highest standing, in a class of about one hundred. Soon after, he entered the office of Gen. James Tallmadge in New York, as a law-student. Finding it necessary to procure some means in order to complete his education as a lawyer, he was, through the recommendation of Pres. Nott, appointed assistant professor of mathematics in Delaware College at Newark. He held this position for three years, at the same time having entered as a law-student in the office of the Hon. James A. Bayard of Wilmington, Del., late United States senator from that State. In 1835, after attending a course of law-lectures in the city of Baltimore, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in the city of Wilmington. In 1837 he started for the West. He visited Chicago, but was not pleased with its appearance in the earlier days of its history. He travelled through a considerable of the country, when he was returning by way of Milwaukee. The first settlement in this place was made the year before his arrival. He was impressed favorably with the place, and determined to locate here. The difficulties attending the practice of the lawyers who first settled in the Territory can hardly be appreciated in these days. The first case of any importance was in the Supreme Court of the Territory. At the fall term of the district court, a judgment for a large amount had been obtained against one of the most extensive dealers in real estate in Milwaukee; and his new dwelling-house and a large amount of property were advertised for sale on execution. The young lawyer was solicited to take the case to the Supreme Court, and enjoin the pending sale. It was necessary that one of the

judges should allow the writ of injunction. In order thereto, it was found necessary to apply to Judge Dunn, who resided at Elk Grove in the Western District, about one hundred and eighty miles from Milwaukee. The best mode of conveyance was on horse-back through the counties of Rock and Green; and the only track for most of the way was an Indian trail across the prairies. He started on this journey. He reached Mineral Point, had his writ allowed by the judge, and, on his return to Sugar River, found he had but two nights and one day in which to reach Milwaukee before the sale, — a distance of one hundred miles. After leaving here, he found the prairie was on fire in places, and, as the night advanced, it grew worse. The wind arose; and a scene presented itself which baffles description. With these fiery trials he found himself lost at midnight on the prairie. Finally, as the clouds parted, he was enabled to read his way of escape, and arrived about one hour before the sale, to the astonishment of the opposing counsel, and great joy of his client, who had long been anxiously waiting his coming. Mr. Upham was not a politician in the true sense of the term, but has filled, however, some important political positions. He was several times a member of the Territorial council at the earliest sessions of the legislature at Madison. He was a member of the first convention that was called to form a constitution for the State of Wisconsin, and was elected the president of the convention; was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of the State, as the successor of Gov. Dewey. His opponent was L. J. Farwell. He took no active part in the canvass. The contest was a close one, and his opponent elected by a small majority. He was twice elected mayor of the city of Milwaukee; was afterwards appointed United States attorney for the District of Wisconsin, which he held four years. After thirty years of successful practice in Milwaukee, he was compelled by ill-health to retire from the profession. He was married, in 1836, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Dr. Gideon Jaynes of Wilmington, Del. At the close of the late war, Major Upham, on his return from a trip to Europe, brought home, and presented to his father, an astronomical telescope of large power. With the aid of this, his father for several years past, as his health and time would permit, has been reviewing his early as-

tronomical investigations, learning of the progress made in that science during the last forty years, and verifying, to some extent, the computations made annually at the Astronomical Observatory at Washington.

HON. WILLIAM STARR.—He was born in Middletown, Conn., March 3, 1821. When eight years of age, he, with his widowed mother, moved to Lewis County, New York. Soon after their arrival, his mother was married to a farmer; and William worked on the farm until fourteen years of age, with his mother's consent and approval, his object being to acquire an education. The subsequent eight years of his life were spent in working on the farm, teaching and attending schools the meanwhile, keeping up his studies while farming and teaching. In the spring of 1843 he came to Wisconsin, and spent three years in teaching with fine success. Since that time he has been engaged as farmer, merchant, and lumberman. He has held various town, city, and county offices; has been twice elected to the legislature; and since 1865 has been, by successive appointments from each of the governors, made a member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, and, for the last seven years, president of the board. In all these offices, Mr. Starr has discharged the duties falling to him in a manner which reflected much credit upon himself in the estimation of the people, both as a man of ability and honesty. His re-appointments to offices of honor and trust fully confirm the fact that he is a man every way qualified for the same, worthy the confidence of those whom he so faithfully serves.

HON. CHARLES D. PARKER.—He was born in Coos County, N.H., Dec. 27, 1827. He came to Wisconsin in the year 1836, with his father, who settled where the village of Muskegon Centre, Waukesha County, is now located. At that time his nearest neighbor was about three miles distant. His father was very well known in Milwaukee County. He took an active part in the earlier politics of the State, and was elected representative from Milwaukee County to the Territorial legislature in 1846, and was prominent in the organization of Waukesha County. C. D. Parker received a common school and academic education, and, at its termination, engaged in teaching school in winter, and farming in summer. He removed to Pleasant Valley, St. Croix County, in 1859, and settled upon a

farm, where he now resides. He has held various local offices; was chairman of his town four years, and chairman of the county board in 1871, and was elected to the assembly in 1868 and 1869. In 1873 he was elected lieutenant-governor. During his life he ever manifested a spirit of honest industry, not yielding to every obstacle. He has fought the battles of life nobly thus far, has discharged the duties of his several offices in a very acceptable manner, and leaves a very worthy record.

HON. JOHN CATLIN.—He was born in Orwell, Vt., in Oct. 13, 1803. His parents were John B. and Rosa Ormsbee Catlin. His father was a merchant, but retired to a farm in Vermont, locating on the shores of Lake Champlain. Here, and at Newton Academy, in Shoreham, Vt., he pursued the more common branches of study, and afterwards, while teaching, educated himself the more thoroughly. He was admitted to the bar in 1833; and on removing to Mineral Point, Wis., in 1836, he formed a partnership with Hon. M. M. Strong.

When the seat of government was located in Madison, Mr. Catlin was appointed postmaster, and established the office in May, 1837. On the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, Mr. Catlin was removed on political grounds, but was re-instated afterward by Pres. Tyler. On being elected a member of the council in 1844, he resigned his position. He was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court in 1836. From 1838 to 1845, he was the chief clerk of the house of representatives. On the organization of Dane County for county and judicial purposes, Mr. Catlin was appointed district-attorney.

In 1846 Mr. George R. C. Floyd being removed from his office as secretary of the Territory, Mr. Catlin was appointed to that position by Pres. Polk, which he held until 1848.

A bill was introduced into Congress by Hon. Morgan L. Martin, the delegate of Wisconsin, to organize a Territorial government for Minnesota, including the district left out on the admission of Wisconsin as a State. The citizens of what is now Minnesota were very anxious to obtain a Territorial government; and two public meetings were held, — one at St. Paul, and the other at Stillwater, — advising and soliciting Mr. Catlin, who was secretary of Wisconsin, to issue a proclamation, as

the acting governor, for the election of a delegate. After some consideration, Mr. Catlin repaired to Stillwater, and issued the proclamation. Gen. H. H. Sibley was elected; and he did much towards hastening the passage of a bill for organizing a Territorial government for Minnesota.

Mr. Catlin was subsequently elected judge of Dane County. This office he resigned on being appointed president of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, when he removed to Milwaukee, where the principal office was kept. He was mainly instrumental in procuring, in the banking law, a provision making first mortgage bonds of railroads, to the amount of fifty per cent, the basis of banking, under certain restrictions, — a provision which enabled him to sell and issue six hundred thousand dollars of bonds on the said road, which breathed into the corporation the breath of life, and gave it a grand start towards the Mississippi.

Being offered the position a second time in 1856, he declined, and afterwards received a vote of thanks for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of that office.

After the failure of the company in the revulsion of 1857, Mr. Catlin was again elected president, and re-organized the company under the name of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway; and was vice-president until the consolidation of the company with the Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Mr. Catlin possessed practical business talent and good executive ability, as is seen in his management of the construction of the railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi.

He was a man of genial disposition, of pleasant and affable manner, and had a large circle of warm and lasting friends.

GEN. JOSHUA J. GUPPEY. — He was born in Dover, N.H., Aug. 27, 1820. Graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843; was admitted to the bar in his native county; and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1846. He first settled at Columbus, but removed from that place to Portage in 1851. He has been in public life nearly all the time since he became a citizen of Wisconsin. In 1849 he was appointed judge of Probate by Gov. Dewey; and, in September of that year, he was elected county judge, and under that election, and a subsequent one, held that office from 1850 to 1853. From 1859 to 1861, he was school superintendent of the city

of Portage. In 1861 he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and was promoted to colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers in 1862. He continued in service till the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier-general from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." While lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment, he served under Gen. O. M. Mitchell in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. As colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, he took part in the attack on Vicksburg, in December, 1862; in the capture of Post Arkansas, in January, 1863; in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge; in the siege and capture of Vicksburg; in the capture of Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay; and in a small but sharp battle near Grand Coteau, La., in November, 1863. Greeley writes of this in his "American Conflict," "Our right, thus suddenly assailed in great force, and with intense fury, was broken, and was saved from utter destruction by the devoted bravery of the Twenty-third Wisconsin, and the efficient service of Nims's Battery."

In the battle last mentioned, Col. Guppy was wounded and taken prisoner while fighting at the head of his gallant regiment, and was exchanged in January, 1864. For some time after his exchange, he served as president of a military commission, sitting at New Orleans for the examination of officers. After that, he was made a brigade or post commander till the end of the war, and participated in many minor actions, but in none of the great battles which occurred in 1864 and 1865, except the land-attack on Fort Morgan.

In January, 1866, Gen. Guppy again became county judge of Columbus County, under an election held while he was in the army, and without his knowledge of his being a candidate; and, under that and successive elections, he has held that office ever since. He was also school superintendent of Portage city from 1866 to 1873, when he declined a re-election.

Gen. Guppy is a man of strong, practical sense, and unerring judgment. The predominating features of his temperament are sound principles, energy, and perseverance.

PROF. ALLEN HAYDEN WELD. — He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Hayden Weld, and was born Sept. 1, 1812, in Braintree, Vt. Mr. Weld possessed

a strong desire for a collegiate education, and a wish to graduate at Yale College; but, being entirely dependent on his own exertions, he met with many anxious struggles and embarrassments. He took a three-years' preparatory course in the Kimball Union Academy in New Hampshire. From motives of economy, he entered Dartmouth College; and, after remaining there two years, he went to Yale, and was admitted to the junior class. The year after graduating he spent at Nantucket, where he succeeded in retrieving his debts contracted in the college course. He then commenced the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, not so much with a view of preparing for the ministry as for the general advantage of a higher discipline. After studying two years in the seminary, he became an assistant teacher in Latin and Greek in Phillips Academy of that place, but was soon invited to take charge of an academy in Maine. This position was accepted by him on the condition that the course of instruction should consist mainly of the classics necessary to prepare students for college.

From 1837 to 1848, he was at the head of this academy, which became a leading institution in the State for preparing students to enter college. Mr. Weld became deeply interested in the structure of language, and, during his connection with this school, published several school-books,—an "English Grammar," "Latin Lessons, and Reader," and a "Parsing-book, with Exercises in Sentential Analysis." In 1839 he was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and continued in this office during his entire residence in Maine. From 1850 to 1856, he was principal of the Cumberland Academy in Maryland; and, for three successive years, he was principal of the Tilden Ladies' Seminary in West Lebanon, N.H.

From highly-colored representations of the north-western part of the State of Wisconsin, he was induced to make investments in government lands; and, to avoid the loss of property, he was compelled to resign his position at West Lebanon, and to remove to Wisconsin. For several years, he has been a member of the board of regents of the State normal schools, and, in common with others who have felt the need of better educational facilities in the north-western part of the State, he has been earnest in his efforts to secure the loca-

tion of the fourth State Normal School at River Falls. Hopes long entertained have at length been realized by the erection of a fine building.

Mr. Weld, though now retired to a farm, takes a lively interest in the cause of popular education, to which, during his residence in Wisconsin, a period of sixteen years, he has devoted much time and labor.

HON. CARL C. POPE. — He was born in Washington, Orange County, Vt., July 22, 1834. When eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of law with Hon. J. P. Kidder, then lieutenant-governor of Vermont, and now delegate to Congress from Dakota. In 1856 he was admitted as an attorney-at-law at Chelsea, Vt., by Judge Collamer, who has since been elected United States senator. In 1856 he removed to Black River Falls, where he now resides. In 1858 he was elected district-attorney of Jackson County, and in 1860 was re-elected to the same office. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the assembly, and was elected senator from the thirty-second district in 1863. He was a delegate in the following year to the Baltimore convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson.

He was made a Master Mason in 1861, and, six years later, a Knight Templar. Has been Master of Black River Lodge, No. 74, seven years, and High Priest of Black River Chapter three years.

JUDGE JOHN SHAW MOFFAT. — He was born in Lansing, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1814. He was educated at Cortland Academy, Cortland County, N.Y., and subsequently became a lawyer. Soon after his removal to Hudson, in 1854, he was made police justice, which office he held for about ten years. In 1869 he was elected county judge, and in 1873 was re-elected.

Judge Moffat is of Irish descent, and possesses many of the characteristic traits peculiar to that race. His grandparents were educated and prominent residents of Ireland, and came to America in the latter part of their lives.

Judge Moffat still resides in Hudson, where he possesses the respect and confidence of the entire people.

JUDGE J. E. MANN. — He was born March 4, 1821, in Schoharie, Schoharie County, N.Y. His father was a farmer; and he lived and labored on the farm till he was about twenty years of age. During his vacations he prepared for college, and in 1840 entered the sopho-

more class at Williams College, Massachusetts. Here he remained two terms, when he entered, in the third term of the sophomore year, at Union College, where he graduated in 1843. While at school, he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in a class of about one hundred. He read law at Schoharie, with the late Hon Jacob Hanck, jun., and in July, 1846, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York.

He practised law in Schoharie County until May, 1854, when he removed to the village of West Bend, Washington County, Wis. Here he continued to practise in his profession, having formed a copartnership with Hon. L. F. Frisby. In April, 1859, he was elected judge of the third circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Charles H. Larabee. In 1860 he was again elected to that position. Jan. 1, 1867, he removed to Milwaukee, forming a partnership with the Hon. F. W. Cotzhausen, where he remained, doing a successful and lucrative business, until Feb. 5, 1874. At this time Gov. Taylor appointed him judge of Milwaukee County, in place of Hon. H. L. Palmer, who had resigned.

HON. FERDINAND KUEHN.—He was born in Augsburg, Bavaria, Feb. 22, 1821. Here he acquired his education. In his fifteenth year he was apprenticed to a banking-house in his native city. Subsequently he secured a situation in a banking-house at Berne, Switzerland, where he remained ten years. Desirous of obtaining an independent position, he emigrated to Washington County, Wisconsin, in 1844, where he remained two years. In 1845 he married. But, being without sufficient means to purchase a farm, he removed, in the following year, to Milwaukee. After clerking a short time, he learned to make cigars, and occasionally served at book-keeping, thereby increasing his scanty income. In 1849 he was appointed clerk in the city treasurer's office, where he remained five years. In 1854 he was elected city treasurer, and, in the following year, was re-elected without opposition. In 1856 formed a partnership with the late Senator Charles Quentin, and was also chosen alderman of the sixth ward of Milwaukee, and, three years later, was made school-commissioner of said ward. In 1860 he was elected comptroller of the city. The duties of this position were extremely arduous, as he

entered upon the discharge of them immediately after the discovery of the Gardiner and Lynch defalcation. He held this position for five successive terms.

The re-adjustment and funding of the city and railroad debt were commenced, and successfully carried out. The duties of the comptroller were, on that account, very laborious, as he was clerk, *ex officio*, of the public debt. In 1866 he engaged in the real-estate business, more exclusively taking care of the property of non-residents. Two years later, he was associated with Christian Opt in this business. In 1870 he assisted in the organization of the Home Savings Bank, of which he afterwards became a stockholder. Subsequently the bank became consolidated with the bank of M. von Baumbach; and Mr. Kuehn was chosen its vice-president, which office he held until 1873. He was elected State treasurer on the Reform ticket, receiving a most flattering home indorsement. He entered upon the duties of that office Jan. 5, 1875. Mr. Kuehn's residence since that time has been in Madison, in order that he might devote more attention to the duties of that office.

HON. T. A. CHAPMAN.—He was born at Giles, Me., May 23, 1824. His father was a farmer, and possesses unyielding integrity. Mr. Chapman worked on the farm, and attended the common school, until he was twenty years of age. He taught two terms, and then entered as clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston. He remained there thirteen years. While there, he engaged in business for himself; but, as he wanted capital, he could not compete successfully with the trade, and he decided to "go West." He brought with him little more than a reputation for integrity, good moral character, and good credit. He commenced business in 1857, in East Water Street, Milwaukee, where he carried on a successful and prosperous trade. The sales of the first year amounted to thirty-five thousand dollars, and in 1871 to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The next year he bought a corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee Streets, and built the spacious double store now occupied by him, where he became more popular than ever. The sales in 1875 will reach a million of dollars. His business is wholly of a retail character. Mr. Chapman is a man of sterling character, unimpeach-

able in his morals, and temperate in his habits. Financially, he "worked his way up" from nothing, receiving no help in the shape of means from any source. His sales not unfrequently reach as high as four thousand dollars per day. His employees number over one hundred persons. Among them are forty females, and many men of families. He is particular to employ only those of a high moral character, and possessing intelligence and education. Many teachers are found in his corps of workers. Without strong practical common-sense, constant diligence, perseverance, and sound judgment, Mr. Chapman would have failed. His successes applaud him more than our words. In May, 1850, Mr. Chapman married Laura O. Bowker. They have two daughters, Alice G. and Laura Appleton.

HON. E. E. CHAPIN. — He was born at Venice, Cayuga County, N.Y., July 14, 1829, and in 1837, with his parents, removed to Aurelius, near Auburn, N.Y., where he remained till October, 1834, when he came to Wisconsin, first settling at Oconomowoc, and removed to Columbus in January, 1856, where he has since resided. He received an academic education. By profession he is a lawyer. For years he has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in that capacity has entered into state and national canvasses with speech, pen, and purse, to reclaim the state and nation from the theories and aims advocated by the Republican party, as opposed to the broad democratic principles of government early established and advocated by Jefferson and the fathers. He has attended as a delegate from Columbia County, and participated in every Democratic State Convention since 1855. His political course has been liberal and progressive, and in the convention held at Milwaukee in 1839, by which Hon. C. D. Robinson of Green Bay was nominated for governor, Mr. Chapin, in conjunction with a number of prominent men, including Gov. Taylor, insisted upon a platform of principles indicating the new departure, that ultimately overthrew the Republican party in Wisconsin. During the war of the Rebellion, he contributed time and money to sustain the government, and not the political party in the ascendency, firmly believing that military force must be met by military force, and a rebellion "against the powers that be" must be promptly met and

suppressed. He was opposed to any act indicating a repudiation of the national debt, or an assumption of the rebel debt, or any part thereof, by the United States. He has ever held an aversion to the manner of "running men for office," that so largely prevails in this country. He has seldom permitted his name to be placed upon a ticket for any office, although often urged by his friends to so do; yet he has held various local offices of a non-partisan character, and was placed in those positions by the aid of Republican votes. In April, 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Taylor as a member, and is now vice-president, of the State Board of Charities and Reform. As a member of this board, he conducted, in behalf of the State, the investigation of the management of the State Prison, and the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. He is one of the commissioners named by the legislature of 1874-77 to consider the feasibility of the removal of the State Prison from Waupun. Mr. Chapin does not allow his public duties to interfere with his professional labors; and, consequently, he enjoys an extended and lucrative practice. As a lawyer, he stands among the first of the profession, and is held in high reputation as a citizen.

G. B. CONGDON. — He was born in Otisco, Onondaga County, N.Y., April 9, 1835. His father died in 1842, leaving his mother with a large family, and limited means with which to provide for them. By her wise, economical management, she kept them all together until they were able to do for themselves. At the age of twelve he began life for himself as a picker-boy in Harlem Mill. At the age of eighteen he came to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he followed various occupations until 1859, when he engaged in banking, which proved disastrous, owing to the breaking-out of the Rebellion, and depreciation of Southern State stock. From 1861, to May, 1863, he was engaged in the United States mustering-office at Madison, where he received appointment as paymaster in the army, and served in this capacity until close of the war, when he resigned, came home, and purchased an interest in mills, with which he is still connected, and has from that time been manager of an institution which is a credit to the woollen industry of Wisconsin. It may be truly said of Mr. Congdon, that he is an economical and an industrious man, always actively interested in

every enterprise that is productive of the financial, educational, and moral good of the people.

HON. LEANDER F. FRISBY. — He was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull County, O., June 19, 1825. His father was a farmer, and emigrated to Ohio from Castleton, Vt., in 1817, and settled in Mesopotamia. In early life Mr. Frisby labored during the summer on his father's farm, and in winter attended the district school, thereby securing the rudiments of an education. Determined to acquire a thorough intellectual culture such as his father was unable to give, he left the farm when about seventeen years of age, and learned the wagon-maker's trade, during which time he pursued his studies as best he could at odd spells, and after the labors of the day had been performed. Subsequently he attended the Farmington Academy in his native county, paying for his board and tuition in the mean time by working at his trade in evenings and during vacation. Having completed his academical course, he determined to seek his fortune farther west, and in September, 1864, emigrated to this State, which has ever since been his home. He reached Sheboygan with scarcely a dollar in his pocket, made his way to Fond du Lac, where he immediately fell sick of chill-fever, which lasted several months. Destitute as he was, before he was scarcely able to stand he sought work at his trade, and, failing to find it, worked at the cooper's trade for a while, with no other compensation than his board. On learning that his trade was in some demand at Beaver Dam, he borrowed *fifty cents*, and started for that place in March, 1847. He was fortunate enough to get a free ride to within about ten miles of his destination, where he stopped over night, paying his little pittance for his supper and lodging. The next morning he started on foot without breakfast. He obtained employment for a portion of his time. From this he went to Janesville in the following July, and there worked at his trade until the month of October, when he went to Spring Prairie, and taught a school for one year. In the fall of 1848 he went to Burlington, and opened an academic school in the old Burlington Academy. About this time he commenced the study of law, which he pursued with diligence during his leisure, for about two years, during which time he taught school. He was

admitted to the bar in the fall of 1850. After this he settled in the village of West Bend, where he has ever since resided. He was married in 1854 to Francis E. Booker of Burlington, Wis. Though never a professional politician, Mr. Frisby has always taken a decided stand upon all the political questions of the day. From his boyhood, and during the long and trying contest with the slave-power, he has been one of its uncompromising opponents. In his early manhood he was a Freesoiler, but has been an earnest advocate of the Republican party since its organization, and was one of the secretaries of the first Republican State Convention held in Wisconsin. In 1853 he was elected district-attorney, which office he held for two years. In 1857 he was appointed county judge by Gov. Bashford, and served out an unexpired term. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature by a large majority, notwithstanding the fact that the regular Republican ticket did not receive one-third of the votes in the district from which he was elected. The same year he was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was one of its acting secretaries. In 1868 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party of the Fourth Congressional District, but was defeated. The same year he was one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket. In 1872 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia. In 1873 he received the nomination for attorney-general upon the Republican State ticket; and though defeated, with the balance of his ticket, his run in his own county was, perhaps, without parallel in the political history of the State, receiving a majority of six hundred and twenty-seven votes, while the balance of his ticket was defeated in the county by 1,871 majority, and he led his ticket throughout the State. This home-indorsement produced quite a sensation at the time, and tells more of Mr. Frisby's personal merit than volumes of biography.

As a lawyer, Mr. Frisby stands in the front rank of his profession in the State, and has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is at present the senior member of the law-firm of Frisby, Weil, and Barney. He has acquired his prominence as a lawyer, rather than as a politician; for, since his admission to the bar, he has been constant in practice. Mr. Frisby's life

is a standing example to the young men of our State, of what may be accomplished by industry and integrity, even under the most discouraging circumstances of poverty and want of opportunity. He is more than a self-made man, inasmuch as he not only carved out his own good name and fortune, but also helped others in their struggles. Industry, integrity, combined with the better qualities of the head and heart, make up the character of him who stands among the leading men of the State.

REV. ALFRED BRUNSON, A.M., D.D. — He was born in Danbury, Fairfield County, State of Connecticut, Feb. 9, 1793. His education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of those times. In 1800 his father moved to Sing Sing, N.Y., on the Hudson River, where he was drowned in 1806, when his mother moved back to Danbury with seven children, of whom Alfred was the eldest, then thirteen years of age. He was then placed under the care of his uncle to learn the shoemaking trade, where he remained for five years. He had a taste for reading, and an ambition to pursue some higher calling than his trade. Reading and hearing of Roger Sherman, the celebrated statesman, who was of the same trade, he felt an ambition to follow his steps, and leave the world the better for having lived in it. To accomplish this object, like Arndt, he planned to study and practise law, and if a war occurred, which the signs of the times strongly indicated, to share in its dangers, and, if possible, in its glories. In the fall of 1808, having a disagreement with his uncle, he started for Ohio, where he had another uncle. He remained a while at Carlisle, Penn., and, finding himself not perfect as a workman, received instructions until he became very thorough in his trade. He had been religiously inclined from the time of his father's death; and now, being in a Methodist family, he attended church with them, and was thoroughly awakened, and on Feb. 3, 1809, was converted to God. Soon after this, he felt called of God to preach, and, joining that church, abandoned his former plans, and devoted his time in preparing for the ministry. In the fall of 1809 he returned to Connecticut. He stopped in Bridgeport, and informed his mother and uncle of his whereabouts, and paid the latter for the balance of his time, and contin-

ued to live here, where the way opened up for him to commence public religious services, as he was licensed to exhort. In 1811 he married, and opened a shop for business; but the war of 1812 so interfered, that he removed to Ohio, to work on a farm. Realizing his insecurity on the frontier, he entered the army, under Gen. Harrison, in 1813, for a year. He was at the taking of Malden, and retaking of Detroit. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned home, and in 1815 was licensed to preach. In 1818 he formed a new circuit in Huron County, Ohio, where, in six months, he established twenty-four appointments, and gathered up a hundred and fifty members. His next circuit was in the north-west part of Pennsylvania; was four hundred miles round, having forty-four appointments to fill in four weeks. He had a colleague, and they had three hundred conversions as the fruit of their labor. In 1820 he joined the Ohio Annual Conference. The Pittsburg (Penn.) Conference was organized in 1825, with which he was connected. He travelled extensively through this region of country, preaching with great success, and literally "contending for the faith that was once delivered unto the saints." In the mean time, he formed a knowledge of jurisprudence necessary to a wise administration of discipline, and for four years read law, not anticipating admission to the bar. In 1831 the Meadville College was offered for the patronage of the conference to which he belonged. The offer was accepted; and he was appointed on that district, in order that his valuable services might be given for the benefit of the institution. In 1835 he learned of the sad condition of the Indians on the Upper Mississippi, and determined to press his way toward these and other poor sufferers. He entered Wisconsin on the 25th of October of the same year. He was then presiding elder of a district extending from Rock Island to the head of the Mississippi, including the Indian Mission. He concluded, in looking for a place to locate his family, that, as Prairie du Chien seemed to be the outpost of civilization, it would not be wise to go beyond. He could not find a suitable house to rent; and, material for building and labor costing such an enormous sum, he wrote home to his wife, who contracted for a boat, and material prepared and ready to be put together; to

be moved with the family. He reached home the following February, to find that his faithful wife had made all necessary preparations. During this journey home, he encountered some serious difficulties in fording streams, and among wolves, but was providentially preserved from the violence of either. In June, 1836, he put the material for the house into the boat, with two families beside his own; descended French Creek and the Alleghany River to Pittsburg. There he tied to a steamboat, and was towed to St. Louis. Then he tied to another steamer, and was towed to Prairie du Chien, nineteen hundred and fifty miles by water from Meadville. He reached his destination July 16, 1836. Owing to the pressing wants of the district, the house was not erected until the next spring. He was the first Methodist preacher who ever set foot on the soil north of the Wisconsin River. In 1839 he was compelled to resign his ministerial labors because of ill health. Being now without income, he accepted several offices of low grade, and, being desirous to attend to matters in court, he was admitted to the bar on the ground of his former law-reading, and practised for ten years. In 1840 he was elected to the Territorial legislature. In 1842 he was appointed Indian agent at La Pointe in Lake Superior. In 1846 his wife, two daughters, and son-in-law died. In 1850 he was a candidate for the circuit judgeship, but was defeated by those who guarded the rum-traffic. He returned to the ministry, and was appointed at Mineral Point. In 1853 he was made presiding elder of Prairie du Chien district, which included an extensive territory. Under his administration, it was made to flourish, and bear precious fruit, and, at the close of his term of service, was divided into two districts. In 1856 he, with many others, invested largely in railroad stock, being deceived by false representations, and lost all they had. In 1862 he was made chaplain in the army; went as far as Kentucky, where he was taken ill, and was compelled to resign his position. In 1867, having partially recovered, he was made effective in the ministry, and was made presiding elder of a district, but was subsequently twice re-appointed to other districts. At the close of his four-years' service, he was compelled to retire on account of ill health.

During his ministry, he has been sixteen years a presiding elder, and a

delegate to the General Conference four times; has written much for both religious and secular journals; assisted in building about thirty churches; has been instrumental in saving many souls; has preached thousands of sermons; and now, in his eighty-third year, can look back over sixty years of honest endeavors to serve God "with a perfect heart and a willing mind," having no regrets, except that he has not done more good, and lived more holy; and is now waiting the call of his divine Master to a better and happier clime.

Mrs. Emma Brunson.—She was born in Fairfield, near Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 21, 1791. Her maiden name was Burr. She was a distant relative of Aaron Burr. She was married to Alfred Brunson in August, 1811, and emigrated with her husband to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1818. Her husband becoming a Methodist minister in 1813, she was made subject to frequent removals, and shared with him the toils and the privations of his life. During her married life, she resided in Painesville, Youngstown, and Hubbard, in Ohio, Detroit in Michigan, Alleghany City and Meadville, Penn., and Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1836 she removed to the last-named place. She died in that village, in 1846, at the age of fifty-five. She was the mother of eight children, all of whom attained their majority. Mrs. Brunson was an intelligent, motherly woman, one who sympathized deeply with the afflicted. She often invited to her house young men who were sick, and away from their own home, and nursed them with a mother's care. By her affectionate kindness and attention, she obtained the cognomen of "Mother Brunson." She was universally respected and beloved by all who were acquainted with her. Four of her children are still living. Judge Ira B. Brunson is the only one residing in this State. One of her daughters, the wife of the late Thomas P. Burnet, died the same day that her husband died, and three weeks after her mother's death.

ORLANDO W. WIGHT, A.M., M.D.—He was born in Centreville, Alleghany County, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1824. His father was a native of New England, and a descendant of Thomas Wight, who emigrated from the Isle of Wight in 1637, and settled at Dedham, Mass. His mother was a Van Buren, and was related to the ex-president. When a

boy, he worked on his father's farm. At the age of ten he had mastered the branches then taught in the district school. Two years later he attended a select school. At the age of fifteen he removed to Westfield, Chautauqua County, with his father's family; after teaching a short time, resumed his studies at Westfield Academy. Dr. Wight graduated at the age of twenty, at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, after which he taught for one year in the Genoa Academy, Cayuga County. Soon after, he received a professorship in the Cayuga Academy, located at Aurora. The following year he became president of the Auburn Female Seminary. His connection with this school was of short duration, on account of the trustees of the seminary differing in religious views with the newly elected president. He then went to New York City, where he engaged work in the literary department of "The Democratic Review." Soon after, he had similar work on "The Whig Review." He was successful in this new vocation. He completed a theological course, and was ordained by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, but declined to subscribe to any creed. Soon after, he took charge of a religious society in Newark, N.J., his congregation being made up of Unitarians, Universalists, and Swedenborgians. At the end of three years, he left Newark, and moved to Boston. In 1853 he made his first trip to Europe. In the following year, he returned home, where he remained but a short time before returning to Europe. He was abroad four years, and visited Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and other places. On his return, he settled near New York City. In 1861 Dr. Wight was offered the mission to Switzerland by Mr. Seward, but declined the appointment. In 1863 he removed to Carbondale, Penn., having previously purchased the famous Meredith estate. He remained here two years, and took a somewhat active part in the politics of that State. At the close of the war, he came to Oconomowoc, Wis., where he resided four years, and practised medicine. In 1871 he removed to Milwaukee, where he still lives. He is now surgeon-general on Gov. Taylor's staff, and is the present State geologist. Dr. Wight possesses great powers of endurance, and employs his energy in constant work.

EDWARD S. BRAGG. — He was born in Orange County, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1827.

He attended Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., for three years, and was admitted to the bar at Norwich, Chenango County, N.Y., in 1848. In 1850 he came to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he has ever since resided, taking an active place at the bar, and an important position in the general enterprise of that city. In 1854 he was elected district-attorney; and in 1861, when the murmurings of civil war began to be audible, he was among the very first to declare himself unalterably for the Union, and to enlist in its cause. Upon the occasion of the first war-meeting in Fond du Lac, when many of his political friends were lukewarm and hesitating, he made a speech which is pronounced as having been the first great effort of his life. It was indeed powerful, and resulted in calling many strong hearts around the standard of the Union. Shortly after, he enlisted in the service, and was appointed to a captaincy. He promptly raised a company for the Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His military record is identical with that of the regiment named, and is so well known to the people of the State as not to require repetition here. By well-earned promotion he filled, in regular advancement, every field-office in the regiment, and was finally commissioned a brigadier-general by the President. He commanded the famous "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac; and the enthusiastic admiration expressed for him by all of his old comrades bears abundant testimony to his manly and soldierly qualities.

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Fond du Lac. In 1868-69 he represented in the State senate the senatorial district consisting of Fond du Lac County. In 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general on the State ticket, and in his own county and the adjoining one of Calumet. His personal popularity gave him hundreds of vote beyond his party-strength. Gen. Bragg's reputation as a lawyer is not confined to the State. His mind is eminently a legal one, — clear, far-sighted, and logical. In addition to his legal attainments, he has remarkable oratorical abilities, and, as an advocate before a jury, has no superior in the State. Gen. Bragg is small of stature, but well proportioned, firmly knit, and with an iron constitution.

JOSEPH E. HARRIMAN. — He was born at Louisville, St. Lawrence Coun-

ty, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1834. He came to Wisconsin in May, 1852. He resided in Walworth County during 1852-53, and attended Milton College during 1854-55. He settled in Appleton in 1856, where he still resides. In 1856-57 he was a successful student at Lawrence University. Studied law with Jewett and Hudd in 1858-59, and with the late Judge Cotton of Green Bay in 1868; and was admitted to the bar, where he has distinguished himself not less for his integrity than for his ability. He has held many positions of trust, and in 1873 was elected county judge for Outagamie County, for a term of four years. In politics he is a Liberal Republican.

REV. JOSEPH E. IRISH. — He was born, Aug. 7, 1833, in Paris, Oneida County, N.Y. He was the third son of Daniel and Edna Irish. His ancestors on both sides were among the first settlers in New England. In 1835 his parents removed to Wesleyville, Penn., where they remained until the summer of 1837, when they returned to New York, and settled at Perryville, Madison County. Here he passed his boyhood, regularly attending the district school; and in 1849-50 studied at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, ranking his fellow-students in the study of mathematics. In the winter of 1849-50, at the age of sixteen, he engaged in teaching at the head of Cazenovia Lake, and the following winter pursued the same employment near New Haven, Conn.

In May, 1851, he came to Wisconsin, and settled at Sextonville, Richland County, at that time a new and sparsely-settled region. Here he soon after became actively engaged in surveying, for which his previous studies had fitted him; and, soon after he became of age, was elected county surveyor, holding, also, the office of town clerk of the town in which he resided. A very large proportion of the roads and villages in that part of the State were surveyed by him, and he was also actively connected with the survey of the railroad between Madison and Prairie du Chien. July 12, 1855, he was married to Miss Lucy E. Britton, at that time of Lacrosse, but formerly of Richland County, and by whom he has had six children, all of whom are living. His union with Miss Britton proved to be eminently satisfactory; and the mutual affection existing between them remained in brightness until the close of her life. In the summer of 1858, a

remarkable revival of religion broke out in Richland County; and Mr. Irish became one of the converts. The scepticism of his previous life gave way; and he embraced with ardor the faith of the gospel, and very soon after joined the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and began to preach. In the fall of 1859, at the session of the West Wisconsin Conference at Platteville, being urged thereto by the church and his own convictions, he was received on trial, and appointed to Varoqua in Vernon County, as his first circuit.

The itinerant system of the Methodist Church has been the means of repeatedly changing the field of his labors from that time; so that he has been personally identified with the interests of many portions of the State.

He was appointed presiding elder of the St. Croix District, and removed to Hudson, and afterwards to New Richmond. In the fall of 1871, while actively engaged in serving his church in this capacity, he was approached by leading men of the district, and urged to accept the nomination of senator for the twenty-fourth district of the State. This large district, embracing eight counties, had such varied and important interests to subserve, that whoever represented it in the legislature required much versatility of talents, and keenness of observation, to satisfy his constituents. Believing that the call was in the line of Providence, Mr. Irish accepted the nomination in behalf of the Republican party, and was elected by the unprecedented majority of nearly two thousand votes. It was the first instance of a clergyman ever having been elected to the senate of Wisconsin; and Mr. Irish entered upon the discharge of his duties with a strong desire to advance the interests of the State by a faithful and judicious Christian course.

The famous Graham Temperance Bill found in him an ardent friend; and its passage has, by its friends, been often imputed largely to his activity and influence. Whatever conclusions may have been arrived at concerning the bearing of this law on the great issues of temperance, it was regarded at the time as an essential measure by temperance men, and was therefore pressed to a successful issue. During both years of Mr. Irish's service in the senate, he served also as its chaplain by the request of that body. In the fall of 1872 he was appointed by Gov. Washburn, chairman of the State

Visiting Committee, and, as such, visited all the charitable and penal institutions of the State. The report of this committee, while recommending liberal appropriations for the institutions fostered by the State, indicated a settled purpose to ignore any claims from institutions under the care of any religious denomination.

The celebrated struggle in the legislature over the St. Croix land-grant transpired during the second year of Mr. Irish's term; and he rendered signal service on the side of the North Wisconsin Company, acting as champion of their bill. The result of that struggle has fully justified him in the course he pursued, though at the time a partisan spirit was evoked against him. The Lacrosse Bridge Bill, which was vetoed by the governor, and which veto was sustained by the votes of Mr. Irish and others, gave opportunity to test the mettle of honest men. While rumors of bribery and corruption were rife during that stormy time, no faintest breath fell upon Mr. Irish. He returned to his constituents with the satisfaction of having done his duty. In June, 1873, he was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Eau Claire, and removed there with his family, now decimated by death; his wife having suddenly died the previous winter. He retained this office until April, 1875, when he resigned the office, it interfering with his chosen profession of minister of the gospel. In January, 1874, he was again married to Miss Isabella H. Cobban of Eau Claire.

The appointments which have been held by Mr. Irish both in Church and State indicate the esteem in which he is held and the estimate placed upon his talents.

Mr. Irish is tall and portly, of commanding personal appearance. His phrenology and physiognomy betoken a high order of intellect; and his mild blue eye and genial smile rightly impress one with the idea that there is a warm heart beneath. He is exceedingly modest, and shrinks from making himself prominent among men.

HON. DAVID ATWOOD.¹ — "He was born in Bedford, N.H., Dec. 15, 1815. He belongs to a vigorous and long-lived family. His parents are natives of the town of Bedford; and his father, now more than ninety years of age, lives on

the old homestead. The early history of Gen. Atwood is that of all sturdy New England boys who worked on their fathers' farms in summer, and attended the district schools in winter. It was hot work, wrestling with Nature in those sultry days on the stony hill-sides of a rough New England farm, forcing the soil to yield subsistence. Cold and raw were the autumn months, and hard the struggle through deep drifts, and against the blustering winter-wind, on the way to the old schoolhouse. It seemed sometimes as if old Boreas lurked about the hills in ambush, waiting for a chance to blow away such boys and girls as were not anchored to the earth with plenty of bone and muscle. This course of life, until he was sixteen years of age, developed and strengthened him, and firmly fixed those habits of industry and frugality which have given him subsequent success. He thus became fitted for a fair fight with the world.

"On arriving at the age of fifteen years, he took up his residence in Hamilton, Madison County, N.Y., and commenced work at a printer's case. Five years of assiduous toil intervened before he again saw the paternal roof-tree, during which time he had the satisfaction of becoming master of his craft. For nearly three years following, he travelled extensively through the South and West. Much of the time he was in the employ of a printing-house; and his business afforded him opportunity to study the country, and become familiar with the resources and character of the people. The States of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, were thoroughly explored; and every considerable town was visited. Gen. Atwood was first introduced to Chicago when it lay in a swamp, with a main street muddy, and almost impassable, and the business of the town centred about a forlorn wooden hotel, not far from the Tremont House, but on the opposite side of Lake Street. Declining a tempting offer to engage in business in Cincinnati, he returned to Hamilton, N.Y., in 1839, where he undertook the publication of a weekly newspaper, called 'The Palladium,' in conjunction with his brother. Among the types, and as a journalist, for five long years he labored on, through the 'hard cider' campaign, and until the defeat of Henry Clay.

"Some time during these years of journalistic employ, he received a com-

¹ We are indebted to the columns of The Western Monthly, August, 1869, for this sketch. — C. R. T.

mission as adjutant from his Excellency, Gov. Seward, and a subsequent commission as major, duly countersigned by Gen. Rufus King, adjutant-general, and afterwards editor of 'The Milwaukee Sentinel,' and minister to Rome. Under Gov. Bouck, the father of Gen. Bouck of Oshkosh, Major Atwood was commissioned colonel of a regiment of militia, which he commanded for several years, attending regularly the annual encampments and general trainings so well remembered by New-Yorkers in 'auld lang syne.'

"Finding himself broken in health, after the political campaign of 1844, — a campaign so gallantly fought, and so foolishly lost, — Col. Atwood again set his face westward. His newspaper had paid expenses, and nothing more. From a zealous advocacy of the cause of the famous Kentuckian — which he ardently espoused, and to which he gave five of his best years — he came out at length at a pecuniary sacrifice, and with health seriously impaired.

"Pushing into Illinois, in 1845, he was so much attracted by the beauty and fertility of the prairies, that he at once located a farm near the city of Freeport. Two years of more rugged outdoor occupation than had been his wont — years of brawny development, not unmingled with financial trouble, and discouragement on account of the failure of crops — served to restore the colonel's health, and to induce him to again engage in editorial labors. Being directed to Wisconsin as a Territory of thrift and promise, he was induced to establish himself at Madison, at that day the capital of the Territory, but a small and inconsiderable village. At once he became connected with 'The Madison Express,' a Whig paper, the editorial labor and management of which he assumed until the autumn of 1852, when he brought into existence 'The Daily State Journal,' which he has ever since published. Having carefully reported the proceedings of the closing sessions of the Territorial legislature convened at Madison, and the entire proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, he has the honor of possessing more direct familiarity with the action of these bodies than perhaps any man living. He wields a ready pen, and has a reputation for writing with accuracy and despatch. By habit, he holds his ideas in solution, ready for use. Having a retentive memory, combined with a skill to take on the wing the thoughts that cross

his mental vision, and an analytical mind, he is enabled to adorn the journalistic profession with many and valuable gifts.

"During the term of the Hon. L. J. Farwell, governor of Wisconsin, Col. Atwood held the position of quartermaster-general of that State. In the management of 'The Journal,' soon after its establishment, he associated with himself as co-editor the Hon. Horace Rublee, now United States minister to Switzerland, a man of intellectual strength and fine culture. Thereupon, the paper took a leading position, and became firmly established. It has ever been public spirited and enterprising, and Republican in politics. So far as its influence extends, it may be regarded as the reflex of the enterprise of its founder.

"In 1858 he was commissioned major-general of the fifth division of the State militia. For a number of years he has been one of the leaders in the ranks of the Republican party in Wisconsin. He became a member of the legislature in 1860, and was chosen speaker *pro tem.* of the assembly. On account of his known integrity and executive ability, he was appointed United States assessor when that office was first created. In 1868 he held the office of mayor in the city of Madison. At the Republican State convention, in September in that year, on the first ballot for governor, he received fifty-three votes, with a large majority of those from his own district, — a flattering compliment to his political standing, considering that that district had above half a dozen candidates for State offices in the field.

"In person, Gen. Atwood is of medium stature, with dark-blue eyes and silver-gray hair. His features are regular, and particularly pleasant and expressive when in conversation. In private character, he is above suspicion or reproach. As a public man and a politician, it is sufficient to remark, that his instincts are strongly Republican, without the element of partisan bitterness. He possesses valued friends in all parties, and in controversy exhibits the frankness and modesty of a true gentleman. As a public man, he has accomplished much for the advancement of education, and the general welfare of society. In all projects to increase the national prosperity of the West, he has been foremost. In private life, he is

benevolent and hospitable; in politics, hopeful; in mental cast, shrewd and practical. He is such a representative of the coming men and workers of the West, that, perhaps, he has not been inaptly called the 'Benjamin Franklin of the Wisconsin press.'

"The lives of the men who are at work at the foundations of government, who are extending the Republic, and rearing the superstructure of American liberty upon the boundless prairies of the West, are recorded upon the stones and columns they have placed therein; and, though the words may seem blurred to many eyes, future generations will rewrite them in enduring marble."

He took his seat in Congress in February, 1870, succeeding the Hon. B. F. Hopkins, who died the previous month in the same year. In Congress, Mr. Atwood was industrious; and effectual bills in which he was interested, were passed, such as the Northern Pacific Railway Bill, to render the land-grant available, and to insure the construction of the line; the act in relation to the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin River; that dividing Wisconsin into two judicial districts, &c.

As an editor, Gen. Atwood is true to the right, never sacrificing honor in partisan disputes, but always maintaining a dignity in political conflict. Through this bearing he has made his name agreeable in the ears of all political parties, and his journal a power for good in the nation.

HON. JAMES T. LEWIS. — He was born in Clarendon, Orleans County, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1819. He received his academical education at Clarkson and Clinton, N.Y., and read law with Gov. Seldon, at the former place. He came to Wisconsin in July, 1845; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court; and commenced the practice of law at Columbus, where he has since resided. He has held eight different offices in the State, commencing with that of district-attorney, and closing with that of governor. When elected secretary of state, he received every vote cast in his own city. When elected governor, his majority was nearly twenty-five thousand, — a very large majority for Wisconsin. For his record as governor of the State of Wisconsin, we refer the reader to the foregoing chapters on his administration. He was a successful war governor; and, although he made but little display,

he accomplished great things for the State. Although he has retired from public life, at his beautiful home in Columbus, his unanimous call to the permanent chairmanship of the recent Republican State Convention shows that his great popularity is still alive. Should he consent to again enter public life, his career would, no doubt, be marked with success. He is wealthy, and enjoys life as only a man with a clear conscience can.

HON. JOEL S. FISK. — He was born at St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 24, 1810. At the age of twenty-one, in the fall of 1831, he was married to Miss Green of Plattsburg, N.Y. He emigrated to Green Bay in 1835, where, or at Fort Howard, on the opposite side of the Fox River, he has since resided. Through a long series of successful business operations, he has accumulated considerable means, and is now in the enjoyment of wealth and retirement. In 1846 he was appointed postmaster at Green Bay, and in 1848 he was appointed register of the land office. In his younger days, he was quite a politician, but, in more advanced years, he confined himself strictly to business. He is a worthy and efficient member of the Baptist church of Fort Howard.

REV. H. STONE RICHARDSON. — He was born in the State of New York, Madison County, in 1823. At the early age of eleven years, he undertook, at his own suggestion, to care for himself. He left home, and made application to the principal of an academy at De Ruyter, to ring the bell in that institution for room and tuition. He remained at that school, most of the time, for four years, — an exceedingly diligent student, paying his way, in the mean time, by sawing wood in the school, and about the town, after dark.

He left this school when about seventeen, and pursued his studies at Cazenovia, until prepared for Union College, meeting his own expenses by teaching about four months of each year.

About the time he intended to enter college, his friends persuaded him to attend school at Albany instead, and complete his schooling in that city. He did so; after which, he spent six years in travel, visiting nearly all the States, and all the places of interest in the United States. He also made a journey to Europe, and spent several months among the islands of both oceans.

Mr. Richardson raised a party of young men in 1849, in the interior of Texas, and made a journey across the continent to California. He became a resident of Mariposa County in that State, then a Territory, and resided in the State two years. He was elected a member of the legislature, and was recognized as one of the most influential men of the assembly.

He won, during the session, the highest respect and confidence of all the State. At the close of this session, hearing of the dangerous illness of his mother in New York, he hastened home, but found her deceased. The fatigue of this journey threw him into a dangerous illness, from which he very slowly recovered.

During this illness, and immediately after, he became convinced that his life-work was not that of a politician, but of the ministry. He immediately united with the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and, in a brief time, was preaching with marked success and acceptability.

He is, to-day, preacher in charge at Madison City, Wis. We have not the data, nor, indeed, have we the space, for a full biographical sketch. We may say, however, that, during the war, Mr. Richardson acted a very prominent part. He raised, it is said, more men for the army than any one man in the country. He was chaplain, captain of pioneers, military agent of New York State, and, finally, major of cavalry.

He occupied, as a preacher, the first pulpit of the conference to which he belonged; and, though but a little time a member of the West Wisconsin Conference, is stationed at the capital, and is now closing his third year of most successful work. He is well known in all parts of the State, having lectured quite extensively since he became a resident of Wisconsin.

He is a hard student, both of books and men. He is a man of decided characteristics and marked individuality. His sermons are wholly his own, and are peculiarly unlike those of other men, thoroughly prepared for every occasion.

In 1853 he married Miss Charlotte S. Curtis, youngest daughter of Mr. I. Curtis of Madison, N.Y. This lady has proved a prudent, faithful wife, an affectionate, wise mother, and an active, useful member of society. She is modest, even retiring, plain and simple, yet tasteful in her manners

and dress. She seems to have been intended for the wife of a Methodist preacher, and, as such, her characteristics are worthy of careful study. She has the peculiar faculty of expressing her own ideas, even in a forcible manner, without giving offence. Thinking much, speaking carefully, ever pleasant, always courteous to those in error, firm in purpose, never out of her place, and always a true Christian, she has drawn around her life the truest affection of many many warm friends. To speak her praise is but to touch a thousand chords of her praise which vibrate through and through the nine charges in which she has, during the past twenty years, labored with her husband in this work of love.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, in many respects, is a remarkable man. His great ability as a preacher is hid in the deep folds of his peculiar natural gifts. Although an accomplished scholar in the great field of knowledge pertaining to the ministry, yet his sermons display the imprint of genius peculiar to their author, and are admired as much on this account as on the score of their theological scope. No man has ever spent half an hour in conversation with Mr. Richardson, and afterwards forgotten him. To see and talk with him is to get an impression so agreeable to the mind as to be retained amongst its richest treasures. His individuality is so strong, and its characteristics are so blended, and in such striking contrast with his fellows, as to induce a constant criticism. This criticism is generally favorable. As a preacher, he is clothed with peculiar power. He has always united the energies of his people, and drawn after him the deepest respect from every charge with which he has been connected. As a friend, he is generous, sometimes enthusiastic, but never selfish or partial in his benevolence. As a citizen, he is a warm advocate of law and good order, but stamps his disapproval upon the centralization of wealth or power in any form.

HON. W. J. FISK. — He was born in Brunswick, O., June 25, 1833. He removed to Green Bay, Wis., with his parents, in 1836. In 1848 we find Mr. Fisk actively engaged drafting maps in the government land-office at Green Bay. He made the maps for the State for the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, which maps are still in pos-

session of the State authorities. These were the maps upon which the original grant of land was made by Congress to the State for said improvement. When only fifteen years of age, he bought forty acres of land on Ball Prairie, near the site of the present city of Oshkosh, borrowing half the money with which to make the purchase. John Fitzgerald, an old pioneer, and resident of Oshkosh, who is well known to all the early settlers in that vicinity, loaned him the money necessary to secure the land. He soon laid up enough from his earnings to buy eighty acres more in Brown County. Leaving the land-office, he was engaged at clerking in a general store at Green Bay until 1852. He then attended school at Appleton one year, after which, in 1853, he entered merchandising on his own account. He had no capital; but his father, Hon. Joel Fisk, loaned him money. In 1854 he deeded Mr. Fisk a store and lot in Fort Howard, which establishment he conducted, doing a general business, until 1861, in which he was remarkably successful. In 1855 he was married to Mary J., daughter of J. J. Briggs, a pioneer of Fond du Lac. He was postmaster at Fort Howard from 1862 to 1875. The financial panic of 1857 injured his business interests largely; but, in the three years following, he paid six thousand dollars' debts, paying one hundred cents on the dollar. He sold out, and retired from business in 1861; and in 1862 he was elected treasurer of the city of Fort Howard. He was also member of the city council of Fort Howard two years. In 1868 he was managing-owner of a steamboat-line on Green Bay, as, also, a stage-line over the same route in winter. At this time he became largely interested in the Republic Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago, and established the Green Bay branch, investing over ten thousand dollars in its stock. In the great Chicago fire of 1871, the company failed; and Mr. Fisk lost heavily. He was one of the projectors of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad, and was largely instrumental in its early completion. In 1871 he, with other prominent commercial operators in Wisconsin and Illinois, purchased ten thousand acres of land lying between Fort Howard and Menomonee. These lands are rich in lumber and iron. The North-western Railroad will soon penetrate them, and open up their resources. But we have no space to enumerate half the commercial enterprises

in which Mr. Fisk has been, or is now, engaged. He is one of the largest and most successful commercial operators in Wisconsin. He is vice-president of the Kellogg National Bank of Green Bay; is part owner of one of the largest elevators in North-eastern Wisconsin; and is interested in enterprises located in various parts of the North-west.

As a member of the Wisconsin State legislature, he is attentive to the duties of the position, a valuable financier, modest in argument, but firm in decision. His opinion is respected, and his word honored.

As a business-man he has many peculiarities. His ability to estimate the value of any thing is remarkable. Hence his important connection with the North-western Railroad Company as their purchasing agent. If you have a new enterprise in thought, explain it to Mr. Fisk, and, if he tells you that it's a success, you may invest your money in it in safety. On the other hand, if he pronounces it of no value, you may, with profit, let it alone. He is, perhaps, celebrated for his knowledge of business; and his ability to estimate the relative extent of demand and supply for any given article has given him an enviable position in the estimation of solid business-men.

Mr. Fisk, with his wife and family, resides in one of the finest residences in Fort Howard, and is now actively engaged with his many extensive business interests. He is now considered wealthy.

REV. REEDER SMITH. — He was born in Wyoming, Penn., Jan. 11, 1807, and at the age of ten years became a member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and of its ministry in 1826, marrying, the same year, Aurelia Keeney of Braintree. On her decease, he left the itineracy in Western New York, and in 1840 took charge of the finances of the Methodist-Episcopal College at Albion, Mich., raising it from a greatly embarrassed condition to prosperous independence; thence, in the winter of 1847, obtained from the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin a charter for Lawrence University, and purchased, in connection with Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., the site of the present city of Appleton, marrying in Boston, the same year, Miss Eliza P. Kimball, preceptress of a ladies' school in Cambridge.

He erected the first framed dwelling; and in it was born the first male child of Appleton, — A. A. Lawrence Smith,

now of the Milwaukee bar. Appleton was founded in 1847, and New London in 1852. Each of these places is largely indebted to his untiring energy and skilful management for its present position in the scale of Wisconsin localities. He was endowment-agent of the Lawrence University at Appleton for several years, in which capacity he wrought a work of lasting good to the State of Wisconsin. Lawrence University of Appleton, now one of the most successful institutions of learning in the State, is largely indebted to his untiring Christian zeal for its success.

DANIEL E. SEYMOUR.—He was born in Otsego County, New York, Dec. 22, 1825. He lived and worked on a farm until fifteen years old, attending the district school each winter. Attended the academy at Oxford, Chenango County, N.Y. He then studied one year at the academy in Bloomfield, N.J. Afterward he went to the academy in Hamilton, Madison County, N.Y., where he finished his school-education. Upon invitation of relatives, he started for New Orleans in December, 1844, where he was engaged as a clerk in a store for a couple of years. Then had charge of a large mercantile establishment there for two years more. In 1849 he returned to New York State, and was married to his present wife on the third day of July of that year. He then took a trip with his wife to New Orleans, staying there, and at Natchez, Miss., until May, 1850. Then returned to his old home in New York, and engaged, in teaching school. In 1852 he removed with his family to Illinois, in McHenry County, where he continued teaching. Becoming sick with ague for a long time, he disliked that country, and became anxious to find a more suitable location. Therefore, in June, 1856, he removed with his family to the Territory of Minnesota, taking up a homestead, and experiencing the trials and troubles and vexatious hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. Remained there about seven years, and concluded to see if he could not better his fortunes by making one more change, and moving up among the pines. Consequently he sold out his place there, and came to Chippewa Falls, which he now looks upon as his home. He engaged in his old occupation as clerk in the store of Pound, Halbert, and Co., which afterward became the institution known as the Union Lumbering Company. Staid with them seven years or more,

when, by the death of a relative, he came into possession of some property sufficient to enable him to open the pioneer banking institution in that place known as Seymour's Bank, which has been successfully carried on for nearly six years, obtaining credit for, and name of, being a sound and reliable institution.

HON. M. FRANK.—M. Frank is a native of the State of New York; born in the town of Virgil, county of Cortland. He did not receive a collegiate education. His father was a respectable farmer of moderate means, and unable to incur the expense of sending his sons to college. His education was in the common schools and academic institutions in the vicinity of his home. After passing the period of his school-days, his occupation was divided between working on his father's farm in summer, and teaching school in winter. As soon as he had attained to years of majority, he was elected town inspector of common schools, and was re-elected to that office several successive years. He was also elected, two successive years, a member of the county board of supervisors.

He took an active part in the reformatory movements in Cortland County at this early period, especially the cause of temperance. In 1829 he gave the first public temperance address, which resulted in the organization of a temperance society in the town where he resided. He has ever since been a friend and advocate of the temperance reform.

In 1836 he went to the town of Preble, in another part of the same county, to reside, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and continued in the trade two years. He was married in that town in 1837. During his residence in Preble, he was elected a member of the board of county supervisors, also town clerk.

He moved to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled at Southport (now Kenosha), where he continued to reside, with the exception of a few months at Beloit, until his appointment to a government clerkship in 1870. He still holds his residence in Wisconsin. Southport, at the time he came to the place to reside, contained about two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

In 1840 he became associated with Hon. C. L. Sholes, in the publication of "The Southport Telegraph." There were at that time but few newspapers published in Wisconsin. "The Telegraph," under the editorial manage-

ment of Frank and Sholes, became largely influential in Territorial politics. Mr. Frank was editorially connected with "The Telegraph" at various periods, both under Territorial and State government, equal to a continuous time of about twelve years.

In 1843 he was elected a member of the Territorial legislature (council), for a term of one year, from the district of country now comprising the counties of Racine and Kenosha. He was re-elected to the same office in 1844, for a term of two years. His chief efforts while a member of the Territorial legislature were for the adoption of preliminary measures to the formation of a State government, and for a change in the common school law of the Territory, with a view to the early establishment of free schools. In both of these measures, he was unsuccessful, but did not relax the advocacy of them through the press, until the public mind was prepared for their adoption.

At the first corporation election of Southport, in 1840, Mr. Frank was elected president. In 1850 the name Southport was changed to Kenosha, by act of the legislature; and the village became an incorporated city. Mr. Frank was elected the first mayor. This was a year involving much responsibility on the chief officer of the city: in it occurred the great "wheat riot" (so called), in which the city was for days kept in intense excitement, and serious consequences impended. It was also a year of frightful visitation of the cholera.

On the adoption of the State constitution, in 1848, Mr. Frank was elected one of the commissioners to revise the laws.

In 1854 Mr. Frank was elected county treasurer of Kenosha County for a term of two years: he was elected to the same office for a second term of two years in 1856.

In 1860 he was elected a member of the assembly, and served during the session as chairman of the Committee on Railroads.

He was also, the same year, appointed by the governor to fill an unexpired term on the Board of Regents of the State University; and was subsequently chosen, on joint ballot of the legislature, to a full term of that office.

In April, 1861, he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln postmaster at the city of Kenosha: at the expiration of the term of four years, he was re-appointed; and, after continuing in that office about

six years, he was removed by Pres. Johnson for political reasons.

In matters pertaining to morals and religion, Mr. Frank has always maintained a good standing, ever evincing a readiness to aid in such enterprises as gave promise of public good. He became a member of the Congregational Church at Southport (Kenosha) in 1840, which had then just been organized. His relations to that church continued until his business took him to Washington, where his church relations for the present are.

JOHN DAHLMAN. — He was born at Ruken, in the province of Westphalia, in Prussia, Nov. 21, 1829, and is, consequently, forty-six years of age. His father was a small tradesman, in easy circumstances. Actuated by a desire to attain a more considerable success than was possible under the rigid social conditions of the Old World, the family emigrated to America when the subject of our sketch was thirteen years of age. The children were four boys (two of whom are now dead) and one girl.

The family located at Burlington, in Racine County. A tract of eight hundred acres of unexcelled farming-land was purchased, and stocked with two hundred sheep, seven yoke of oxen, and two span of horses. The hardy proprietor and his four boys, full of snap and grit, were not afraid of work. They soon made their homestead one of the finest farms in the State, — a reputation which it still maintains. Here John remained for five years. But the aspirations of the boy were not to be satisfied with agricultural triumph alone. At the age of eighteen he set out for Milwaukee, although without a single acquaintance in the city, to take his place at the bottom of the ladder in some mercantile pursuit. Before leaving home, his mother had advised him, with excellent good sense, to think little of himself and his merits, but to seek out some good man, in whom the community had confidence, and offer his services for whatever they might be considered worth.

The boy found an opening with John Furlong, Esq., who was then a retail grocer, at 242 East Water Street. From the start, he devoted his whole energies to the service of his employer. He considered no work difficult, no hours too late, and no attention too close, by which the interests of the concern could be advanced. It was largely due to his exertions and efficiency that the

house became, in a few years, a leading wholesale establishment. He sold, and then delivered the goods in person; kept the books after ten o'clock at night, scarcely ever retiring before midnight; and, as the business was carried on in great part with farmers, he was up again and at work at five in the morning. The salaries which would have been required under less careful management were thus saved, and retained in the business.

On the 1st of May, 1855, young Dahlman was admitted to a partnership in the house. From that date, his career through a variety of changes has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. After two years, he dissolved with Furlong, and formed a partnership in July, 1857, two months before the great panic, with Edward O'Neil, Timothy Dane, and Anthony Dahlman, under the firm-name of John Dahlman and Company. In 1862 he bought out the two former gentlemen, but soon after re-admitted Mr. Dane, whom, however, he bought out again in 1868. He then continued the business with his brother until 1872, when, his health becoming impaired, he withdrew from business-cares entirely. The house which he built up has been known for years as one of the heaviest, soundest, and most honorable on the street.

Unlike many self-made men, Mr. Dahlman's modesty does not permit him to ascribe his success entirely to his own exertions. He believes much in a special fortune, or an over-ruling Providence, which has directed his ventures to an issue which mere care and industry could not have attained. He has never, from the first, met with any serious losses, and has scarcely ever been disappointed in any of his calculations. Nevertheless, his judgment and promptitude of action, although original endowments of Nature, have been assiduously cultivated; and Mr. Dahlman can fairly claim, as much as any individual may, to be the sole architect of his own fortune.

Mr. Dahlman has made occasional adventures outside of his regular business, and these have also proved equally fortunate. Among others may be mentioned his purchase of the tannery, now owned by the Milwaukee Hide and Leather Company, which he ran for one year under the firm-name of C. M. Sawyer and Company.

We now come to Mr. Dahlman's political career. He has always voted with the Democratic party, but has

never been extreme in his views, or inclined to be an agitator. What offices he has held have sought him, and not he them. He was elected to the city council in April, 1866, for two years. He was elected supervisor in April, 1870, and re-elected in April, 1872. In February, 1873, he was appointed by Mayor Hooker city tax commissioner, and was re-appointed by Mayor Ludington in 1875. It is a position for which he is eminently qualified by his financial ability and conscientious diligence; and his administration of affairs has given universal satisfaction.

In person, Mr. Dahlman is a man of about the middle height, with a blue eye, dark beard, which begins to be touched with gray, and a mild and pleasant expression of countenance. He comes of a hale and hearty family, and may still look forward to a long life of usefulness. His father, now a hundred and four years of age, is an honored inmate of his son's house, and was strong and well enough to vote early at the last election.

Mr. Dahlman has been twice married, and has two small children by his second wife. His education has been acquired mainly in the practical school of business-life. He attended school in his own country until his twelfth year, and afterwards enjoyed for one year such facilities as were furnished by the boy district school at Burlington during his farming-days. He is an interesting talker, and thoroughly posted, especially upon matters of finance; and his ideas upon all subjects never fail to be sound and valuable. Although the owner of forty buildings and houses, sixty-five acres of the most eligible town-lots in the suburbs, eight hundred acres of the finest farming-land in Racine County, and the recipient of an unusually handsome income, he lives in very unpretentious style. His tastes are averse to all ostentation. His expenditure is only lavish in the matter of charities. To these he has always given in sums that the world will never know of. During his business career, he seemed to be the naturally appointed collector for every charitable movement. No penniless emigrant landed upon the dock but was at once despatched to him for aid. He was one of the first contributors to St. Mary's Hospital. He has been treasurer of St. Rose's Orphan Asylum for eighteen years. He has contributed to churches and schools without num-

ber. In religion Mr. Dahlman is a devoted and exemplary Catholic.

GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF. — He was born Nov. 1, 1824, at Salterhebble, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Eng. All the school-education he received was at the village school in England, before he was twelve years of age. When he was sixteen years of age, his father emigrated to the United States, leaving him behind. The next year, in the spring of 1842, he came also. He soon after engaged in a woollen factory in New York State. In 1847 he was married; and soon after he commenced farming. Having accumulated a thousand dollars, in the fall of 1851 he moved to Wisconsin, and purchased a farm in Green County, where he remained two years, after which he moved to Monroe. After a two-years' residence in Monroe, he was employed as a book-keeper and cashier in a banking-office at that place. In the fall of 1851 he was elected register of deeds of Green County. In the spring of 1860 he purchased a one-half interest in "The Monroe Sentinel," and, one year later, he purchased the whole office. In 1862 he was commissioned to raise a company for the Twenty-second Regiment of Volunteers. He then sold one-half of "The Sentinel" to E. E. Carr, who edited that paper during Gen. Bintliff's absence from the State in the field of battle. We refer our readers to the foregoing account of Wisconsin in the war for Gen. Bintliff's war record. It will suffice here to say that he won distinction on the battle-field.

Soon after he returned from the war, he sold his one-half interest in "The Monroe Sentinel," and started for Missouri with the intention of locating there; but, after travelling all over the State, he found society in so unsettled a condition, that he did not deem it wise to remove any family there, and returned to Monroe, where he purchased a book, stationery, and wall-paper business, and continued in it until July, 1870, when he purchased a one-half interest in "The Janesville Gazette," — of which there is published daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions, — and became the editor of that journal. He has continued in that position until the present.

During the past five years, he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans Home, and, for the past two years, president of the board.

He was a delegate from Wisconsin to the National Republican Convention which assembled in Chicago in 1868, and nominated Grant, and again to the convention which renominated him in 1872 at Philadelphia.

HON. LUCIUS S. BLAKE. — He was born at Burlington, Vt., March 14, 1816. His father's name was Levi Blake. He is of Irish extraction. In 1817 Mr. Blake, with his family, removed to Western New York, and settled in Erie County. He remained there about ten years, during which time his son attended the district school during the winter months. At one time Millard Fillmore was his teacher. Mr. Blake again removed his family to Crawford County, Penn., where he engaged in farming for seven years. In 1834 Mr. Blake, with his two sons, Lucius S. and E. Sandford, went to Chicago, which then consisted of Fort Dearborn and a small village. The sons assisted their father in his vocation of contracting and building. From this place, the father, with his sons, emigrated farther west, and established a claim near the present site of Racine. A windowless "shanty" was built, in which Lucius and his brother lived alone for two years. At the expiration of that time, his parents came to live at their new home. The first year after their arrival, he worked for his father. The next year, he worked at carpentering for Gen. Bullen and Samuel Hale at Kenosha (then Southport) for one and a half dollars per day in "store pay." The following year, he commenced business for himself, and had a small force of men in his employ, one of whom has continued to work for him, and is now at the head of "Blake's Manufacturing Establishment," which was built in 1843. At first his business was limited; but as his capital and his facilities have increased, his establishment has become the largest in the world in the specialty of manufacturing farming-implements. He makes shipments to all parts of the United States, and has an agency in Pesth, Hungary. As his means have increased, he has sought opportunities for investing them. He is now at the head of the largest woollen-mills in the West. He is the largest real-estate holder in Racine, and owns several public buildings, manufactories, and numerous residences. He was too old to be a soldier in the late war, but visited and gave largely to the armies of the Potomac, Virginia, and Arkansas. He is a

Republican, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Gen. Grant. While attending to his private affairs, he has not been neglectful of his public duties, and probably no man has given more liberally of his time and means in improving Racine than Mr. Blake. He was one of the first trustees under the village government, and succeeded his father as treasurer of Racine County. During 1863-64 he served as provost-marshal of Racine County. He was chairman of the first finance committee, and has been a member of the city council for several terms, and at present is the president of it. In 1870 he was a member of the legislature, and secured the passage of several bills of importance to his constituents and to Racine City. His wife is an English lady, whose maiden name was Caroline Elliott. They have three children, and two are dead. He and his wife became members of the First Baptist Church of Racine in 1843. Mr. Blake is not desirous of holding office, but consents to do so, when, by so doing, good may be accomplished. He has led a laborious life, and deserves to richly enjoy the results of it.

HON. IRA B. BRUNSON.—He was born in Ohio. In 1836 he came to Prairie du Chien, Wis. He was a member of the Territorial assembly in 1837, 1838, and 1839. He has been judge of Crawford County since 1853.

FREDERICK WILLIAM COTZHAUSEN.—He was born at Cambach, an ancient castle near Aix-la-Chapelle in Pepine, Prussia, July 21, 1838. He received private tuition at home till he was ten years of age, when he entered the Gustavus-Adolphus College at Meurs, where he remained until 1853. After graduating, he removed to Cologne, and devoted himself for two years at the Academy of Arts and Commerce, especially to the study of mathematics, natural science, and modern languages. Having again graduated *cum laude*, he emigrated to the United States in 1856, and settled at Milwaukee, where he has resided ever since. He is by profession a lawyer, and confines himself closely to the pursuit of his vocation. He was a candidate for office but once, and was elected, almost without opposition, in 1872, to represent the third district in the senate. He refused a renomination. He is the public administrator in and for the city and county of Milwaukee. He was a member of the Board

of Regents of normal schools. His ancestors have always been Democratic.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. PARDY.—He was born in Carlisle, Sullivan County, Ind., Aug. 28, 1822. His father died when he was eleven years of age. Previous to this time, his opportunities were limited to subscription schools. From this time he assisted his mother, who was left with insufficient means to support a large family of children. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the saddler's trade, which vocation he followed for about eleven years. He came to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1845: after spending all his money in mining, he worked in Mineral Point, at his trade, for about six months. He married in Indiana, and settled in Highland, Iowa County, this State, where he remained for one year. He removed to Bad Axe, Crawford County (a portion of which now constitutes Vernon County), where he has since resided. He followed farming for ten years, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court; which position he held for eight years. He represented Crawford, Richland, and Vernon Counties in the senate for one year. While on the farm, he filled nearly all the different town offices. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. He was elected county judge in 1869, and is now serving his second term. He was married, in 1846, to Jane E. Lemen. He has buried two children, and has two girls and six boys living. He was a member of the Whig party while it was in existence. He is now a Republican, and has always been an active politician.

HON. ENOCH CHASE, M.D.—He was born at Derby, Vt., Jan. 16, 1809. He worked on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, when he met with an accident which unfitted him for working on a farm, and caused him to study medicine. In 1831 he graduated from Dartmouth College. In July of that year he settled at Coldwater, Mich. He was appointed adjutant in the Michigan militia, in 1832, in the Black-Hawk war. He removed to Milwaukee, April 9, 1835. His family was the first to settle on the south side of Milwaukee River. He was the only practising physician in Milwaukee till 1836. He was secretary of the first public meeting held in the place, and drew up the first memorial sent to Congress for an appropriation for a harbor. The first religious service by a Methodist was held in his house in

June, 1835. He became a member of the judiciary committee on public lands, and was elected by the settlers at the court-house, on March 13, 1837. When he came to Milwaukee, Solomon Juneau and his employees, Horace Chase, Joel S. Wilcox, Albert Fowler, White J. Evans, and a few transient characters were there, of whom Horace Chase is the only man still a resident. In 1837 he moved to the farm where he now resides. He was a member of the assembly in 1849-51, 1853, and 1870. He received the Whig vote in 1850. He was the third president of the "Old Settlers' Club." In April, 1835, there was no tavern between Chicago and Milwaukee. In coming from Coldwater, Mr. Chase found considerable difficulty in finding accommodations for his family at night. The first two nights they were obliged to sleep on the "soft side of a floor," and the last night on the bare ground near Oak Creek. Dr. Chase was married to Julia Ann Ellsworth, March 24, 1835. She died Jan. 5, 1837, leaving an infant daughter. He was married to Nancy M. Bromley, Sept. 24, 1837, who is the mother of ten children, five of whom are still living. Dr. Chase is upright and just; and his word is as good as his bond. He is an obliging man, and a pleasant neighbor.

E. H. BRODHEAD, C.E. — he was born in Plattekill, Ulster County, N.Y., in 1809. His father, Oliver Brodhead, was a farmer. Mr. Brodhead worked on the farm during the summers, and attended school in the winter months, till he was eighteen years old. Subsequently, he attended Will-ett's Academy in Dutchess County. In 1830 West Point was the only institution where engineering was taught as a separate branch. Desirous of taking a shorter course, he obtained private instruction from the professors of that institution; the practice of which has since been discontinued. Here he was prepared for field work, and for constructing railroads, then just commencing. In 1832, leaving West Point, he obtained a situation on the Ithaca and Oswego Railroad, then about to be commenced under John Randall, Chief Engineer. In 1833 and 1834 he was appointed deputy surveyor-general, for the purpose of retracing the boundaries of the Onondaga Reservation, and especially the town of Syracuse. The same year he was appointed assistant engineer on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad.

Soon after his engagement on this work, the chief engineer, William Young, transferred him to the charge of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad. He completed the survey and location of that line of road in 1834; but, as the company was not then ready to commence its construction, he became the assistant engineer, under Alexander Twining, on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Soon after the completion of the location of the line, and the work put under contract, Mr. Twining resigned; and Mr. Brodhead was appointed chief engineer. The work was finished in 1837, with the flat rail, then almost exclusively in use in this country. In 1836 he made a survey as chief engineer for the Housatonic Railroad, and acted as consulting engineer for Mr. Talcott in making a contract with Mason and Bishop for its construction. In the fall of that year, Mr. Brodhead was married to his present wife, a daughter of Nathaniel Fletcher of Newburyport, Mass. In 1837 he removed to Brooklyn to enter upon the survey, in connection with John Stoddard, of the new portion of the city under a commission by the legislature. This work required great care and accuracy, and was not finished till 1839. The canal commissioners chose him to survey the country for the extension of the Black-river Canal, between Booneville, Watertown, and Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario, and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence River. In 1840 Gov. Seward appointed him chief engineer under an act passed by legislature, authorizing a survey to be made of the northern portion of the State, known as the "John Brown" tract. The report of this survey, with the estimates, maps, and plans, was completed and submitted to the legislature in 1841. The next year, he surveyed a route for a railroad from Catskill on the Hudson River, to Canajoharie in the valley of the Mohawk. A small portion of the route had been built, but was so badly located and constructed, and the whole route proved of so formidable a character, that, upon his report, the project was abandoned, and the portion constructed taken up. In 1843 the canal board resident engineer appointed him to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, between Little Falls and Syracuse, and also to act in the same capacity on the Chenango and Black River Canals. This work was completed in 1845, when he accepted the position of chief engineer

and superintendent of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, then in operation to Springfield, Mass. He remained in charge of the work until 1848, when he was tendered the situation of chief engineer of the Hartford and Willimantic Roads, and as he preferred to construct, rather than to superintend, railroads, he accepted the position. In its course, the route crossed the Connecticut River and the Bolton Mountain. In order to reach the summit of this mountain, and save as much rock-excavation as possible, it became necessary to adopt a grade of sixty feet to the mile for a distance of five miles, which at that early day, before locomotives had been improved in their capacity to overcome steep grades, was a work of no small interest. This work was completed in 1850, when he returned to Utica to take charge of the survey of a route extending from Schenectady to Syracuse, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. In the winter of 1851 Mr. Holton, a director of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, employed Mr. Brodhead to finish constructing the road, which had been completed as far as Eagle. There were many features in the construction of this road which were of a serious character; but it was finally completed in 1857. The last year of his connection with this road, he was president of the company. In 1853 Mr. Brodhead was selected as one of a commission of three to investigate the first serious collision that occurred in the North-west. It took place between two train of cars, — one upon the Southern Michigan Railroad, and the other upon the Michigan Central, at the crossing of the two roads, at a point about seven miles south of Chicago. In the report upon the subject, a recommendation was made, that a regulation should be adopted, that all trains, before crossing the track of another railroad, should come to a stand-still. This plan has since been adopted, and in most States has become a law. In 1857 he closed his business in engineering, having been engaged in it for twenty-five years. During this year, he and his wife made a trip through the Southern States. In April, 1863, he was appointed president of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, on the resignation of its former president. Mr. Brodhead is still in the same office, though the bank has been re-organized into a national bank. In 1871 he accepted the office of water-

commissioner for the purpose of constructing a system of water-works for the city of Milwaukee. This duty was performed without compensation, and the works have been completed, and turned over to the city in June, 1875. Mr. Brodhead attributes a portion of his good health to outdoor exercise. The name of Mr. Brodhead has, for many years, been prominent in the engineering profession. Through his zeal and industry, the East and the West are indebted for their improved railroad facilities. In our State, the iron band connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi remains a monument of his untiring zeal and energy. His name will ever be honored by the citizens of Milwaukee for the part he performed in bringing to a successful completion the perfect system of water-works in their city.

COL. JAMES MIDDLETON ARNOLD.

—He was born in Libertyville, Ill., April 26, 1841. He came to Milwaukee, Wis., with his parents, when an infant, and has lived there up to the present time. In 1858 he entered business as a drug-clerk, in the employ of Henry Fess, jun. Subsequently he entered the employ of Smith, Chandler, and Co., from whence, in 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, a Milwaukee city regiment. He went through the war; was taken prisoner at battle of Murfreesborough, Dec. 31, 1862, and spent two months in Libby Prison. He was exchanged, and detailed for clerical duty on staff of Major-Gen. John Pope, on which duty he continued for fourteen months, during which time he was married. He was relieved by General Orders of War Department, and rejoined the regiment while in line of battle on Rocky Fall Bridge, Ga., served on the staff of Major-Gens. Newton and George H. Thomas, and afterwards filled the position of assistant adjutant-general in State of Tennessee, with the rank of major, holding such commission in the Third Tennessee (Union) Cavalry.

He is now connected with the firm of Arnold, Yule, and Co., the most extensive dealers in engines, wood and iron working machinery, and manufacturers' supplies, in Milwaukee. He was elected to the city council as alderman from the seventh ward in April, 1874, for the term of two years. He has been prominently identified with the advancement of public works in that section of the city. He holds the

commission of colonel of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia, which from the energy displayed by its commander, stands parallel with any similar body of militia in the country. Col. Arnold is also the editor and publisher of "The North-western Illustrated Mechanical Journal," a paper devoted to manufactures and inventions, having circulation through most of the Western States. He is exceedingly affable in disposition; has no fixed religious belief; neither a member of any secret society. His wife, who died July 27, 1875, was from Salem, Mass.; was a lady of fine attainments, a faithful wife and mother; left three children. The colonel has acquired a considerable amount of property; has also established an enviable reputation for integrity; is a man of broad and comprehensive ideas, and one who stands very prominent among his fellow-men as a leader.

HON. E. ELWILL. — He was born Aug. 7, 1816, in Athens, Bradford County, Penn. He received a common-school education, and finished up at the Athens Academy. While but a youth, he spent some years in a woollen-factory, thus working his own way from the time he was able to do any thing until eleven years of age. Subsequently he taught during winters, and attended school during summers. In May, 1838, he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother William; and in 1840 was admitted to practice, which he did with no small degree of success in Bradford and Wyoming Counties, until the spring of 1847, when he came to Wisconsin, arriving at Milwaukee on the first day of June, and from thence to Sheboygan, where he remained in the practice of law until the spring of 1855, when he left for Beaver Dam, where he has since remained. He was district-attorney for Sheboygan County in 1853 and 1854. He was postmaster at Beaver Dam from 1857 until 1861; was district attorney for Dodge County from 1867 until 1870. He was elected judge of the county court of Dodge County in 1873, and still holds that office. Judge Elwill has the highest commendations of the people touching his ability as a lawyer and a judge. His life thus far has been characterized by early, honest, and untiring efforts to fit himself for, and to thoroughly accomplish, his mission, which fact is readily recognized by his fellow-men with applause.

HON. J. M. BENNETT. — He was

born in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N.Y. He received a common-school education, after which he came to Wisconsin in 1845. Here he taught school the first winter after his arrival. In the spring of 1846, he settled in Oregon, Dane County, where he has resided up to the present time, engaged in the mercantile business most of the time since 1849. In 1871 he helped to organize the First National Bank of Evansville, and has been its cashier since. He has filled the office of superintendent of schools; was a member of the board of county supervisors three years; and was elected member of the legislature in 1869.

When he was twenty years of age, he was without means to help himself, save that he could work, which he did on a farm for ten dollars and fifty cents a month; but to-day he is worth a handsome property, which has been acquired through patient, honest industry, and rigid economy. Thus has he risen to an independent position by a lawful way, and is a living example to his fellows.

HON. HENRY D. BARRON. — He was born in the town of Wilton, Saratoga County, N.Y., April 10, 1833. His father was a mechanic in poor circumstances, and burdened with the support of a large family: consequently, his advantages for an education were limited, aside from the common schools of those days. In 1848 he entered the printing-office of Thurlow Weed Brown, in which he served an apprenticeship of three years; after which, with a few dollars saved from his earnings, and a little help from a relative, he entered Ballston Spa Law School, where he studied one year, when, with barely sufficient money to pay the expenses to Wisconsin, he settled in the village of Waukesha, a thriving county-seat. Not being of age, he could not be admitted to the practice of law; but, purchasing "The Waukesha Democrat" on advantageous terms, he became its editor and proprietor; and soon, with the name of "Chronotype," under his charge it assumed a place in the front rank of the weekly press of the State. At that time, the Democratic party was the only political power throughout the North-west, to which he attached himself. He was appointed postmaster of Waukesha by Pres. Pierce, and continued the publication of "The Chronotype" until 1857, when it passed into other hands. He had, in the

mean time, been admitted to the practice of law. In 1860 he was appointed by Gov. Randall judge of the eighth judicial circuit, in which he served a short term, when he removed to St. Croix Falls, and was retained by Caleb Cushing to take charge of the latter's large interests in that section of the country. That has continued to be his place of residence since, from which, however, he has been frequently called in the discharge of public duties. At the outbreak of the war, Judge Barron took a position in the support of war measures, and would have been appointed to a military command, but for physical disabilities. He assisted in raising two or three regiments, and was prominent in the councils of the war party in the State. He supported Lincoln's administration, and became gradually identified with the Republican party. In 1862 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was re-elected until 1869. In April, 1869, he was appointed by Pres. Grant fifth auditor of the United States treasury. In 1871, while attending to his duties in Washington, he was again elected to the legislature, because of important matters to be cared for, which he was so well qualified to protect. He was chosen speaker of the assembly in 1866 and in 1873. He is an admirable presiding officer of a deliberative body, and is regarded as a model legislator, exceedingly effective in debate, from a thorough knowledge of all important matters. He stands among the few incorruptible public men, and never fails to wield a salutary influence. He was a member of the electoral college from Wisconsin, and its president in 1868, and held the same positions in 1872. Just in the prime of life, and having risen to such eminence already, he is destined to occupy a larger field of usefulness for the public good.

CHARLES E. HOUGHMAN, M.D. — He was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1833. He was educated under a private teacher, after which he studied at New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Canada, where he remained three years. He came to Wisconsin in 1864, and was appointed in 1869, by Gov. Fairchild, to take charge of the Eye and Ear Department of St. Mary's Hospital for Indigent Soldiers. In 1870 he established the Milwaukee Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he has treated a large number of patients with

great success. He receives patients from all parts of the country; and any who are of limited means are not turned away, but treated the same, which may be seen from the fact that he has treated about six hundred gratuitously. There are very many reliable sources from which the public may gather information concerning Dr. Houghman's Infirmary at Milwaukee. The press is loud in its praise of the institution, presenting its benefits with perspicuity to the public; and also of the well-tried ability of him who is in charge. He is unquestionably well recommended and properly indorsed for his profession.

HON. GEORGE W. ALLEN. — He was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., in December, 1818. His early days of labor were spent in the tannery with his father. He was liberally educated, prepared for college, and entered the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1838, and graduated at Union College, New York, in 1841. For a time, he read law, intending to follow that profession, but soon changed his mind, preferring commercial pursuits, and entered into partnership with his father in 1842, under the firm-name of R. Allen & Son. At this period of his life, he was given to politics and public speaking. In 1842 he delivered a speech against what was then called Political Abolitionism, when he was challenged by Hon. Gerrit Smith to meet him in public debate on that question, which was accepted; and, after the discussion, the almost universal verdict was in favor of Mr. Allen. In 1847 was married to Jane Savage of New York. On the breaking-out of the war in 1861, Mr. Allen was active in the cause of the country, making his eloquent and strong appeals, contributing largely of his means, as well as time, to sustain the government. He and his brother were successful in raising one company, which was mustered into the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, under the name of the "Allen Guards;" and his services were unremitted to the close of the war. He urged the heaviest taxation in all its forms; saying, that, where so many gave their lives, others should give their property, to the common cause. After the close of the war, the necessity for such taxation no longer needed, he was influential in having them reduced. He has contributed more to the leather interest of this country than any other man. During his visit to Vienna, at the World's Exposition, he

gathered much valuable information, which contributed largely to the business of the firm, and to the leather industry throughout the country. He is one of those men who go out and beyond self into the higher and broader atmosphere of the public good.

REV. AMOS C. PENNOCK. — He was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1815. He resided at the place of his birth until 1844, when he removed to Wisconsin. His early school-privileges were inferior to those of the present age; but he was not slow to improve the opportunities given. He formed habits of study, which constituted one secret of grand success in after-life, giving him the character of thorough student. The first eight years subsequent to his becoming of age were spent between study, travel, and the oversight of the farm, while his father was absent as a travelling Methodist preacher. In the fall of 1844, with his newly married wife, he came to Aztalan, Jefferson County, Wis., where he sold goods, and dealt in real estate for about three years, when he joined the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, laboring successfully for some years on the best appointments of the conference. While at Milwaukee, finding that his health was declining, he chose a change of climate, and was stationed in the city of Stillwater, Minn., for the ensuing year; and, when the Wisconsin Conference was divided, he fell into the Minnesota division, in which conference he was called to the discharge of prominent duties; being well qualified to aid in all the benevolent and educational enterprises of the church. In the course of a few years, he returned to Wisconsin, over which he had travelled in an early day, when there was not only much to admire among the wilds and beauties of the State, but more to fear. He soon learned to feel at home in these lone journeyings through forests, and over prairies, feeling assured of the sheltering wing of Him who sleepeth not. Being naturally diffident and retiring, he has avoided nearly all political positions and responsibilities. A few tried friends, plenty of ink, paper, and books, together with simple food and an humble shelter, have for him constituted a fountain of happiness. And as a result of this taste and talent may be found, beside sermons, essays, controversies, and correspondence, a condensed manuscript upon the important

features of theology, carefully written, and nearly ready for the press, a collection of poems and fugitive pieces, indexed, and ready for the printer's hand. As a sample of his poetical genius, a few extracts are subjoined, —

THE RED MAN'S RETURN.

"Tis fifteen years since first I stood
And gazed upon these hills and wood;
Went with the tribe from place to place,
And joined the merry morning chase.
My heart was light and happy then
As sunbeams glancing o'er the glen;
And little thought I, dancing on,
So soon would set my joyous sun, —
Ah! little thought, a few brief years
Would fill my eyes with scalding tears;
Would leave me wretched, faint, and lone;
Destroy my friends and woodland home;
Would drive me from my native hill.
My mountain-trail, and sparkling rill:
But ah, a spell came o'er my dream,
And heartless fates have changed the scene.

But oh! how changed this spot appears,
And all around new aspect wears.
The council-tree now's cut away;
And piled in heaps the old oaks lay;
The pale-face has his cottage here;
And waving corn the hill-tops bear;
The winding trail the plough's turned o'er;
And what was fair is fair no more.

For me this life hath now no cheer;
The wood no charm, the grave no fear:
The rising light ascends in vain
To calm this throbbing, troubled brain."

The following, titled "June," was written in 1854, —

"It is greeting, indeed, when the winter is
past,
And the rain-drops of spring on earth's bosom
are cast,
To walk 'mid the flowers, thy sun doth illumine,
And breathe thy sweet breath, mild, genial
June."

These are samples of a few of the many poems he has written; while in prose, too, he has not failed to acquire a good reputation both as a writer and profound thinker, as may be seen from his productions, especially in a sermon written and published in 1867, entitled "The Fall and Recovery of Man," the closing up of which is most sublime. He is now nearly sixty years of age, of a nervous-sanguine temperament; is firm in what he believes to be right. He now resides in Madison, in a pleasant home; and, having done what he could in the activities of life, he now looks forward to a bright immortality beyond the stream of death.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Pennock. — She was born in Utica, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1830. Being one of a large family, with

only moderate means, she early learned the lesson of self-reliance and useful activity, prizing the advantages of an education. The family moved to Fulton, N.Y., while she was but a child. Here she began to acquire an intellectual culture, where her opportunities were such as to insure thorough and rapid progress. She was clever in study, taking in knowledge as the sponge drinks up water. She began school-teaching at sixteen, and continued the work with success until her twenty-fourth year, when she was married to Rev. A. C. Pennock, then a member of the Wisconsin Conference. Subsequently she shared with her husband the toil and trials of the itineracy, for years, with patience. She had been accustomed, however, to hardships prior to assuming these new responsibilities; for in 1846 she came to Wisconsin, and saw Columbia County in its rude and early days, — saw these wild prairies bow to the rod of agriculture, and yield to the wand of civilization, — saw them change from the playground and feeding-place of wild animals to fields of grain, and gardens of beauty, and contributed her part in bringing about the transformation; and in her after and better days, has ever had an eye of sympathy toward the poor, the toiling, and the struggling. At her hand, want finds help, and distress relief, and in her words the erring find council, and the sorrowing solace. Never neglecting the calls of her family to follow the nod and notions of artificial society; at home in the kitchen, nursery, and parlor; at home in the halls of music, art, and science; a constant student and ready writer; a devoted daily Christian lady, aiming to make her home a sanctuary, as well as a study for her children, — she makes one of the best mothers, best neighbors, friends, and citizens of the State.

WILLIAM P. MERRILL. — He was born on the 25th of March, 1871, at South Berwick, Me. When but eight years of age, his father moved to Adams, Jefferson County, N.Y., where he remained eight years. William had now arrived at that age when every young man desires to sever home-ties, and seek a fortune abroad. His first attempt was to make a trip to Canada; but sickness compelled his return after a brief stay. After his recovery, he decided to go West. He went to Cleveland, O. In 1836 he left Ohio for Wisconsin, arriving in Milwaukee, after a tedious voyage of one month, on the

second day of April. In 1837, still impelled by the love of adventure, he made a trip to Chicago, from there to Rockford, remaining there until spring, when, accompanied by two friends, in March he bought a canoe, and embarked for the Mississippi. Subsequent to this, he went to Camanche, Io. While here, he was made justice of the peace. In 1839 he returned to Milwaukee, bought a small stock of goods, and proceeded to Waukesha County, and established the first store between Waukesha and Watertown. In 1840 he sold out, being convinced that the business of a country merchant was not the best. He then engaged in farming, exchanging his store for eighty acres in Milwaukee County. He was elected justice of the peace in 1846, and in 1849 represented the fifth ward as alderman, and also in 1859. When he came to Milwaukee, he was the owner of a good gun, a chest of carpenter's tools, and one hundred dollars in cash. He was married in 1839, and has two sons. He has built fourteen houses; and, from the rentage of his stores and dwellings, is able to pass the remainder of life in comfortable circumstances.

HON. HORACE CHASE. — He was born in Derby, Orleans County, Vt., Dec. 25, 1810. He comes of pioneer and Revolutionary stock. He lived with his parents; and worked on the farm, attending school in the winter. In 1830 he went to Boston, and engaged with Messrs. Baxter, Robinson, and Co. as clerk, until January, 1833, then, with Wilder Pearce, Esq., of Stanstead Plain, Canada East, acting as clerk in his store up to February, 1834. He then went to Boston and New York, where he met with P. F. W. Peck, Esq., who hailed from Chicago. Mr. Chase returned with him, and accepted position as clerk in his store. He remained with Mr. Peck for some time; then engaged as book-keeper for a tavern-keeper. Not liking this business, he engaged as clerk with Messrs. Kinze and Hall, who kept a large wholesale and retail store. During his stay with Mr. Ingersoll, the tavern-keeper, he became acquainted with Archibald Clybourn, who proposed to go into company in the mercantile business. A partnership was entered into for three years; and they decided to start business in Milwaukee, where they put up a small shanty-storehouse in 1835. In April he, with others, opened a road from Root River to the mouth of the Milwaukee River.

In 1836 he, with his brother (Dr. E. Chase), opened a large and commodious store; and they alone did the forwarding and commission business of what is now the great city of Milwaukee. In October, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Grey. He was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention from Milwaukee County. He was next elected to the first State legislature of Wisconsin, convened at Madison, January, 1848. In August, 1852, Mr. Chase met with a sorrowful bereavement in the loss of his wife. In 1858 he was again married to Miss Mary H. Davis of Mount Holly, Vt., who is still living to make his home happy. In 1861 he was elected alderman and supervisor for the fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee, and in 1862 received, through the suffrages of his admiring fellow-citizens, the position of mayor. He has ever discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people, and is held in high esteem. He has retired on an ample fortune, the results of his own industry and integrity.

HON. LEVI H. KELLOGG.—He was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., Aug. 24, 1817. When he was four years of age, his parents moved to Oneida County, New York, where he remained until the age of sixteen, when he decided to go farther West. His educational advantages, up to this period, were such as the common schools of that day afforded. Early in life he manifested a disposition to prepare himself for a useful life-work. He went to Michigan, the journey occupying three weeks of tedious travel. He resided there about fourteen years, actively engaged in the toil that subsequently resulted in affluence, the meanwhile attending to the cultivation of his mind. In 1847 he moved to Milwaukee, where he engaged in commercial life, and was always alive to every vital interest touching the prosperity of that city. He has been everywhere regarded as a man of superior business attainments, a man of integrity, liberal, and sound in every respect. He is remembered in Milwaukee, and in many other places, by young men who have been assisted and encouraged by him. He was enabled, through honest industry, to acquire an abundance of this world's goods. In the early days of Milwaukee, he became connected with the order of Odd-Fellows, and rose, in a short time, to a high position in that body. He manifested great interest in

the promulgation of the principles of the order, and established many lodges in the State. There is scarcely a member of the order in the State who is not familiar with the name and influence of Mr. Kellogg. He was known as of a benevolent disposition; and, during his last illness, those who had been favored by him in business did not forget their benefactor in the hour of his affliction. He died at Milwaukee, Dec. 12, 1873, leaving a name that is dear to those that knew him.

HON. CARSON GRAHAM.—He was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1812. He acquired the benefits of the common schools and academies of his day. His labor was on the farm until seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Pittsburg to learn the printer's trade, where he worked for a short time, and, not liking it, returned home. He then taught school for the purpose of acquiring means to complete a thorough course of instruction. In 1835 he commenced the study of law under the direction of Hon. George A. Elliot. Was admitted to the bar in 1838, and soon after was appointed deputy attorney-general. Was also deputy United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania for six years, when he came to Wisconsin; but, not liking the appearance of things at that time, he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1849, about ten years after his visit to Milwaukee, he determined to return to the State. Accordingly he went to Fond du Lac. He here became acquainted with prominent men, and was admitted to the bar in this State. In February, 1852, he moved to Dubuque, Io., where he opened an office. In about fourteen weeks afterwards, he was taken ill, which continued, with great suffering, for three months. Feeling somewhat discouraged, he resolved to return to Erie, Penn., where he resumed practice until the summer of 1857, when he again determined to go West, intending to go to Minnesota, but stopped at La Crosse until June, 1858, when he went to Mankato, but, early in the fall, returned to La Crosse, and remained there until the latter part of September, 1859, when he came to Varoqua on business, with not the slightest intention of locating here; but, as there seemed to be an opening for his business, he remained during the winter. In the spring of 1860 he was elected county judge, which settled the question of locating here. In the

spring of 1864 he was elected to the same office, and held it for eight years. Since then, he has held the office of district-attorney for two years. He has been active in business, and prominently connected with many enterprises touching the prosperity of the State.

JOHN NAZRO. — He was born at Cape Haytien, a seaport town on the island of Hayti, Dec. 19, 1826. His father was born in Massachusetts, and his mother in New Jersey. Mr. Nazro is a descendant from the French on both sides. His father was engaged, in early life, at Cape Haytien, in the commission-trading business between that place and Boston, Mass. His parents returned to Boston when Mr. Nazro was about two years old. Here he resided until February, 1847, when he removed to Milwaukee, in which city he now resides. He was married in September, 1851, to Clara B. Blanchard, a daughter of Dr. A. Blanchard of Truxton, Cortland County, N.Y. They have had seven children. Mr. Nazro graduated from the Boston High School at the age of fifteen. He then entered a commission-house, remaining there for about five years. He was bookkeeper with Nazro and King of Milwaukee for one year. In May, 1848, he bought out J. C. Cramer and Co., dealers in hardware, and started in business under the firm John Nazro, jun., and Co. In May, 1850, he united with H. J. Nazro. In May, 1854, H. J. Nazro left Milwaukee to reside in New York, leaving the management of the business, which was then considered large, with him. In May, 1860, the name of the firm was changed to John Nazro and Co., under which name it still exists. Two years later, he became the sole proprietor. His first year's business, in 1848, amounted to eleven thousand dollars, and has advanced to a million, five hundred thousand dollars. His present store is the largest in the United States. Its dimensions are one hundred by one hundred and forty feet. Mr. Nazro has never held any public office. He has declined many high political positions which have been offered to him. He has held a large number of positions of private trust. His commercial history is closely identified with the growth of Milwaukee. It has never been dishonored. He is a man that desires no eulogies, but prefers to let his acts, character, and reputation speak for themselves.

DAVID MARSH KELLY. — He was born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1841. He is the son of Rev. George W. and May M. Kelly. When about ten years old, he removed, with his parents, to Haverhill, Mass. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, to practise in all the courts of that State. Immediately after his admission, he formed a partnership with H. N. Merrill, and commenced the practice of law in Haverhill. In 1867 he removed from Massachusetts to Appleton in this State. Here he became a director of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, and took charge of a line of steamboats running in the interests of that company on the Upper and Lower Fox Rivers, and on Lake Winnebago. In 1868 Mr. Kelly became vice-president and superintendent of the Lake and River Transportation Company; and he removed from Appleton to Green Bay, where he now resides. In 1869 he purchased the interest of the Dousmans in the property and business of Dousman and Elmore of Fort Howard, Wis., owners of the Green Bay Elevator, and doing a wholesale and commission business in grain, coal, salt, &c. A partnership was formed by Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, James H. Elmore, of Fort Howard, and Mr. Kelly, under the name of Elmore and Kelly. This firm now ranks as one of the heaviest and most reliable business-houses in the State. In 1870 he became a director and vice-president of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Green Bay to the Mississippi River. After careful investigation of the project, he became convinced that there was great merit in the enterprise. He therefore resigned his offices with the company, and entered into a contract to construct the entire line, binding himself to complete the road to the Mississippi on or before Jan. 1, 1876. The first rail was laid in 1871; and in twenty-five consecutive months from that time the work was completed. This road is now known as the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad. Mr. Kelly is its present vice-president and general manager. During the Rebellion, Mr. Kelly served eighteen months in the Union army, and took part in the siege of Port Hudson, and other important operations of the war. For so young a man, Mr. Kelly has seen much of life, and in various phases, having been in turn, student, saltwater

sailor, soldier, lawyer, steamboat-manager, grain-operator, railroad-builder, and railroad-manager. Mr. Kelly is now thirty-four years of age; is unmarried, and in the enjoyment of robust health. He has been admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the State, but now gives his attention to the management of the railroad with which he is connected. There is no need of eulogizing Mr. Kelly. His works are sufficient.

HON. THEODORE PRENTISS. — He was born at Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 10, 1818. He was the eighth son of Samuel Prentiss, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Court, Vermont, United States senator, and judge of the United States district court. He pursued a course of study in the academy of his native town preparatory for college, and entered the University of Vermont in 1838. He left the same year on account of ill health, and went South. In 1842 he returned, and studied law in his father's office at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He removed to Wisconsin in October of the same year, and settled in Watertown, February, 1845. He was elected a member of the first and second conventions for forming a constitution of the State. He was a member of the State legislature in 1861; and was elected in the same year a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. Three several times he has been elected mayor of the city of Watertown. He married Martha J. Perry of Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 4, 1855, and has three sons. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He has been successful in business, and has acquired a fair competence.

HON. HENRY A. YOUMAN, M.D. — He was born in Albany County, N.Y., May 22, 1816. Two years afterwards, the family removed to Genesee County. This country was then sparsely settled. With the results of his labors in the schoolroom, he was enabled to attend the Wyoming Academy one or two terms, before beginning the study of medicine. He graduated in 1843, from the Geneva Medical College in New York. Subsequent to this event, he went to Milwaukee, Wis. He had little means, but was determined to overcome all difficulties. On his arrival, he immediately began to look for a location. He finally settled in the village of Muckwonago, where he now resides. For the past thirty-two years, he has been engaged in the profession of his choice. He was super-

intendent of the public schools of his town until 1860. He was elected in the autumn a member of the assembly, and served his constituents satisfactorily. He was a Republican until the last year of Grant's administration. Since then, he has been independent of any party, and supports those who are the best fitted for the positions for which they are candidates. Dr. Youman possesses a strong, vigorous, and cheerful temperament. He is strictly temperate. Being much engrossed with his profession, and possessing great determination and self-control, he has been the means of saving many difficult cases. A few years after his settlement in Muckwonago, he married Miss Lucy Andrews, a daughter of an old pioneer. They have five children.

JUDGE THOMAS BRAYTON. — He was born at Wilna, Jefferson County, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1870. He had few opportunities of education, but was well informed in the general principles of science and art. He was married to Lora Pellet, March 5, 1813. She died May 4, 1828. He was married to Laura Hyer in March, 1829. He moved to Milwaukee in 1837, and the next year to Aztalan, Wis. His wife died March 21, 1843; and July 8, 1853, he married Cynthia Starkweather. Mr. Brayton died at his residence at Aztalan, Dec. 19, 1853. He had a strong and active mind, was plain and reticent in manner, and yet was genial and companionable. He was a leading spirit in every community in which he lived. He possessed good business-talent, was reliable, honest, and prompt. He was a powerful reasoner, a good speaker, and impressed all with the idea that he believed what he said. He was an excellent farmer, and a thorough and practical surveyor. He was often justice of the peace, and judge of probate.

ALFRED AUGUSTUS BRAYTON. — He was born at Wilna, Jefferson County, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1814. He moved, with his father's family, to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled in Aztalan the next year. In 1839 he married Miss Elizabeth Grant. At this place he kept a variety store. He bought the site of the village of Fall River in 1846; drew up the plan of the town, and built the mills. He was the builder and owner of the first store in Fall River, and sold goods in the place until disabled by disease. He was upright, reliable, and active, generous, social, and sympathetic. His manner was stern and abrupt. He had a noble nature, a warm heart, and

a man of enlarged business-views, his operations soon became quite extensive, and he became generally known to the people of our State as one of its most enterprising and prosperous citizens.

In the fall of 1849, he was elected to the assembly of the State, and was an able and useful member of that body during the session of 1850. In politics he was then an active member of the Whig party. He was in the minority party of that legislature, and, of course, was not as conspicuous as he would have been in the majority; but the sound, practical qualities of his mind gave him prominence with his fellow-members of all parties. In the session of 1854 he again represented his district in the assembly in the same acceptable manner, not only to his own immediate constituents, but to the people of the whole State.

During the summer of 1854 the Republican party of Wisconsin was organized. Mr. McIndoe had a strong attachment for the old Whig party, and did not willingly yield up that organization for the new one. In the fall of that year he was again elected to the assembly, but claimed to be chosen as a Whig, and not as a Republican. A United States senator was to be elected; and, after a long struggle in caucus, Charles Durkee received the Republican nomination. This choice was decidedly distasteful to the members, who were inclined to still consider themselves Whigs. After some days spent in vain, Mr. McIndoe, with his friends, finally yielded, and cast their votes for Mr. Durkee, securing his election. From this time Mr. McIndoe became firmly identified with the Republican party, of which organization he has been an active, consistent, and prominent member ever since.

In the fall of 1862 Hon. Luther Hanchett, member of Congress of the then Second District, died, and on the 30th of December, at a special election, Mr. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy in the Second District for the Thirty-seventh Congress, and for the full term

in the Thirty-eighth Congress for the Sixth District under the then new apportionment. In 1864 he was elected as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He thus served two full terms and a fraction of a term in the national house of representatives. During this time he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was chosen as a presidential elector.

In 1857 Mr. McIndoe was a prominent candidate for governor before the State convention. At first the contest was mainly between him and Hon. E. D. Holton for the nomination. It resulted, after a protracted struggle, in the nomination of Hon. A. W. Randall, a new man.

Since his retirement from Congress, he has attended wholly to his private business, which had become somewhat deranged from his long absence in the public service.

He died at his residence in Wausau, on the 22d of August, 1872, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

HON. PAUL JUNEAU. — Hon. Paul Juneau was the second son of Hon. Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, and was the first-born of that revered pioneer after his permanent settlement at the flourishing commercial emporium of Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1823. In 1849 he was elected member of the assembly from the Juneau district, in Dodge County, at which place and county he resided the last years of his life. In 1852 he was chosen register of deeds, which office he held four years. He was accidentally shot by a ball fired carelessly and at random from a pistol at Juneau, and died in a few minutes, — Aug. 13, 1858. At the time of his decease he was a member of the assembly from his district, and also clerk of the circuit court of Dodge County. He will long be remembered for his many virtues, and deeply regretted that his should have been an end so untimely and lamentable. Mr. Juneau was in his thirty-fifth year.